BIBLIOTHECA INDICA:

A

COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

NEW SERIES, No. 1464.

A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE.

COMPILED
PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE PANDIT IŚVARA KAULA

BY

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NOTICE.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

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THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

THE Bibliotheca Indica is a collection of works belonging to or treating of Oriental literatures and contains original text-editions, as well as translations into English, and also bibliographies and studies.

The publication was started in 1849, and consists of an Old and a New Series. The New Series was begun in 1860, and is still running.

As a rule the issues in the series consist of fascicles of 96 or 100 pages print, though occasionally numbers are issued of double, triple or larger bulk, and in a few cases even entire works have been published under a single issue number. Several different works are always simultaneously in progress. Each issue bears a consecutive issue number. The Old Series consists of 265 issues; in the New Series till March, 1924, inclusive, 1464 issues have been published. These 1729 issues represent 238 different works; these works again represent the following literatures:—

Sanskrit, Prakrit.
Rājasthānī, Kāshmīrī, Hindī.
Tibetan.
Arabic, Persian.

Several works published are partly or wholly sold out, others are still incomplete and in progress. A few works, though incomplete, have been discontinued.

Various price lists and notices concerning the Bibliotheca Indica are available and may be had on application. Other lists are in preparation. Revised lists are published from time to time.

The standard sizes of the Bibliotheca Indica are three:—

Demy (or small) octavo.
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The prices of the Bibliotheca Indica as revised in 1923 are based (with some exceptions) on the following scale per unit of 96 or 100 pages in a fascicle as the case may be:—

16838

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS.

H. = *Hātim's Tales*, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923).

I.K. = *Kaśmīra-śabdâmṛta* of Īśvara Kaula, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1898).

K. = *Śrī-Kṛṣṇâvatāra-carita* or *Śrī-Kṛṣṇâvatāra-līlā* of Prakāśa-Rāma Bhaṭṭa (MS.). The author's poetical name was Dīna-nātha. This work is wrongly attributed to Paramânanda in the Preliminary Note.

Ksh. = Kāshmīrī.

L.V. = *Lallā-Vākyāni*, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920).

Rām. = *Śrī-Rāmâvatāra-carita* of Divâkara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa (MS.).

Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above. See Concordance.

4 JAN 2006

CONCORDANCE TO THE TWO VERSIONS OF THE ŚRĪ-RĀMÂVATĀRA-CARITA.

So far as is known, no complete manuscript copy of the *Śrī-Rāmâvatāra-carita* of Divâkara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa exists in Kashmīr. My own manuscript is a compilation of different sections, gathered together from various quarters. Since the first part of this dictionary was issued, an edition of the poem, collected in the same way, has been printed in the Persian character at the Kashmīr Pratāb Steam Press in Śrīnagar (1913). It naturally differs considerably in the order of the verses, and to a certain extent in the order of the subject matter, from the text of the MS. to which reference is made in this dictionary. On the other hand, making due allowance for this, the wording closely agrees in the two versions. For convenience of reference, I here give a concordance, showing the page and line of the printed edition which corresponds to each verse in my MS.

Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
1			32	2	21	63	4	20	94	8	2	125	13	11
2			33	2	22	64	5	5	95	8	3	126	13	12
3			34	3	1	65	5	6	96	8	4	127	13	10
4			35	3	2	66	5	7	97	8	5	128	13	13
5			36	3	3	67	5	8	98	8	6	129	13	14
6			37	3	5	68	5	10	99	8	7	130	13	15
7			38	3	6	69	5	9	100	8	10	131	13	16
8			39	3	7	70	5	13	101	8	11	132	13	17
9			40	3	8	71	5	14	102	8	12	133	13	18
10	1	7	41	3	9	72	5	15	103	8	17	134	13	19
11	1	8	42	3	12	73	5	16	104	8	18	135	19	1
12	1	9	43	3	13	74	5	17	105	8	19	136	19	5
13	1	11	44	3	14	75	5	18	106	9	2	137	19	3
14	1	10	45	3	15	76	5	19	107	9	3	138	19	4
15	1	14	46	3	16	77	5	20	108	9	4	139	19	8
16	1	13	47	3	17	78	5	21	109	9	5	140	19	9
17	1	12	48	3	18	79	6	1	110	9	9	141	19	15
18	2	2	49	4	1	80	6	2	111	9	11	142	19	16
19	2	5	50	5	11	81	6	5	112	9	13	143	19	18
20	2	6	51	4	2	82	6	6	113	9	12	144	19	19
21	2	8	52	4	3	83	6	7	114	9	14	145	19	20
22	2	9	53	4	4	84	6	8	115	12	4	146	20	18
23	2	10	54	4	6	85	6	9	116	12	5–7	147	20	19
24	2	13	55	4	7	86	6	10	117	12	21	148	20	20
25	2	14	56	4	11	87	7	13	118	12	22	149	20	22
26	2	15	57	4	12	88	7	14	119	13	1	150	21	1
27	2	16	58	4	15	89	7	15	120	13	3	151	21	2
28	2	17	59	4	16	90	7	16	121	13	4	152	21	3
29	2	18	60	4	17	91	7	17	122	13	5	153	21	5
30	2	19	61	4	18	92	7	18	123	13	7	154	21	6
31	2	20	62	4	19	93	8	1	124					7

Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
156	21	8	215	25	10	274	29	18	333	43	19	392	48	9
157	21	10	216	25	14	275	29	20	334	43	21	393	48	8
158	21	11	217	25	15	276	30	4	335	43	? 22	394	48	15
159	21	12	218	25	17	277	30	8	336	44	5	395	48	16
160	21	13	219	25	19	278	30	10	337	44	1	396	48	17
161	21	14	220	25	21	279	30	12	338	44	6	397	48	18
162	21	15	221	25	22	280	30	14	339	44	7	398	48	20
163	21	16	222	26	1	281	29	22	340	44	8	399	48	22
164	21	17	223	26	2	282	30	6	341	44	9	400	48	21
165	21	18	224	26	3	283	30	18	342	44	10	401	49	1
166	21	19	225	26	4	284	30	20	343	44	11	402	49	2
167	21	20	226	26	5	285	30	22	344	44	13	403	49	3
168	21	21	227	26	7	286	31	2	345	44	18	404	49	4
169	21	22	228	26	8	287	31	4	346	44	19	405	49	8
170	22	2	229	26	9	288	31	8	347	44	20	406	49	9
171	22	3	230	26	11	289	31	10	348	44	21	407	49	10
172	22	4	231	26	12	290	31	14	349	45	2	408	49	11
173	22	5	232	26	13	291	31	18	350	45	3	409	49	13
174	22	6	233	26	14	292	31	12	351	45	4	410	49	14
175	22	7	234	26	15	293	31	22	352	45	on margin	411	49	? 17
176	22	8	235	26	16	294	32	10	353	45	6	412	49	21
177	22	10	236	26	17	295	32	12	354	45	7	413	50	1
178	22	11	237	26	18	296	29	17	355	45	8	414	50	2
179	22	12	238	26	19	297	37	15	356	45	9	415	50	? 4
180	22	13	239	26	20	298	37	18	357	45	10	416	50	5
181	22	14	240	26	21	299	37	19	358	45	11	417	50	8
182	22	16	241	26	22	300	37	20	359	45	12	418	50	9
183	22	18	242	27	1	301	37	22	360	45	13	419	50	10
184	23	8	243	27	3	302	38	1	361	45	15	420	50	11
185	23	4	244	27	4	303	38	2	362	45	20	421	50	12
186	23	5	245	27	5	304	39	10	363	45	? 22	422	50	13
187	23	6	246			305	39	12	364	46	1	423	50	14
188	23	10	247	27	6–7	306	39	13	365	46	2	424	51	9
189	23	11	248	27	9	307	39	14	366	46	4	425	51	10
190	23	12	249	27	11	308	39	16	367	46	5	426	51	? 11
191	23	18	250	27	13	309	39	17	368	46	6	427	51	12
192	23	16	251			310	39	18	369	46	8	428	51	? 13
193	23	14	252			311	39	19	370	46	9	429	51	14
194	23	19	253			312	39	21	371	46	12	430	50	15
195	23	15	254			313	42	3	372	46	13	431	52	7
196	23	1	255	28	7	314	42	4	373	46	15	432	53	14
197	23	20	256	28	8	315	42	5	374	46	16	433	53	15
198	23	21	257	28	10	316	42	6	375	46	18	434	53	16
199	24	1	258	28	11	317	42	7	376	46	20	435	53	17
200	23	22	259	28	12	318	42	8	377	46	22	436	53	18
201	24	2	260	28	16	319	42	12	378	47	5	437	53	? 20
202	24	3	261	28	20	320	42	13	379	47	2	438	53	21
203	24	4	262			321	43	2	380	47	7	439	53	22
204	24	6	263	28	22	322			381	47	8	439½	54	? 1
205	24	7	264	29	1	323	43	3	382	47	9	440½	53	22
206	24	8	265	29	12	324	43	4	383	47	10	441	54	3
207	24	9	266	29	8	325	43	7	384	47	13	442	54	4
208	24	10	267	29	6	326	43	8	385	47	14	443	54	5
209	24	11	268	29	7	327	43	9	386	47	17	444	55	18
210	24	13	269	29	9	328	43	12	387	48	1	445	55	19
211	24	16	270	29	10	329	43	15	388	48	3	446	55	20
212	24	18	271	29	13	330	43	16	389	48	5	447	55	21
213	25	8	272	29	14	331	43	17	390	48	6	448	56	1
214	25	12	273	29	17	332			391	48	7	449	56	2

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450	56	3	509	59	17	568	67	3	627			686	73	18
451	56	4	510			569	67	4	628	69	15	687	73	17
452	56	5	511	59	18	570	67	5	629	69	16	688	73	19
453	56	6	512	59	19	571	67	7	630	69	17	689	73	20
454	57	7	513	60	1	572	67	9	631	69	18	690	73	21
455	57	8	514	60	2	573			632	69	19	691	73	22
456	57	9	515	60	3	574	67	8	633	69	20	692	74	1
457	57	10	516	60	4	575	67	10	634	70	1	693	74	2
458	57	11	517	60	5	576			635	70	2	694	74	3
459	57	12	518	60	6	577	67	12	636	69	21	695	74	4
460	57	13	519	60	7	578	67	11	637	69	22	696	74	5
461	57	14	520	60	8	579	67	13	638	70	3	697	74	8
462	57	15	521	60	9	580	67	14	639	70	4	698	74	7
463	57	16	522	60	10	581	67	15	640	70	5	699	74	9
464	57	17	523	60	11	582	67	16	641	70	6	700	74	10
465	57	18	524	60	16	583	67	17	642	70	7	701		
466	57	19	525	60	18	584	67	18	643	70	8	702	74	16
467	57	20	526	60	19	585	67	19	644	70	9	703	74	17
468	57	21	527	60	20	586	67	20	645	70	10	704	75	3
469	57	22	528	60	21	587	67	21	646	70	11	705	75	4
470	58	1	529	60	22	588	67	22	647	70	12	706	75	7
471	58	2	530	61	1	589	68	1	648	70	13	707	75	8
472	58	3	531	61	2	590	68	2	649	70	14	708	75	5
473	58	4	532	61	3	591	68	3	650	70	16	709	75	6
474	58	5	533	61	4	592	68	4	651	70	17	710	75	9
475	58	6	534	61	6	593	68	5	652	70	18	711	75	10
476	58	7	535	61	5	594	68	6	653	70	19	712	75	11
477	58	8	536	61	7	595	68	7	654	70	20	713	75	12
478	58	9	537	61	8	596	68	8	655	70	21	714	75	13
479	58	10	538	61	9	597	68	9	656	71	20	715	75	14
480	58	11	539	61	11	598	68	10	657	71	21	716	75	15
481	58	12	540	61	10	599	68	11	658	71	22	717	75	16
482	58	13	541	61	12	600	68	12	659	72	2	718	75	17
483	58	14	542			601	68	13	660	72	1	719	75	18
484	58	15	543	61	14	602	68	14	661	72	3	720	75	19
485	58	16	544	61	19	603	68	15	662	72	4	721	75	21
486	58	17	545	61	20	604	68	16	663	72	5	722	75	22
487	58	18	546	61	21	605	68	17	664	72	6	723	76	1
488	58	19	547	61	22	606	68	18	665	72	7	724	76	2
489			548	62	1	607	68	19	666	72	8	725	76	3
490	58	20	549	62	2	608	68	20	667	72	9	726	76	4
491	58	21	550	62	3	609	68	21	668	72	10	727	76	5
492	58	22	551	62	4	610	68	22	669	72	11	728	76	6
493	59	1	552	62	5	611	69	1	670	72	12	729	76	8
494	59	2	553	62	7	612	69	2	671	72	13	730	76	9
495	59	3	554	62	8	613	69	3	672	72	14	731	76	10
496	59	4	555	62	10	614	69	5	673	72	16	732	76	12
497	59	5	556	63	11	615			674	72	18	733	76	13
498	59	6	557	63	16	616			675	72	20	734	76	14
499	59	7	558	63	17	617	69	6	676	72	22	735	76	15
500	59	8	559	63	18	618	69	7	677	73	1	736	76	16
501	59	9	560	63	20	619	69	8	678	73	3	737	76	17
502	59	10	561	64	3	620	69	9	679	73	9	738	76	18
503	59	11	562	64	4	621	69	10	680	73	11	739	76	19
504	59	12	563	64	8	622	69	11	681	73	12	740	76	20
505	59	13	564	64	9	623	69	12	682	73	13	741	76	21
506	59	14	565	64	10	624	69	13	683	73	14	742	76	22
507	59	15	566	67	1	625	69	14	684	73	15	743	77	1
508	59	16	567	67	2	626			685	73	16	744	77	2

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745	77	4	804	80	5	863	85	20	922	91	10	981	115	16
746	77	5	805	80	7	864	85	21	923	91	11	982	115	17
747	77	6	806	80	8	865	86	1	924	91	12	983	115	18
748	77	7	807	80	10	866	86	2	925	91	13	984	115	19
749	77	8	808	80	11	867	86	3	926	91	14	985	115	20
750	77	9	809	80	12	868	86	4	927	91	15	986	115	21
751	77	10	810	80	13	869	86	5	928	91	16	987	116	1
752	77	11	811	80	14	870	86	6	929	91	17	988	116	2
753	77	12	812	80	15	871	86	7	930	91	18	989	116	3
754	77	13	813	80	16	872	86	8	931	91	19	990	122	19
755	77	14	814	80	17	873	86	9	932	91	20	991	122	20
756	77	15	815	80	18	874	86	12	933	91	21	992	122	21
757	77	16	816	80	19	875	86	13	934	91	22	993	123	2
758	77	17	817	80	20	876	86	14	935	92	1	994	123	1
759	77	18	818	80	21	877	86	15	936	110	8	995	123	3
760	77	19	819	81	1	878	86	16	937	110	11	996	123	4
761	77	20	820	81	2	879	86	17	938	110	12	997	123	5
762	77	21	821	81	3	880	86	18	939	110	13	998	123	6
763	78	1	822	81	6	881	86	19	940	110	14	999	126	8
764	78	2	823	81	7	882	86	20	941	110	15	1000	126	9
765	78	4	824	81	8	883	86	21	942	110	16	1001	128	1
766	78	5	825	81	9	884	87	1	943	110	17	1002	128	2
767	78	6	826	81	10	885	87	2	944	110	18	1003	128	4
768	78	7	827	81	11	886	87	5	945	110	19	1004	128	3
769	78	8	828	81	12	887	87	6	946	110	20	1005	128	5
770	78	10	829	81	13	888	88	13	947	110	21	1006	128	6
771	78	11	830	81	14	889	88	14	948	111	1	1007	128	7
772	78	13	831	81	16	890	88	15	949	111	2	1008	128	8
773	78	14	832	81	17	891	88	16	950	111	3	1009	128	9
774	78	15	833	81	18	892	88	17	951	111	4	1010	128	10
775	78	? 16	834	81	19	893	88	18	952	111	5	1011		
776	78	17	835	81	20	894	88	19	953	111	6	1012	128	11
777	78	21	836	82	2	895	88	20	954	111	7	1013	128	12
778	79	1	837	82	1	896	88	21	955	111	8	1014	128	13
779	79	2	838	82	3	897	88	22	956	111	9	1015	128	14
780	79	3	839	82	4	898	89	1	957	111	10	1016	129	8
781	79	4	840	82	5	899	89	2	958	111	11	1017	129	9
782	79	5	841	82	7	900	89	3	959	111	12	1018	129	13
783	79	6	842	82	8	901	89	5	960	111	13	1019	129	10
784	79	7	843	82	9	902	89	6	961	111	14	1020	129	11
785	79	8	844	82	10	903	89	7	962	111	15	1021		
786	79	9	845	82	11	904	89	8	963	111	16	1022	129	12
787	79	10	846	82	12	905	89	9	964	111	17	1023	129	15
788	79	11	847	82	13	906	89	10	965	111	18	1024		
789	79	12	848	82	16	907	89	12	966	111	20	1025	129	14
790	79	13	849	82	17	908	89	13	967	111	21	1026	129	16
791	79	14	850	82	14	909	90	16	968	111	22	1027	129	17
792	79	15	851	82	15	910	90	19	969			1028	129	18
793	79	16	852	82	18	911	90	20	970	112	1	1029	132	18
794	79	17	853	82	19	912	91	1	971	112	2	1030	133	3
795	79	18	854	82	20	913	90	21	972	115	7	1031		
796	79	19	855	85	12	914	91	2	973	115	8	1032	133	1
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803	80	3	862	85	19	921	91	9	980	115	15	1039	133	19

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1660	176	18	1692	178	12	1724			1756					

gēṭsh गेॅट्श । ईषच्चालना f. (sg. dat. **gēṭsi गेॅट्सि**), moving or shaking of anything slightly (with the hand, a lever, etc.).

gōṭsh गोॅट्श । गुम्फ: f. (sg. dat. **gōṭshi गोॅट्शि**), a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133, K.Pr. 219, 239).

gōṭsha wuṭhañĕ गोॅट्श वुठञ । सामर्थ्याहंकृतिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to twist the moustaches, to show that one considers oneself as good as another (in power, etc.), to stand up to a person, swagger.

gōṭshi mathun गोॅट्शि मथुन् । सहायाशा m.inf. to hope for help (by act or material). —**wuchun —वुकुन् । मानरक्षणम्** m.inf. to look at the moustache; hence, to treat with respect. —**wôl**[u] **—वोलु । सहायवान्** m. one who has plenty of helpers and backers (and whom others are consequently afraid to attack).

gōṭshal गोॅट्शल् । गुम्फवान् m. moustached, one who wears a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133). N.B. the form **gōṭshalad** is not used (Gr.Gr. 135).

gaṭshun 1 गट्शुन् । युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **goṭsh**[u] **गंट्शु** Gr.Gr. 113, 235), to be proper, right, advisable (K.Pr. 100 **guts** for **goṭsh**[u], YZ. 191, Śiv. 1596, Rām. 19, 154, 1137); to be necessary (L.V. 19, 29, 45, K.Pr. 69, YZ. 185, Śiv. 1705); to be wanted, desired (Śiv. 1240, 1448; Rām. 591, 658, 840; **goṭshum,** I want, YZ. 463, Śiv. 1899; **gaṭshiy,** thou desirest, Śiv. 633). This verb is employed either actively or passively with the fut. p.p. of another verb to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the present, in the fut. (genl. with pres. signification), or in the past tense. For the present, see Gr.Gr. 183. See also Gr.Gr. 113. Thus:—

A. Actively (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**ȧs**[i] **gaṭshav rōzȧn**[i], we are proper to be remained, i.e. we must remain; **ȧs**[i] **gaṭshav din**[i], we must give; **marun goṭshus-na,** I do not wish to die (Śiv. 700); **bharuth gaṭshi rāza āsun**[u], Bharata should become king (Rām. 155); **kāh gaṭshĕm-na ḍēshun**[u], no one may see me (H. xii, 2).

B. Passively:—Here the personal subject (when expressed) is put either in the dative or the genitive.

(*a*) Person not expressed:—**gaṭshi muāph karun**[u], pardon to be made is proper, please pardon (Gr.M.); **jān gaṭshi,** good will be proper that, i.e. you had better (do so and so) (Gr.M.); **gaṭshi yiṭsh āsün**[ü], a desire is proper to be, one should wish (**yiṭsh** is f.) (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 75, 1448, 1713, 1752, 1753; Rām. 19, 154; H. v, 4; xii, 19, 20.

In Rām. 1644 we find (1) the impersonal **gaṭshi mīṭh**[i] **din**[i], it is proper that kisses should be given, and (2) personal **gaṭshan cĕn**[i], drinkings are proper, one should sip.

(*b*) Person in the dat. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**mĕ gaṭshi,** there is necessary to me, I want (Gr.M.); **asĕ gaṭshi rōzun**[u], to us to remain is necessary, we must stay (Gr.M.); **asĕ gaṭshi phikir**[ü] **thawün**[ü], we must take thought (Gr.M.); **asĕ gaṭshan nākāragiyĕ trāwañĕ,** we must abandon evil actions (Gr.M.). So Śiv. 1448; Rām. 79, 150, etc.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc. For examples of the use of this verb with pronominal suffixes, see Gr.Gr. 183. In the present tense the person must be indicated by a suffix if it is in the 1st pers. sg. or 2nd pers. sg. or pl. In the 3rd pers. the use of a suffix is optional. Thus **tamis gaṭshān chuh** (or **chus**) **zi parahö,** to him it is desirable that I should read, he thinks it proper that I should read.

In other tenses when the person is the 2nd, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus, **yus tsĕ gaṭshiy,** (the kind) which you want (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 707, 1224, 1705; H. xii, 7, 13.

(*c*) Person in the gen. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 114):—**myôn**[u] **gaṭshi gaṭshun**[u], my going is proper, I must go (Gr.M.); **gaṭshi cyôn**[u] **kōshish karüñ**[u], you should try (Gr.M.); **cyōn**[i] **gaṭshan trih jild thawân**[i], you must reserve three books (Gr.M.); **anugrah cyôn**[u] **gaṭshi āsun**[u], thou shouldst show favour (Śiv. 1596); **cyôn**[u] **gaṭshi zyun**[u] **sŏmb**[a]**run**[u], thou must collect firewood (H. xii, 20); **tuhond**[u] **gaṭshi yun**[u], you must come (H. xii, 15).

gaṭshun 2 गट्शुन् । गति: conj. 3, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part.m. sg. nom. **gaṭshun गट्शुन्** (Śiv. 83, 606; Rām. 21, 105, 189, 1156), **gaṭshun**[u] **गट्शुनु** (Śiv. 75, 1123, 1127, 1626, 1710; Rām. 885, 1243), or **gaṭshon**[u] **गट्शुनु** (Śiv. 82, 605, 606); pl. nom. **gaṭshân**[i] **गट्शानि**; f. sg. nom. **gaṭshün**[ü] **गट्शून्**, pl. nom. **gaṭshañĕ गट्शञ**; pres. part. **gaṭshān गट्शान्** (Śiv. 538, 602), poet. **gaṭshan गट्शन्** (Śiv. 983, 979; Rām. 118, 406, 862); impers. fut. part. **gaṭshanī गट्शनी**; conj. part. **gaṭshith गट्शिथ** (YZ. 117; Śiv. 556, 591, 697; Rām. 41, 102, *et passim*); neg. conj. part. **gaṭshanay गट्शनय्**; freq. part. **gȧṭsh**[i] **gȧṭsh**[i] **गंट्शि गंट्शि** (Śiv. 798); adverbial part. **gaṭshön**[i] **गट्शानि**; n.ag. 1, **gaṭshawun**[u] **गट्शवुनु**, f. **gaṭshawün**[ü] **गट्शवून्**; 2, **gaṭshanwôl**[u] **गट्शन्वोलु**, f. **gaṭshanwājĕñ गट्शन्वाज्यञ्**.

Fut. sg. 1, **gatsha गक्ष** (Śiv. 73, 83, 1629; Rām. 367, 725; to him, **gatshas,** Rām. 490); 2, **gatshakh गक्षख्** (Śiv. 575, 755; Rām. 174, 392); 3, **gatshi गक्षि** (YZ. 186; Śiv. 170, 255; Rām. 735, 868; for me, **gatshĕm,** YZ. 189; Śiv. 795, 807; Rām. 196, 401; for thee, **gatshiy,** Śiv. 544, 631, Rām. 1022; for him, **gatshĕs,** Śiv. 532, Rām. 58, 845; for them, **gatshĕkh,** Rām. 60); pl. 1, **gatshav गक्षव्** (Rām. 114, 173, 1370); 2, **gatshiv गक्षिव्** (Rām. 1375); 3, **gatshan गक्षन्** (Rām. 35, 53, 87, 722; for thee, **gatshanay,** Rām. 1627).

Cond. past sg. 1, **gatshahö गक्षहा̀** (Śiv. 316); 2, **gatshahökh गक्षहा̀ख्**; 3, **gatshihē गक्षिहे** (to him, **gatshihēs,** YZ. 187); pl. 1, **gatshahöv गक्षहा̀व्**; 2, **gȧtsh^{i}hīv गक्षिहीव्**; 3, **gatshahön गक्षहा̀न्**.

Impve. pres. sg. 2, **gatsh गक्ष्** (YZ. 47; Śiv. 577, 630, 640; Rām. 32, 65, 76; of him, **gatshus,** Rām. 1639); poet. and vill. **gatshū गक्षू** (H. xi, 11, Śiv. 192); 3, **gatshin गक्षिन्** (Śiv. 722, Rām. 104, 789; of thee, **gȧtsh^{i}nay,** Rām. 1023, 1026, 1208; of him, **gȧtsh^{i}nas,** Rām. 1113; to them, **gȧtsh^{i}nakh,** Rām. 516); pl. 2, **gatshiv गक्षिव्** (YZ. 242, Śiv. 393, 683); 3, **gatshin गक्षिन्**; pol. sg. 2, **gatshta गक्षत** (Śiv. 1196, 1589; from me, **gatshtam,** YZ. 142); 3, **gȧtsh^{i}tan गक्षितन्** (Śiv. 358, 1015); pl. 2, **gȧtsh^{i}tav गक्षितव्**; 3, **gȧtsh^{i}tan गक्षितन्**; fut. **gȧtsh^{i}zi गक्षिज़ि**; past. **gȧtsh^{i}zihē गक्षिज़िहे**.

2 past (Gr.Gr. 235), m.sg. 1, **gaus गौस्**, **gōs गोस्** (Śiv. 68, 158; Rām. 235, 253; for thee, etc., **gōsay,** Śiv. 328, 712; for him, **gōsas,** Śiv. 356); 2, **gaukh गौख्**, **gōkh गोख्** (Śiv. 87, 210, 409, Rām. 1519; for me, etc., **gōham,** YZ. 152, Rām. 211, 215); 3, **gauv गौव्**, **gōv गोव्** (Śiv. 40, 53–5, 63; for me, etc., **gōm,** K.Pr. 9, 103; W. 101; YZ. 149; H. vii, 12; Śiv. 22, 323, 825; Rām. 219; for thee, **gŏy**^{u} 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or, as often written, **goy**^{u} 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or **gŏy,** Gr.Gr. 236; Śiv. 308, 408, 705, 894, 912; Rām. 199, 213, or **govuy,** Rām. 346, 406; for him, etc., **gōs,** Śiv. 3, 358, 708; Rām. 167, 402, 415; for them, etc., **gōkh,** Rām. 601, 1297); pl. 1, **gaiy गैय्**, **göy गा̀य्**; 2, **göwa गा̀व**; 3, **gaiy गैय्**, **göy गा̀य्** (Śiv. 164, 211, 386, 783; for me, etc., **göm,** K.Pr. 9, Rām. 1612, 1766; for him, etc., **gös,** H. iv, 3; v, 4; viii, 11). This tense has also a shortened form in the sg. 3, and pl. 1, 3, as follows:—sg. 3, **gav गव्** (H. v, 8; vi, 6, 16; viii, 2; YZ. 22; K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 1239; Rām. 32, 62, 106, 209, 1152, *et passim*); poet. **gawa** گوَ (YZ. 31); pl. 1, **gay गय्** (Gr.Gr. 235); 3, **gay गय्** (Gr.Gr. 235; H. vi, 9; YZ. 204; Śiv. 59, 129, 686; Rām. 40, 205, 208; for me, **gayĕm,** Rām. 1614; for thee, etc., **gȧy,** Gr.Gr. 236, Rām. 121, 221). f.sg. 1, **gayĕs गयस्** (Śiv. 484, 937; Rām. 1219, 1236); 2, **gayĕkh गयख्** (Śiv. 571, 832, 834, Rām. 1570); 3, **gayĕ गय** (YZ. 177, 194, 237; Śiv. 83, 86, 92; for me, etc., **gayĕm,** Rām. 164, 469, 687, 848; to me verily, **gay^{ĕ}may,** H. vii, 12; for thee, **gayiy,** Gr.Gr. 236, **gayĕy,** Rām. 1446; for him, etc., **gayĕs** (Śiv. 431, 833, 843; Rām. 90, 183, 255; for them, etc., **gayĕkh,** Rām. 166, 262); pl. 1, **gayĕ गय** (Śiv. 1661); 2, **gayĕwa गयव**; 3, **gayĕ गय** (Śiv. 830, 1000, 1076; Rām. 64, 167, 183; for thee, **gayiy** for **gayĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236). In Rām. 508, 513, 1757, **gay** is m.c. for **gayĕ.**

3 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayōs गयोस्** (Śiv. 322); 2, **gayōkh गयोख**; 3, **gayōv गयोव्** (for thee, **gayōy,** Rām. 346); pl. 1 **gayēy गयेय्** (for him, **gayēs,** Rām. 460); 2, **gayēwa गयेव**; 3, **gayēy गयेय्** (Rām. 1760; YZ. 84, **gayyih**; for me, etc., **gayēm,** Śiv. 328; for him, etc., **gayēs,** Śiv. 996); f.sg. 1, **gayēyĕs गयेयस्**; 2, **gayēyĕkh गयेयख्**; 3, **gayēyĕ गयेय** (YZ. 235, **gayē**; for thee, **gayēyiy,** for **gayēyĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236); pl. 1, **gayēyĕ गयेय**; 2, **gayēyĕwa गयेयव**; 3, **gayēyĕ गयेय** (for thee, **gayēyiy,** for **gayēyĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236).

4 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayās गयास्**; 2, **gayākh गयाख्**; 3, **gayāv गयाव्**; pl. 1, **gayāy गयाय्**; 2, **gayāwa गयाव**; 3, **gayāy गयाय्** (for thee, **gayöy,** Gr.Gr. 241). The f. is the same as in the 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part.: (1) m.sg. **gōmot^{u} गोम̀तु** (YZ. 133, 188; Śiv. 16, 66; Rām. 365); pl. **gömȧt^{i} गा̀मति** (YZ. 25, 36; Śiv. 706, 1642; Rām. 52, 166); f.sg. **gömütsh^{ü} गा̀मच़ू** (YZ. 39, 40, 253; Śiv. 744, Rām. 440); pl. **gömatsa गा̀मच़** (Śiv. 1666); or (2) m.sg. **gamot^{u} गमं̀तु** (Rām. 230, 565, 756, 1416, 1541) or **gŏmot^{u} ग्वमं̀तु** (H. v, 2; ix, 1); pl. **gamȧt^{i} गमति** (H. xii, 20, Rām. 1426, 1692); f.sg. **gamütsh^{ü} गमच़ू** (H. xii, 10, Rām. 297, 753, 770, 772); pl. **gamatsa गमच़**.]

This verb means, primarily, 'to go,' but is often used secondarily in the sense of 'being' or 'becoming'. It is hence one of the most frequently used verbs in the language.

To go, proceed (L.V. 19, 41; Śiv. 16, 53–5; Rām. 21, 109, 391, *et passim*); to go, go away, depart (L.V. 95, Rām. 52, 104, 211, 215, *et passim*); to go, to disappear (L.V. 9, Śiv. 1276, Rām. 219); to go, become absent, to die (Rām. 275, 367, 876); to

go (to any place) (L.V. 36, Rām. 64, 166, 418); to go (into), to be put or to fall (into anything) (Śiv. 1210, Rām. 343); to go (of a letter in the post) (Gr.M.); to go (to a person or place), to reach (of news, etc.) (Śiv. 1225, Rām. 281, 508, 737, 1757); to march, start on the march (of an army) (Gr.M.); to go (to a certain condition, e.g. to joy, to become joyful (Śiv. 924; similarly, Śiv. 1642, 1739, 1760, Rām. 32); to go, lead (of a road) (Gr.M.); to go, elapse, pass (of time, etc.) (H. viii, 10; Śiv. 22, 706, 1704, 1717; Rām. 535, 787, 947, 1297); to go, be in motion (of the wind) (El.); to go, as we say of a worn-out garment, 'to go' (at the knees, etc.), cf. **khŏn, khūr**ü 1.

āshtsaras gatshun, to go to astonishment, to be surprised, filled with wonder (Rām. 567, 934); **manas gōs,** it went into his mind, he determined, made up his mind (to do so and so) (Rām. 557, 619, 623, 1012); reflected, considered (Rām. 1346, 1348); **māra gatshun,** to go to death, to meet a violent death (H. viii, 11; x, 7; Rām. 701, 868, 972); **phikiri gatshun,** to go into meditation, to meditate (Rām. 1368); **pānas gatshun,** to go for oneself, to go one's way without let or hindrance (H. iii, 8, etc.; Rām. 1375).

To be, become (L.V. 16, 59, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 103, 148; YZ. 47, 149, 463; Śiv. 3, 40, 68, 129, 1659, 1694; Rām. 10, 20, 298, 463, *et passim*); to happen, turn out, occur (W. 101; L.V. 81, 84, 85, 102; YZ. 22; H. ix, 1; Śiv. 912, 1454, 1843; Rām. 118, 277, 687); to come into existence (L.V. 100, Śiv. 983, Rām. 90).

sôruy samsār gav kuñĕ trāyĕ, the whole world became in one condition, i.e. everyone found himself in the same state of prosperity, there was neither rich nor poor (Śiv. 1239); **chis kay gatshān,** vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting (Gr.M.); **sītāyĕ gav gash,** to Sītā fainting happened, she fainted (Rām. 396); **kyāh gav,** what happened? what is the matter? (YZ. 176, 269); **kyāh gǫ̈yü,** what happened to you? what is the matter with you? (Rām. 346, 347); **sŏnas sartal gatshĕs,** for gold base metal will become, gold will be turned into base metal (Rām. 682); **shĕstªras sŏn gatshiy hösil,** thine iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100).

This verb is commonly used to form nominal compounds, as in **önta gatshun,** to go beyond the end, to be at the last extremity; **atha g.** to get out of hand, be insubordinate; **bạḍªran gatshüñü,** increase to take place; **bakawās gatshun,** mutual abuse to occur; **bul gatshüñü,** a mistake to occur. For these and many others see under the respective nouns. As further examples may be quoted **gumān gatshun,** supposition to occur (to a person), to suppose, conclude (Rām. 463, 1324); **khöli gatshun,** to become void, to miss the mark (of a bullet) (Gr.M.); **pöda gatshun,** to appear, become manifest (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1293); to be created, born, produced (Rām. 597); **tabāh gatshun,** to be wrecked (of a ship) (Gr.M.); **mĕ chuna shĕkh gatshān,** I have no suspicion (Gr.M.); **gayĕ bŏn ta hyorü,** she was tossed up and down (Gr.M.).

In the second past, **gauv** or **gav** is often used as an equivalent of the present tense of the verb substantive, as in **khŏsh gōs,** I became pleased, i.e. I am pleased (Gr.M.); **tsēr gauv,** it is late (Gr.M.), cf. **gatshĕm tsēr,** I shall be late (Rām. 946); similarly Śiv. 59, 571, 604, 813, 821, 1545, 1660; Rām. 764, etc. In this sense it is frequently employed in definitions (cf. W. 140), as in **karzdār gauv suy yus rupayĕ dārān āsi,** a debtor is he who owes money (Gr.M.), similarly Śiv. 1226, 1227, 1553, 1556, 1758. In other connexions it means 'is by nature' (Śiv. 1287), or 'is the same as' (Śiv. 1448, 1449, 1753).

With the conj. part. of another verb, **gatshun** forms a so-called intens. comp., as in **mīlith gatshun,** to be exactly alike (Gr.M.), to become united (L.V. 11, etc.); **mashith gatshun,** to forget (L.V. 59), with dat. of subject, as in **yina mashith gatshiy,** (take care) that you do not forget (Gr.M.), and gen. of thing forgotten (Rām. 871); **wuphith g.,** to fly away (Gr.M.). Similarly, **chapith g.,** to hide oneself (Rām. 398); **dazith g.,** to be burnt up (Rām. 1080, 1082); **hĕth g.** (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away (Śiv. 705, Rām. 236, 402, 469, 601); to go with (a person), to take (a person) along with one (Rām. 297, 793); **khasith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (L.V. 27, Rām. 867, 886, 900, 1761); **khĕth g.** (H. *khā jānā*), to eat up; **karith g.,** to make and finish (Śiv. 210); **marith g.,** (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die (Śiv. 706, Rām. 264, 753, 1425, 1577); **rūzith g.,** to be stopped, impeded (Rām. 1092); **tsalith g.** (H. *calā jānā*), to go away (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379); **wuḍith g.** (H. *uṛ jānā*), to fly away (Rām. 260); **wasith g.,** to descend (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718, 1719); **wŏthith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (Rām. 1099, 1741).

gaṭshanāwun गक़्नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôwᵘ -नोवु**), to cause (a person) to go, to despatch, send off on a message. This verb does not mean to cause to go, in the sense of driving, for which **pakanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

gaṭsar गच़र् । **क्षीणत्वम्** m. leanness, thinness (natural or owing to disease, etc.).

gōṭsar गोच़र् m. range, field of action, district; the range or field of influence of a heavenly body, as ascertained for the purpose of preparing horoscopes or the like (Rām. 418).

gŏṭsᵘrᵘ ग्वच़्रू or **gŏṭsürᵘ ग्वच़्रू** । **स्यूतविशेषः** f. a small square bag or pocket open on one side of the square; a small purse, a bag (El.); used met. cf. **khĕn 2** and **khrŏv**; cf. **gṭᵘ**, p. 310*b*, l. 40, and **canda-g.**, p. 172*b*, l. 44.

güṭsᵘrĕñ गंच़्र्यञ् । **भर्चनुयाता** f. a woman who has burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, a 'suttee'. Cf. **gath karüñᵘ**, p. 311*a*, l. 36.

gav 1 गव्, see **gaṭshun 2.**

gav 2 गव् । **क्रयविक्रयादिपरिचयः** m. currency, the being in season for sale, the frequent occurrence of buying and selling of any article (e.g. owing to its being in season, or in a country where it is an important commodity).

gav 3 गव्, in **gav-rochᵘ गव-र्यंछु**, a cowherd (El. *gau-roch*). Cf. **gāv 2.**

gāv 1 गाव् । **रन्ध्रम्** m. a hole, a puncture, a hole (in a garment); the orifice in a ripened boil, etc., through which the purulent matter exudes.

gāv 2 गाव् । **गौः** f. (sg. dat. **gōvᵘ गोवू**, Gr.Gr. 70 K.Pr. 69, 241), a cow, a milch-cow (El. *gáo*) (L.V. 95; K.Pr. 68, 72, 91, 105 (voc.), 126, 242, 253; Rām. 96; H. vi, 15; xi, 12); a word, speech (Śiv. 522). **—prasüñᵘ —प्रसंञ्** । **धनव्ययापातः** f. inf. a cow to be born; met. a necessary occasion for the willing expenditure of money or the like to occur.

gōvᵘ-gān गोवू-गान् । **गोस्थानम्** m. a cow-house, cow-stable. **-hondᵘ -ह्यंन्दु** । **गोसंबन्धिवस्तु** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्यंञ्ज़ू**), of or belonging to a cow. **-khyolᵘ -ख्यंलु** m. a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152). **-loṭᵘ लंटु** । **बालगौः** m. a young cow (giving little milk). **-zabān -ज़बान्** f. N. of a certain plant, *Macrotomia Benthami*, used as a medicine for the heart (L. 74, 389, *gáo zabán*).

gāv 3 गाव्, sing thou, a Hindī form, used m.c. instead of **gĕv** in Śiv. 1721, 1812.

gĕv or **gyĕv ग्यव्** । **घृतम्** m. clarified butter, *ghī* (i.e. butter which has been boiled gently, strained and allowed to cool; El. spells this *gyáu*, and K.Pr. *gyar* (K.Pr. 10, 15, 34, 69, 73, 191, Śiv. 1660, Rām. 1612). Cf. **khām 1.** **-bata -वत** । **घृताक्तभक्तम्** m. rice cooked in clarified butter. **-khọbᵘ -ख्वंबु** । **शिरोवेष्टनभेदः** m. a **khŏbᵘ** or quilted cap worn on a greasy head. **-kalapushᵘ -कलपुशु** । **घृतशिरस्त्रम्** m. a kind of night-cap worn on a greasy head. **—mathun gaṭshun —मथुन् गक़्शुन्** । **अतिनिर्लज्जीभवनम्** m.inf. to churn *ghī* (and) go, to be very shameless and heedless in the face of deserved rebuke. **-pöjᵘ -पांजू** । **द्रोणमात्रघृतम्** f. a certain measure of *ghī*, viz. six *sērs* or twelve pounds. **-sīrᵘ -सीरू** । **औषधपट्टिकाविशेषः** f. a wad of cotton smeared with *ghī* and applied to the throat as a remedy for difficult breathing. **-thīrᵘ -थीरू** । **ओषधिविशेषः** f. N. of a certain plant, *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, used in medicine as an expectorant (L. 75); it grows on the banks of ponds. **-ṭĕkh -ट्यख्** । **घृतविन्दुः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕki -ट्यकि**), a single drop of *ghī*. **-ṭsoḍᵘ -च़्ंड्रु** । **घृतोपयोगिपात्रम्** m. a kind of earthen vessel for holding *ghī*. **-zīrᵘ -ज़ीरू** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a small red husk, and a soft, white, sweet grain tasting like *ghī*.

gĕwa (gyĕwa)-bagāra ग्यव-वगार m. a dish composed of clarified butter and vegetables (El. *gyauabagaira*). **-mūl -मूल्** । **ओषधिभेदमूलम्** m. a certain medicinal root, growing in watercourses, employed as a remedy for indigestion, fever, etc.

gwāh ग्वाह् (L.V. 22), i.q. **gāh 1** (p. 280*b*, l. 4), q.v. Cf. **gāsh** or **gwāsh** (p. 308*a*, l. 48).

gawāh गवाह گواہ or **gawöyⁱ 1 गवांयि** । **साक्षी** m. a witness, one who gives testimony of something which happened in his presence (K.Pr. 78).

gawöhī گواہی f., i.q. **gawöyⁱ 2**, q.v.

gĕwun 1 or **gyĕwun ग्यवुन्** । **गानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyovᵘ ग्यंवु**, f. **gĕvᵘ ग्यंवू**), to sing (K.Pr. 69, 208; Śiv. 241, 276, 503, 735, 953, 1459, 1497, 1731). **gŏn** (or **yĕsh**) **gĕwun**, to sing the praises (of so and so), to commend (Gr.M.). El. spells this both *gyauun* and *gyauuun*. **gĕwun 2 ग्यवुन्**, a song (H. iv). **gĕwan-wôlᵘ ग्यवन्-वोलु** । **गायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a singer; one who is in the habit of singing; a professional singer. **gyovᵘ-motᵘ ग्यंवु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **gĕvᵘ-müṭᵘ ग्यंवू-मंच़ू**), sung; one in whose honour praises are sung (voc. **gĕvimati**, Śiv. 1417).

giwáin, see **gwönᵘ.**

gōvind गोविन्द् m. a N. of the Hindū god Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 180, 1320, 1383, 1417, Rām. 3).

gĕwanāwun ग्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gĕwanôwᵘ ग्यवनोवु**), to cause to sing (Śiv. 1394, 1785).

gwönᵘ ग्वांऊ । **लताभेदः** f. N. of a certain wild thorny shrub with white flowers. According to El. (s.v.

gúcáin) it is a species of *Elæagnus*; (L. 74), *Elæagnus parvifolia* (*gaun*). **gwāñĕ ग्वाञ । फलभेदाः** f.pl. the fruit of the ab. They are said to be like small plums.

gawāra گوارہ adj. c.g. digesting; swallowing, putting up with; digestible; palatable, agreeable, pleasant. **—gaṯshun —गक्कुन् । इच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to be pleasant, to give rise to a pleasant sensation, to be agreeable.

gāv^{ü}r^{ü} गाव्रू । आक्रान्तिः f. surrounding and attacking a person (e.g. a thief, the enemy in a war, etc.), capturing by surprise. Cf. **gōv^{a}run.**

gūwār गूवार् । घोषः m. a village inhabited only by cowherds, a station of herdsmen.

gōvardan गोवर्द(र्ध)न् m. N. of a celebrated hill near Mathurā, which was lifted up and supported by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛṣṇa's divinity (Śiv. 701, 994, 1392). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**) the Lord of Gōvaṛdan, N. of Kṛṣṇa.

gwārun ग्वारुन् (L.V. 36, 48), i.q. **gārun** (p. 303*b*, l. 9), q.v.

gōv^{a}run गोव्रुन् or **gōvarun गोवरुन् । निर्बोधभावः, निद्राहतत्वम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōv^{a}ryōv गोव्र्योव्** or **gōvaryōv गोवर्योव्**), to be in the condition of not being thoroughly awake when one is suddenly awakened, to be still heavy with sleep (under such circumstances); to be sleepy, drowsy, genl. **gōv^{a}rana āmot^{u} गोव्रन आमंतु । अनागतबोधः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṯs^{ü} —आमंच़ू**), become heavy with sleep as ab.

gwāsh ग्वाश् (H. viii, 9), i.q. **gāsh** (p. 300*a*, l. 48), q.v.

gāwaṯh गावठ् । प्रवेशः m. (sg. dat. ?), the entering a person (e.g. an evil spirit entering a person, or, met., an idea, etc., to take possession of him).

gaway गवय् । मृगभेदः m. a kind of wild deer, said to resemble a cow in form.

gawöy^{i} 1 गवांयि । साक्षी m., i.q. **gawāh,** q.v. (H. x, 12).

gawöy^{i} 2 गवांयि or **gawöhī** گواہي **। साक्षिता** f. evidence, testimony (H. x, 12).

gāvza गावज़ m. *Onosma macrocephala* (El. *gáoza*). Cf. **bān 1** (p. 109*b*, l. 4).

gyáu, see **gĕv.**

gayā गया f. N. of a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in the Bihār province of India, visited by Hindūs for the purpose of making oblations to the manes of their deceased ancestors (Śiv. 627, 1495).

góy 1 ग्वय । एडूकम् (प्रेतवल्म्याधारस्थानम्), f. the place on the top of the wall on the left-hand side of the entrance to a house, where offerings to the spirits of the dead are deposited. These offerings (amongst Hindūs) continue daily for a year after death, and consist of cooked rice, sesame, clarified butter, etc.

gŏy 2 ग्वय् । लताविशेषः f. N. of a wild shrub with short branches used for basket-work.

gŏy 3 ग्वय् । पादूपाष्ण्र्याधारः f. the heel of a shoe, that part of the sole which is under the heel and which is usually made of wood.

goy^{u} 2 गंयु (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 37), in the following, **gày^{i} gaṯshun गंयि गक्कुन् । विफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become useless, to become unprofitable (e.g. of unavailing skill, dissipated earnings, or of food that does not nourish).

gŏ̤y^{u} 2 ग्वंयु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 36), N. of a small bird that haunts the reedy shores of lakes.

gōyā گویا adv. as one would say, as it were, as if, as though, so to speak (W. 100). **-ki** گویا کہ adv. as if that, as it were, as if, like (K.Pr. 138).

guy^{u} गुयु । गोधूमः m. wheat.

gyaḍ, gyiḍ, see **gĕḍ^{ü}** (p. 276*b*, l. 45).

gyoḍ^{u} ग्यंडु । वह्निभारः m. a bundle (of grass, sticks, etc.). Cf. **gĕḍ^{ü}** (p. 276*b*, l. 43).

gyeg, see **gĕg** (p. 278*b*, l. 38).

guyij^{i} गुयिज् or **guy^{ü}j^{ü} गुयंजू**, see **guyul^{u}.**

gyūl^{u} ग्यूलु, see **gēlun 1** (p. 285*b*, l. 10).

guyul^{u} गुयुलु adj. (f. **guy^{ü}j^{ü} गुयंजू** or **guyij^{i} गुयिज्**), made, or consisting, of wheat. **guyul^{u} ôṭ^{u} गुयुलु ओटु । गोधूमपिष्टम्** m. wheat flour.

gyān ग्यान् or **ज्ञान्** or **giyān गियान्** گیان m. knowledge; esp. knowledge of divine things, divine wisdom (L.V. 60; K.Pr. 190; Śiv. 26, 154, 247, 854, 950, 992, etc.; Rām. 39, 1683, 1731–2).

gyönī ग्यांनी or **ज्ञानी** adj. c.g. one who possesses knowledge, esp. knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 1514, 1591), as in **ātma-gyönī,** one who possesses knowledge of the soul as one with the Supreme Spirit (Rām. 1683).

guyun गुयुन् । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m. (sg. dat. **guyanas गुयनस्**), straw left uneaten by cattle, i.e. the portion of their fodder which they leave uneaten, refuse fodder (K.Pr. 252).

guyan-bod^{u} गुयन्-बंदु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m. a small bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-gāsa -गास । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., i.q. **guyun.** **-köñ^{ü} -कांञू । उच्छिष्टतृणसमूहः** a small heap of refuse straw-fodder. **-lŏ̤shür^{ü} -ल्वक़्रू । उच्छिष्टतृणबन्धः** f. a bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-thôp^{u} -थोपु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम्** m. a handful or so of the same. **-tul^{u} -तुलु । किञ्चिन्मात्रमुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m. a small amount of the same. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । किञ्चिदुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., id.

gyund^{u} 1 गिन्दु m. in **gyund^{u} gyund^{u} karun गिन्दु गिन्दु करुन्** । **अपथ्यादिसेवनम्** m.inf. to give unwholesome food to an invalid.

gyund^{u} 2 गिन्दु, see **gindun.**

gyur^{u} गिरु m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.). Cf. **bisa.**

gyūr^{u} 1 ग्यूरु । **भ्रमणम्** m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), spinning of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo (from disease or from turning round and round) (El. also *ghyūr^{u}*) (Rām. 922). —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **खेददानम्** m.inf. to bring spinning of the head; met. to worry or torment a person by setting him a very difficult or hopeless task. —**lārun** —**लारुन्** । **क्लेशावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be worried by taking great but useless trouble over something that is hopelessly ruined. —**lārawun** —**लारवुन्** । **क्लेशनम्** m.inf.,i.q. —**anun**, ab. —**syūr^{u}** —**स्यूरु** । **भ्रमणादिः** m. (sg. dat. **gīris-sīris गीरिस्-सीरिस्**, and so on), whirling of the head and the other accompanying symptoms (turning round and round, distress, languor, sensation of darkness, exhaustion, and so on).

gyūr^{u} 2 ग्यूरु । **तृणविशेषभूमिः** m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), land in a lake made up of the matted roots of thatching and similar grass, used —° as in **pĕtsi-gyūr^{u}**, a clump of mat-grass.

gyūr^{u} 3 ग्यूरु । **गैरिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), red chalk, red ochre. Cf. **gīr^{ü}** (p. 297*a*, l. 9).

gēri-rang^{i} गेरि-रंगि । **गैरिकरागवान्** adj. e.g. coloured with red ochre; having a colour similar to that of red ochre.

gyūr^{u}-mot^{u} ग्यूरु-मंतु, see **gērun** (p. 303*b*, l. 20).

gyos^{u} ग्यंसु । **तृणतुषादिसंकरः** m. a heap of straw, chaff, etc. **-dāñĕ -दाञ** । **पलालादिसंकीर्णधान्यम्** m. threshed paddy mixed with blind husks, chaff, and other impurities.

gyot^{u} ग्यंतु । **कृशदेहः** adj. (f. **gĕts^{ü} ग्यंच्यू**), lean, skinny (by nature), esp. of children.

gyut^{u} गितु । **प्राणस्पन्दः** m. sobbing; the upward explosion of breath caused by violent weeping, etc.

git^{i} gatshán^{i} गिति गक्षनि । **गद्गदीभावः** m. pl. inf. sobbing to occur, words to be broken (by grief, etc.).

gitĕn atsun गित्यन् अचुन् । **मरणावस्थासांमुख्यम्** m.inf. to enter (the stage) of sobbings, to speak with voice broken by sobbing; to give forth the death-rattle, to be at the point of death.

gāyĕtrī गायत्री f. N. of a sacred verse in the Ṛgvēda (iii, 62, 10) repeated by every Brāhman at his morning and evening devotions. It is personified as the wife of Brahmā and the mother of the four Vēdas (Śiv. 1512, 1526).

gyav, gyĕv, see **gĕv.**

gyauwun, gyĕwun, see **gĕwun.**

gaz 1 गज़् । **मानदण्डः** m. an instrument for measuring, a yard measure (K.Pr. 221); a yard (of measure), in Kashmīr equal to about 48 finger-widths, and about half an inch longer than the British yard (L. 243; K.Pr. 43, 87, 173, 179, 249; Śiv. 1235, 1284); the **khām gaz** is about $\frac{15}{16}$ of the full **gaz** (see **khām 1**); anything measurable (e.g. land, cloth, etc.) a yard in length. **akh gaz zyūṭh^{u}**, a yard in length (Gr.M.).

gaz-pipal (? spelling), N. of a certain drug made from cones of the Himalayan spruce (L. 80).

gaza-bod^{u} गज़-बंदु । **असंख्यदण्डमानः** m. innumerable yards in length, yards and yards (e.g. of a long strip of cloth, or a road). Cf. **bŏḍ^{u} 2** or **bod^{u} 1** (p. 84*a*, l. 3). **-phyur^{u} -फिरु** । **मानदण्डविपर्ययः** m. the turning of a yard measure, measuring over again as a check on the first measurement.

gaz 2 गज़् or (El.) **gaza गज़** m. an elephant.

gaza-mŏkh गज़-स्वख् m. he who has an elephant's face, N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa (see **Ganēsh,** p. 293*a*, l. 26) (Śiv. 5). **-tsam -च़म्** m. elephant's hide (Śiv. 166, 816).

gāoza, see **gāvza.**

göz^{ü} गांज़ू । **भर्त्सनम्** m. threatening, menace, reproof, addressed to a child pupil, a servant or the like. Cf. **gāl** (p. 282*b*, l. 18). **göz^{i}-wôdur गांज़ि-वोदुर्** । **आहत्यापहारकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wādaras -वादरस्**), a menace-marauder, one who robs another with menaces.

gōz^{ü} गाँज़ू, for **gönz^{ü}**, see **gānd** (p. 289*a*, l. 8).

guza गुज़ (= غذا), ? gend. food (El.).

gazab गज़ब् غضب m. anger, passion, rage, fury (Rām. 1318); wrong, injustice, oppression; a curse, calamity, affliction, awful event.

gaz^{a}bāna गज़्वान (= غضبان । **अतिवज्रलः** m. enraged, fearful, tremendous, dreadful; (in Kāshmīrī) excessively heavy, tremendous (of a fall of snow, or the like).

gazabnākh गज़ब्नाख् غضبناک adj. e.g. full of rage, enraged, indignant, furious (Rām. 266). In Rām. 497 the word is spelt **gazaphnākh.**

gazal गज़ल् (cf. Hindī *gajar*), m. the chimes rung at the expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night; esp. amongst Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, those rung at the end of the fourth or last watch of the night; hence, the time just before daybreak (K.Pr. 176).

gōz^{ü}lad गाँज़ूलद्, see **gönz^{ü}lad** (p. 293*b*, l. 22).

gazāna गज़ान । **दण्डमेयः** adj. e.g. capable of being measured with a measuring rod (of things for sale, e.g. cloth).

gazēnd[a]r गज़ेन्द्र m. (sg. dat. **gazēndras गज़ेन्द्रस**), a king of elephants, a noble elephant; esp. a certain famous elephant rescued (when being overpowered by a crocodile) by the Hindū god Viṣṇu under the form of Hari or Harihara, in answer to his prayer of faith. The story is often quoted as an instance of the divine graciousness of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 856, 1471).

gaznavī गज़नवी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the town of Ghaznī (H. i, 1).

gazaphnākh गज़फनाख (Rām. 497), i.q. **gazabnākh**, q.v.

gāz[ü]r[ü] गाज़ॅरू। रक्तमूलकविशेषः f. a carrot, *Daucus carota* (L. 346). It is eaten by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs (El.). **gāz[a]ri-ācār गाज़रि-आँचार। मूलविशेषसूदभदेः** m. carrot pickle, pickled carrot. **-pŏlāv -प्वलाव्। मूलकविशेषनिष्पन्नभक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a certain dish, skinned carrots cooked with seasoning of clarified butter and sugar.

guzar गुज़र् گذر। शुल्कग्रहणस्थानम् m. a watch-house (El.); a custom-house, octroi-post. **-bān -वान् گذر نان** m., i.q. **-wān**, bel. **-hūn[u] -ह्नु। दुष्टःशुल्कग्राही** m. an octroi-post hound, a tyrannical, evil collector of octroi. **-wān -वान्। शुल्कग्राही** m. a watchman (El.); a collector of octroi or customs. **-wān-bāy -वान्-वाय्। शुल्काधिकारिस्त्री** f. his wife. **-wŏñ[ü] -वांञ्। पराहननशीला** f. a female octroi-collector; hence, met. a pugnacious, abusive woman.

guzür[ü] गुज़ॅरू। अतिधृष्टा f. a quarrelsome, abusive, shameless woman. Cf. **hazur[u]**.

guzarān गुज़रान् گذران m. passing time, passing life, living; life; a sufficiency to support life (K.Pr. 201, *guzrán*), course of life; subsistence, livelihood, employment (Gr.M., H. xi, 19).

guzarun गुज़रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guzaryōv गुज़र्योव्**), to pass, go, elapse; to happen, occur, befall (Rām. 1496). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13).

guzārish گذارش (? f.), payment, tribute; an alienation of a portion of the revenue of a village in favour of someone (L. 449).

guzarāwun गुज़रावुन्। उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-rôw[u] -रोवु**), to pass time, etc. (Śiv. 1624); hence, to submit to the changes of fortune with indifference, to endure such and forget them; to make to pass on, to forward (El.). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13). This verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the p.p. (Gr.Gr. 19).

gazyun[u] गज़िनु। मानदण्डमितः adj. (f. **gaziñ[ü] गज़िञ्ॅ**), a yard long.

For words containing **gh**, see under **g**. See article **g**.

h ह ۵. The seventh (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirty-third (or, if we count **ṭs**, **ṭsh**, and **z**, the thirty-sixth) and last consonant in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-fourth and penultimate consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. It also represents the Arabic letter ط (the tenth letter in the Perso-Arabic alphabet) when occurring in Arabic words borrowed by Kāshmīrī. It is pronounced as an aspirate, as in India Proper. In schools it is named **hāla hö** हाल हों.

In Kāshmīrī words this character represents an original **h**, as in **hot**ᵘ (Skt. *hataḥ*), smitten; **dāh** (Skt. *dāhaḥ*), burning. It also frequently represents an original sibilant. Thus, it represents *ś* in words such as **öhī**, a blessing (Skt. *āśīḥ*); *bĕhi*, he will sit down (Skt. *upaviśati*); **dah**, ten (Skt. *daśa-*); **hihur**, a father-in-law (Skt. *śvaśura-*), but **hash**, a mother-in-law (Skt. *śvaśrū-*); **hūn**ᵘ, a dog (Skt. *śun-*); **hīr**, a head (Skt. *śiraḥ*); **hat-**, a hundred (Skt. *śata-*); **wuh**, twenty (Skt. *viṁśati-*). It represents *ṣ* in words such as **bāha**, steam (Skt. *rāṣpa-*); **hār**, N. of a month (Skt. *āṣāḍha-*); **shĕh**, six (Skt. *ṣaṣ-*); **mahanyuv**ᵘ, for ***manahiv**ᵘ, a man (Skt. *manuṣaḥ*); **vĕh**, poison (Skt. *viṣam*). It represents *s* in words such as **dŏh**, a day (Skt. *divasaḥ*). It represents both original **s** and original **ś** in **hyuh**ᵘ (i.e. **hih**ᵘ), like (Skt. *sadṛśaḥ*, Pr. *sarisō* with the elision of medial *r* not uncommon in Dardic languages). If, in the process of declension or conjugation such an *h* is followed by *ü-mātrā* or by *ĕ* (*ya*), the sibilant returns under the form of *sh*. Thus **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day (Skt. *drādaśī*), sg. dat. **bösh**ᵘ̈; **pyuh**ᵘ **(pih**ᵘ**)**, ground to powder (Skt. √ *piṣ*), f.sg. **pish**ᵘ̈, pl. **pishĕ**; **hyuh**ᵘ, like (see ab.), f.sg. **hish**ᵘ̈, pl. **hishĕ**; **ṭsôh**ᵘ, astringent (? Skt. *kaṣāyaḥ*), f. **ṭsösh**ᵘ̈.

The pronominal suffix **kh**, representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-as**, thou makest for him; **koru-kh**, they made him, **korᵘ-h-am**, they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

An initial **h** is sometimes dropped, as in **atha**, a hand (Skt. *hasta-*, Pr. *hattha-*); **asun**, to laugh (Skt. √ *has-*).

ha ह interj., i.q. **hata 2**, q.v., as in **ha-biñ** = **hata-biñ** (W. 100); **ha-dĕd**, for **hata dĕdi** (id.); used as an interjection between men, with *a* or *i* suffixed to the vocative, as in *ha wazīra*, O Vizier (H. xii, 19); *ha māli*, O father (L.V. 107).

hā 1 हा interj. O, ho (L.V. 107; K.Pr. 43, 242, 250, W. 100; Śiv. 189, 1580, 1590, 1739; H. ii, 2, 4; Rām. 1040–1, 1795).

This interj. is generally used in calling a male person at a distance, or in sorrow (K.Pr. 261); with it **ō** is suffixed to the voc. case, as in **hā nārānō**, ho Nārāyaṇa; **hā kākō**, O father (nom. **kākh**)! (Gr.Gr. 97). In Śiv. 1308 ff. **hā gŏsāñĕ**, O Lord of Yōgīs! the **ō** is not suffixed; so H. ii, 3, etc. In Rām. 1040–1 an inan. m. object is addressed. Cf. **hasa** and **hata 2**.

hā 2 हा interj. alas for (so-and-so) (K. 801).

háe, hāi, see **hāy 1**.

hai है interj. O, addressed to a woman (K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 850, 941; Rām. 1103, 1106, 1454); a mere exclamation used by women in poetry (Śiv. 1104, 1131, 1358). **-hai** -है, exclamation, alas! (Śiv. 87, 323). Cf. **hāy 1**. **-hāy** -हाय्, id. (Śiv. 536).

hau हौ, **hav** हव् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in poetry, e.g. in H. ii, 10; an interj. used by a woman in addressing her husband (H. v, 4; xi, 11). Cf. **hay 2**.

hĕ ह्य, see **hyonᵘ**.

hē हे, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man, as in **hē huzūr**, sir; **hē nārān**, O Nārāyaṇa (L.V. 109; Śiv. 14, 155, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, etc.); the word **juv** or **sö** (or **sa**, Gr.M.) or both are often suffixed to the noun, but **juv** cannot be used with a word indicating caste. Thus **hē nārān juv, hē nārān sö, hē nārān juv sö; hē gana kaul**, O Gaṇa Kaul; **hē rāma kaul sö**, O Rāma Kaul. We cannot say **hē gana kaul juv**, because **kaul** is a caste-name. Cf. Gr.Gr. 96 and Gr.M. s.v. Gr.M. gives also forms such as **hē söhib-a, hē söhib-a-sa, hē söhib . . . hasa**, all meaning 'sir'. In Śiv. 507 **(hē bawānī)** the interj. is used in addressing a goddess.

hé (L. 461), **hí, híi,** see **hiy.**

hŏ ह् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in conversation, as in **kyāh-hŏ,** what? (H. v, 4).

hō हो interj. ho, used to male inferiors (W. 100); used to a king (Rām. 1446); lo! an expletive in poetry (Śiv. 1590, 1702, 1710, Rām. 679). **-hō -हो** interj. the crooning sound made to soothe a baby; **-hō karun,** to croon (to a baby) (Śiv. 1379).

hó,ú, see **hôw^{u}.**

haba 1 हव in **—kad^{a}l —कद्‌ल्** N. of the second of seven bridges across the River Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar, the so-called Habba Kadal (RT.Tr. II, 449).

haba 2 हव حبہ । **औषधगुटिका** m. one grain, one berry, one seed; (in medicine) a pill; a particle, a small piece or portion (of), a jot or tittle.

habā हवा । हे भ्रात: interj. ho, O, used in addressing a brother or male friend older than, or equal in age to, the speaker, and not at a distance.

hŏb ह्ब् or **hub ह्ब्** حب । **प्रेम, इच्छा, रुचि:** m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. **—thawüñ^{ü} —थवंञ्** । **प्रीत्यादानम्** f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

hŏb^{u} ह्ंबु । कवल: m. a mouthful of crushed up grass or other similar food taken by a herbivorous animal; a similar mouthful of spiced thick pulpy food pressed together.

hubāb ह्बाब् حباب । **ऊष्मा** m. bubbles, ebullition, of boiling water, food, etc.; met. a condition of bubbling over with self-conceit; bubbling over with talk, unrestrained flow of language (esp. of some sage or the like pouring forth words of wisdom).

habjushī ह्ब्जुशी (= هفت جوشی), adj. composed of seven metals (iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver) supposed to be a most valuable amalgam (H. xii, 22).

hābil ह्राविल् । कचविशेष:, दूर्वा f. *dūb*-grass, panic grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynedon dactylon* (commonly used as fodder for horses).

haibung^{u} ह्ैवुंगु or **höbung^{u} ह्ांवुंगु । मुग्ध:** m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

hibri हिब्रि । कर्मकारसंबोधनशब्द: f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

hŏb^{a}ran ह्ंब्रन् । पराजय: f. (sg. dat. **hŏb^{a}rüñ^{ü} ह्ंब्रञ्**), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. **hŏp^{a}ran.**

hŏb^{a}run ह्ंब्रून् । पराभव: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏb^{o}r^{u} ह्ंब्रु**), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

hŏbarana yun^{u} ह्ंब्रन यिनु । पराजितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

hŏb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ंब्रु-मंतु । पराभूत: perf. part. (f. **hŏb^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्ंब्रू-मंचू**), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

hŏb^{a}rāwun ह्ंब्रावुन् । पराभव: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏb^{a}rôw^{u} ह्ंब्रोवु**), to conquer; i.q. **hŏb^{a}run.** Cf. **hŏp^{a}rāwun.**

hŏb^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ंब्रोवु-मंतु । पराभूत: perf. part. (f. **hŏb^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्ंब्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **hŏb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **hŏb^{a}run.**

habush (= حَبَش), **habshī** حبشی m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). **habshī-dīshī ह्बशी-दीशी** adj. c.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

haibath, höbath هیبت f. (sg. dat. **höbati ह्ांवति,** Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmīrī) an example (El.).

hacĕ हच्, see **hüṭ^{ü}.**

hēch هیچ **हेच्** or **hĕch ह्यच्** f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

hĕca kaḍañĕ ह्यच कडंञ । प्रवृत्तिरोध: f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

hŏch^{ü} ह्ंचू, see **hŏkh^{u}** and **hŏkhun.**

hĕchun ह्यचुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoch^{u} ह्यंचु,** f. **hĕch^{ü} ह्यंचू**), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). **hĕch lāyán^{i} rīnz^{i},** learn to throw balls (H. v, 3).

hĕchan-viz^{ü} ह्यचन्-विज़ । शिक्षावसर: the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

hyoch^{u}-mot^{u} ह्यंचु-मंतु । शिक्षित: perf. part. (f. **hĕch^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्यंचू-मंचू**), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

hĕchanāwun ह्यक्नावुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕchanôw^{u} ह्यक्नोवु**), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

hĕchanāwan-wôl^{u} ह्यक्नावन्-वोलु । शिक्षक: n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वज्यञ्**), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

hĕchanāwawañ ह्यक्नाववञ् । शिक्षावेतनम् f. wages paid for teaching, a tutor's salary, school fees.

hĕchara ह्यक्र । शिक्षन्नेव c.g. one who learns and does nothing else, one who for any purpose applies himself zealously to the study of any particular subject, a scholar (El).

hŏchĕr ह्ऽच्र् । शोषः m. dryness (natural or induced) ; hot dry weather ; drought (El.).

hṓchʰröwᵘ-müʦᵘ ह्ऽक्रांवू-मंच़ू, see **hṓkhʰrôwᵘ-motᵘ**.

hĕchawunᵘ ह्यक्वुनु । शिक्षामाददानः n.ag. (f. **hĕchawüñᵘ** ह्यक्वंञू), one under instruction, a learner, a pupil.

hĕchawañ ह्यक्वञ् । शिक्षोपायनम् f. money paid for learning, a scholarship.

hŏchyōv ह्ऽक्योव्, see **hŏkhun.**

hacyuvᵘ हचिवु adj. (f. **hacivᵘ** हचिवू), made of wood, wooden (K.Pr. 74, W. 15, *hachur*).

had हद्, **hadd** حد m. boundary, term, limit ; bounds, extreme, extremity, extent ; bar, obstruction, impediment, separation ; a definition ; the point, verge (of an event), utmost point or degree. **az had** ازحد, adj. and adv. boundless, unlimited (Śiv. 633) ; very, exceedingly. —**pānas karun** —पानस् करून् m.inf. to make a limit for oneself, to make oneself perfect (H. vii, 15).

hada nērun हद् नेरून् । मर्यादाहापनम् m.inf. to go beyond the bounds, to break bounds, wilfully to make a breach in decorum, to break family rules or customs. **-nishĕ nĕbar** -निश् न्यवर्, adv. beyond limit, enormously (El.). —**nyūrᵘ-motᵘ** —न्यूरु-मंतु । संत्यक्तमर्यादः perf. part. (f. —**nīrᵘ-müʦᵘ** —नीरु-मंच़ू), one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, one who has broken the rules and customs of his family. —**rachun** —रक्षुन् m.inf. to put a limit upon (anything, dat.), to have moderation (K.Pr. 178). **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । निर्मर्यादः adj. (f. **-rüʦhᵘ** -रंछ्रू), boundless, without bounds ; one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, etc. ; adv. without limit (Rām. 1104). —**roṭᵘ-moṭᵘ** —रंटु-मंतु । नियमबद्धः perf. part. (f. —**rüṭᵘ-müʦᵘ** —रंटू-मंचू), one who is grasped by bounds, one who is restrained within the bounds of decorum. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । नियमनम् m.inf. (of a child, a woman, a servant, or the like) to restrain within the bounds of decorum. **-raʦhar** -रक्षर् । मर्यादाहीनता m. boundlessness ; the condition of being outside the bounds of decorum. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । नियमपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep within the bounds of decorum, to act decorously.

haḍ 1 हड् । हठः m. obstinacy, pertinacity. Cf. **hŏḍ.**

Walī Haḍ, N. of a certain Kāshmīrī renowned for this quality (K.Pr. 189). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । आग्रहप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to show obstinacy or pertinacity.

haḍ 2 हड् । अस्थीनि m.pl. the larger bones of a man or beast. —**kaḍânⁱ** —कडंनि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to pull out the bones ; met. to afflict greatly, torture, harass (a man or animal, by imposing difficult tasks, causing to make painful efforts, or the like). —**nērânⁱ** —नेरंनि । अतिखेदापत्तिः m. pl. inf. the bones to be extracted, to be greatly afflicted, tortured (by being engaged in a difficult task, by painful efforts, by banishment from home, or the like).

hāḍ हाँड । अतिकुष्टम् f. weeping and crying aloud, loud lamentation. (Cf. **hŏḍ.**) —**gaʦhüñᵘ** — गछ्रू । खेदानुभवः f.inf. the loud crying of an old man or of a child to occur when he is given unwelcome food, etc., or when a person he is fond of goes away. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । अतिरोदनम् f.inf. to cause a child, etc., to wail by crossing it in its wishes.

haḍa 1 हड । आग्रही c.g. one who is obstinate or pertinacious.

haḍa 2 हड । अस्थिसंधयः f.pl. the joints of the larger bones of men or animals. —**kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । अतिविबाधना f. pl. inf. to pull out the joints, to afflict a man or animal (as if the joints of his bones had become loose) by beating, imposing excessive labour, or the like. —**nērañĕ** —नेरञ । अतिबाधापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the joints to be extracted ; met. to be much afflicted (by excessive labour or effort, by a difficult task, by absence from home, etc.).

hāḍa हाँड । धूर्तः m. a scoundrelly knave, quarrelsome, abusive, and void of modesty, virtue, or respect. Cf. **hāḍurᵘ.** —**hönzᵘ** —हांज़ू । दुराचरणः m. (f. —**hānzañ** —हाज़ञ्), id. (lit. a boatman of this description ; Kāshmīrī boatmen and boatwomen are famous for their powers of abuse).

haḍī हडी । आग्रहयुक्तः adj. e.g. pertinacious, obstinate (esp. in a bad sense).

haud, see **hand.**

hŏḍ ह्ऽड् । हठः f. disobedience, obstinacy (esp. of a child, a horse, or the like), in spite of urging. Cf. **haḍ 1.** In K.Pr. 28 and W. 123, the word is translated 'weeping' (*huḍ*). The word may be a misprint for **hāḍ,** q.v. —**hĕñᵘ** —ह्यंञू । हठावलम्बः f.inf. to show obstinacy (esp. of a child who refuses to study, or a horse that jibs, in spite of beating). —**yiñᵘ** — यिञू । हठापत्तिः f.inf. obstinacy (generally, not specially of a boy or a horse) to be shown.

hṓḍᵘ ह्ऽदु । निःस्नेहः adj. (f. **hŏzᵘ** ह्ऽज़ू), (of food) dry, wanting in gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipid ; plain boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 27) ; met. (of conversation, or the

like) dry, insipid, wanting in affection ; (of a task or journey) useless, objectless. Kāshmīrīs eat a mouthful of rice and a mouthful of vegetables alternately. If the vegetables are exhausted first, any rice left is called **hŏḍᵘ**, and is not eaten (K.Pr. 82). **-hŏkhᵘ -ह्रंखु । निःसूदस्नेहतयातिशुष्कः** adj. (f. **hŏzᵘ-hŏchᵘ ह्रंज़ू-ह्रंकू**), dry and insipid, as ab. (lit. and met.). Cf. **hŏkhᵘ-hŏḍᵘ** (p. 327*b*, l. 8).

hŏzᵘ har ह्रंज़ू हर् । निष्कारणकलहः f. a causeless, objectless, quarrel.

hud ह्रद् । दीर्घरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **huzᵘ ह्रज़ू**), a long mine or hollow passage dug in the ground, a wall, or the like.

huda-gulᵘ (? spelling), m. a tunnel (L. 464).

huda ह्रद in **huda-hudañĕy ह्रद-ह्रदञय्**, apparently the f. sg. dat. or pl. nom. of the sg. gen. of **huda-huda ह्रद-ह्रद**, a word of unknown meaning in L.V. 84.

hūdⁱ ह्रदि । हस्तिपृष्ठ्यपीठविशेषः f. an open seat placed on an elephant's back, a howdah.

hadd, see **had.**

hŏda-hᵃr ह्रद-हर् । निरर्थकार्यप्रवर्तना f. engagement in a difficult but objectless or useless work. Cf. **hŏḍᵘ.**

hŏdahᵃri-bāz ह्रदहरि-वाज़् । निरर्थायासिप्रवर्तनशीलः m. a man accustomed to engage himself in work which while troublesome and difficult is at the same time useless or purposeless.

hŏdahᵃrilad ह्रदहरिलद् । निरर्थायासवृत्तिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏdahᵃriladiñ ह्रदहरिलदिञ्**), (of a person) one who is engaged in work which is troublesome and difficult, and at the same time useless or purposeless ; (of a work) troublesome, etc., as ab.

hŏḍal ह्रडल् । रोषहठी adj. c.g. a person of an angry and obstinate temperament.

hŏḍilad ह्रडिलद् । रोषहठाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏḍiladiñ ह्रडिलदिञ्**), one who is attacked with a fit of anger, and refuses obstinately to be placated.

hĕḍun ह्यडुन् । विडम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoḍᵘ ह्यंडु** ; 2 p.p. **hĕjyōv ह्यज्योव्**), to ridicule, blame, abuse ; make a subject of contempt, mock at. **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । उपहासोपगमः** m.inf. ridicule to occur, public ridicule to be incurred by some great effort or important transaction coming to naught directly it is attempted or commenced.

hŏdun ह्रदुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏḍᵘ ह्रंदु**, f. **hŏzᵘ ह्रंज़ू**), to become dry, to be wanting in relish (see **hŏḍᵘ**) ; to become dried up, withered (L.V. 25).

haḍᵘrᵘ 1 हंद्रू । शीतार्तिः f. pain derived from piercingly cold wind ; the pain of frostbite. Cf. **hūhū. haḍᵘrᵘ haḍᵘrᵘ diñᵘ हंद्रू हंद्रू दिञ् । शीतबाधानुभवः** f.inf. such cold to be experienced in spite of warming appliances being at hand.

haḍᵘrᵘ 2 हंद्रू । बिसखण्डः f. a thin piece of lotus-stalk. **haḍᵃrĕ-bŏḍᵘ हंद्र्य-बुंदु । बिसमुष्टिका** m. a bundle of such stalks, a handful of them held or tied together.

haḍᵘrᵘ 3 हंद्रू । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman or female animal.

haḍᵃrĕ-dŏd हंद्र्य-द्वद् । गर्भिणीक्षीरम् m. the milk secreted by a pregnant woman or cow (usually after the sixth month).

hādurᵘ हाँडुरु । धूर्ताचरणः adj. (f. **hādᵘrᵘ हाँड्रू**), i.q. **hāḍa,** q.v.

hĕḍur ह्यडुर् । कवाकम् m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍaras ह्यडरस्**), a mushroom (K.Pr. 189), *Agaricus* sp. (L. 73). Cf. **hĕnḍa.** It is said to be produced by thunder. It is eaten both by Hindūs and Musalmāns, cooked with *ghī* and condiments. The country people preserve them by drying (El.).

hĕḍar-rāṭh ह्यडर्-राट् or -rāṭh -राँट् । कवाकवल्ली f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi राटि**), a natural mushroom bed (usually found on the lower mountain slopes).

hĕḍᵃran ह्यंड्रन । विडम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **hĕḍᵃrüñᵘ ह्यंड्रंञू**), maliciously causing a person to be ridiculed or to become a subject of contempt.

hĕḍawunᵘ ह्यडवुनु । उपहासकृत् n.ag. (f. **hĕḍawüñᵘ ह्यडवंञू**), a ridiculer, one who makes another subject to ridicule or contempt.

hĕḍay ह्यडय् । उपहासः f. ridicule, bringing another into contempt.

haif, höf, see **höph.**

hafta هفته, see **haphta.**

höfiz حافظ, see **höphiz.**

hāg 1 हाँग् or **hāga हाँग । तितउः** m. a kind of fine sieve for sifting flour.

hāga-chönᵘ हाँग-क्वांनू । तितउविशेषोत्पवनसंस्कारः f. the act of sifting with such a sieve.

hāg 2 हाँग् । चिह्नम् m. a mark for identification.

hōg होग् । ख्यातिः f. a high repute (esp. of a living person). **—gatshünᵘ —गक्कंञू । ख्यातिसंभवः** f.inf. such high repute to be spread abroad (esp. of some person not entitled to it).

hōgi-wôlᵘ होगि-वोलु । सुख्यातिमान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), enjoying high repute (of a person).

hŏgöḍᵘ ह्रगांडू । शुष्कमीनः f. fish split open, cleaned, and dried in the sun ; dried fish (K.Pr. 2, 244).

hŏgāḍa-gorᵘ ह्रगाड-गंरु । शुष्कमीनविक्रयी m. a fish-drier, a seller of dried fish. **-tshᵃr -क्कर् । शुष्कमीनसूदविशेषः** m. a dish of dried fish, roasted and served with spiced sauce.

hāgàj[i] हाँगंज or **hāgüj[u] हाँगंजू**। **शृङ्गिमृगी** f. of **hāgul**, q.v.

hāgul हाँगुल् or **hāgul[u] हाँगुलु**। **मृगविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **hāgalas हाँगलस्** or **hāgalis हाँगलिस्**. The female is **hāgàj[i] हाँगंज** or **hāgüj[u] हाँगंजू**, q.v.), the stag or *bārah-sīg* (commonly called *bara singha* and often with twelve-pointed antlers; El. *hánglu* or *hangul*; L. 458).

hāgal-hĕng हाँगल्-ह्यङ् or **hāgàl[i]-hĕng हाँगंलि-ह्यङ्**। **शृङ्गिमृगशृङ्गम्** the horn of this stag. It is used for sword-hilts and the like, and when powdered is used medicinally.

hagun हगुन्। **मलोत्सर्गः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hog[u] हंगु**; 2 p.p. **hajyōv हज्योव्**), to go to stool, evacuate; to dung, mute.

hŏ̄giñ हाँगिञ्। **शुक्तिः** f. a pearl-oyster shell (Śiv. 1551, 1755; Rām. 1142); the shell of any aquatic mollusc (cf. **kŏla-hŏ̄giñ**, s.v. **kŏl 2**); ? a snail (L. 157, 464, *hāngi*). **—gatshüñ[ü] —गक्छ्यूञ्**। **अतिक्षीभवनम्** f.inf. to become an oyster-shell; met. to become excessively thin, to be wasted to a skeleton from disease, grief, etc.

hŏ̄giñĕ-mŏkta हाँगिञ्-म्वक्त। **शुक्तिजमुक्ताविशेषः** m. a pearl from a pearl oyster (not one from an elephant's frontal bone, or any other similar object popularly counted as a pearl).

hagor[u] हगंरु। **शकटः** m. a cart, a wheeled vehicle of the cart class (K. 118, 119, 180); a trolly (L. 464).

hāgur[u] हागुरु or **hāgur[u] हाँगुरु**। **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain aquatic bird (El. *hágar*), described as like a crow in shape, with a long bill of a dark-blue colour, and haunting lakes that are surrounded by tall reeds.

h[a]h ह्ह ه, m. cold breath as it issues from the mouth. Cf. L.V. 56, 57, where it is contrasted with **hāh**, q.v. According to L.V. *h[a]h* takes its rise in the *brahma-randhra* or cervical suture, while **hāh** takes its rise from the navel. See *brahma-randr*, p. 121*a*, l. 8.

hāh हाह् (cf. ها)। **श्वासः** m. warm breath (as it issues from the mouth) (Śiv. 1063). It is distinct from *h[a]h*, cold breath (L.V. 56, 57). See **h[a]h**. **—dyun[u] —दिनु**। **श्वासयोजना** m.inf. to breathe upon any person or anything so as to warm it, etc.

—dān —दान् or **hahā-dān हहा-दान्**। **चुल्लीविशेषः** m. a kind of fire brazier, wide and globular, with two main openings, and round its waist a network of small holes (W. 124). **—kôl[u] —कोलु** or **hahā-kôl[u] हहा-कोलु**। **चुल्लीविशेषः** m., id.

hĕh 1 ह्यह्, see **hyon[u]**.

hĕh 2 ह्यह्। **कश्मलम्** m. stupefaction, consternation (so that even one's breath is stopped) caused by unexpected calamity (such as the news of the death of a beloved person, total destruction of property, terror at the approach of an enemy, or the like). **—anun —अनुन्**। **कश्मलानुभवः** m.inf. to be seized by such consternation. **—gatshun —गक्छुन्**। **कश्मलापत्तिः** m.inf. such consternation to occur.

huh ह्ह् dem. that (within sight), this (at some distance, but within sight); both subst. and adj. It may be either an. or inan., and the an. forms are sometimes m., sometimes f., and sometimes c.g. Sing. nom. an. m. **huh ह्ह**; f. **hŏh ह्ह**; inan. **huh ह्ह**; dat. an. c.g. **humis ह्मिस्**; inan. **huth ह्थ्**; gen. an. c.g. **hum[i]-sond[u] ह्मि-संन्दु**, or **husond[u] ह्संन्दु**; inan. **humyuk[u] ह्म्युकु**; ag. an. m. **hum[i] ह्मि**; f. **humi ह्मि**; inan. **hum[i] ह्मि**; abl. an. c.g. and inan. **humi ह्मि**, or **huwa ह्व**; pl. nom. an. and inan. m. **hum ह्म**; f. **huma ह्म**; dat. an. and inan. **human ह्मन्**; gen. an. and inan. **human-hond[u] ह्मन्-हंन्दु**, or **huhond[u] ह्हंन्दु**; ag. an. and inan. **humau ह्मौ**.

It will be observed that in the pl. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and that gender is only distinguished in the nom.

When used as an adjective, the only inan. form used is the dat. sg. **huth**, as in **huth gāmas**, to that village (Gr.M.). In other cases the animate forms only are used, agreeing in gender with the qualified noun, but in this case the f. sg. dat. is **humi**, not **humis**. Thus **humis hūnis**, to that dog (m.), but **humi hŏ̄ñĕ**, to that bitch.

When the adj. pronoun is in agreement with a noun in the gen. case the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the word qualified is the genitive of a m. sg. an. noun, the pronoun is put in the dat. as in **humis hūn[i]-sond[u]** of that dog. If the noun is m. inan. sg., the pron. is put in the abl., as in **humi gāmuk[u]**, of that village. If the noun is f., either an. or inan., the pron. is put in the f.dat. (see ab.), as in **humi hŏ̄ñĕ-hond[u]**, of that bitch; **humi jāyĕ-hond[u]**, of that place. If the noun is plur., m. or f., an. or inan., the pron. is put in the dat. pl., as in **human hŏ̄nĕn-hond[u]**, of those dogs; **human hŏ̄ñĕn-hond[u]**, of those bitches; **human gāman-hond[u]**, of those villages.

For the dat. sg. and subsequent cases, the various forms of the pron. **ath** are commonly used for **huth**, etc. See **ath 1**.

It will be noted that this pronoun can only be used for things within sight of the speaker, or for things referred to as close by. For things not in sight or not close by, **tih** must be used.

huti 2 ह्ति। **असावपि** e.g. (for 1, see **hut[i]**) emph., that very person or thing within sight; that person or thing within sight also.

huth-kun ह्युथ्-कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

huthy-kun ह्युथ्य्-कुन् adv. emph. even in that direction, in that very direction.

hūhū हूह m. pain derived from piercingly cold wind, chill. Cf. **haḍ^{ü}r^{ü}**. Used in the following: **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** । **अतिशीतवाधानुभवः** m.inf. such pain to occur. **—mēlun —मेलुन्** । **अतिशीतवाधानुभवः** m.inf. to be chilled to the bone.

hěhökh ह्यहाख्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hāhākār हाहाकार् । **शोकाक्रन्दः** m. the making of the sound *hāhā*, loud lamentations uttered by a number of people, public lamentation (K. 451, 762), or (Rām. 1287) by a single person. **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** । **अतिशोकानुभवः** m.inf. such public lamentation to occur; a great general grief to occur.

hěhön ह्यहान्, see **hyon^{u}**.

höh^{i} na pröh^{i} हाहि न प्राहि । **अतर्कितम्** adv. (occurring) suddenly over and over again, u.w. vbs. signifying possession by a demon, an attack of fainting, raving, or the like.

hahar हहर् । **श्यालः** m. a wife's brother, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 29, 30, 108, 171).

hihur or **hyuhur** हिह्युर् or **hihur^{u}** हिहुर् । **श्वशुरः** m. (sg. dat. **hi(ě)haras** हि(ह्य)हरस्), a father-in-law (either of a husband or of a wife) (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 56, H. x, 12).

huhur, see **hŏhawur^{u}**.

haharun हहरुन् or **hàr^{i}shun** हरिशुन् or **hür^{ü}shun** हरूशुन् । **विवाहसंपादनम्** conj. 1 [1 p.p. **hahor^{u}** हहर् or **huhur^{u}** हुहुर् (dat. **haharis** हहरिस्), f. **hahür^{ü}** हहरू, **harüsh^{ü}** हरूश or **harish^{ü}** हरिशू, Gr.Gr. 212. Cf. **an-huhur^{u}**], to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so and so (Gr.Gr. 212, 219, 231; K.Pr. 71, a girl). **—baharun** —वहरुन् or **hàr^{i}shun bàr^{i}shun** हरिशुन् बरिशुन् । **विवाहादिकर्मविधानम्** m.inf. to arrange, undertake, carry out any person's marriage.

hahor^{u}-mot^{u} हहर्-मतु । **संपादितविवाहविधिः** perf. part. (f. **hahür^{ü}-müts^{ü}** हहरू-मच्, **harüsh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** हरूश-मच् or **harish^{ü}-müts^{ü}** हरिशू-मच्), one for whose marriage arrangements have been carried out, one who has been duly married (K.Pr. 13, W. 110).

hāharöy^{i} हँहरायि (? spelling), f. breathlessness (El. *haṅharái*). Cf. **hāh.**

hŏhawur^{u} हुहवुर् । **श्वशुरगृहम्** m. a father-in-law's house, i.e. the house from which a man has taken his wife (a wife's father-in-law's house, being usually her husband's house) (L. 270, *huhur*) (Śiv. 56, **hŏhawur^{u} gara**).

hŏhawàr^{i}-bötsü हुहवरि-वाचू । **श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धिजनः** m. the family of a man's father-in-law's house, the relatives of a man's wife. **—bāy** —वाय् । **श्यालपत्नी** f. the lady of a man's father-in-law's house, i.e. the wife of a man's wife's brother, the wife of a man's brother-in-law. Cf. **hahar. hŏhawaryuk^{u}** हुहवर्युकु । **श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **hŏhawaric^{ü}** हुहवरिचू), of or belonging to a man's father-in-law's house.

haj, hajj حج m. the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hajas gatshun हजस् गक्कुन् m.inf. to go on this pilgrimage (Gr.M.).

haji (? spelling), f. weeding and working a rice field by cattle (L. 463), i.q. **gupan-nĕnd**, p. 294*a*, l. 40.

höjī حاجی m. a pilgrim (to Mecca); one who has performed the Mecca pilgrimage (El.); often used as a title, e.g. K.Pr. 74, 108.

höj^{ü} हाजू, see **hāl 2, göl^{i}-höj^{ü}**, s.v. **göl^{ü}**, **hěkan-höj^{ü}**, s.v. **hěkun**, etc.

hüj^{ü} हुजू, see **hol^{u} 1.** This word is spelt *haj* in K.Pr. 34 and YZ. 476.

höj^{i}-bāwun हाजि-वावुन् । **दरमदः** m. the flickering light or flashes of summer lightning (without thunder). **-bāwun gatshun** -वावुन् गक्कुन् । **दर्शनसमकालादर्शनम्** m.inf. to become summer lightning; met. to appear and immediately disappear, to come into existence and immediately be destroyed (of a thing, an action, an occupation, or any condition of the mind, such as joy, sorrow, etc.).

hajěr ह्यज्यर् । **कौटिल्यम्** m. crookedness (in shape) of any thing; crookedness of a condition or of an action.

hij^{a}r हिज्र् (= حجر), m. separation (El., YZ. 524).

hujara حجرہ m. a chamber, room, closet, cell; a hut (Rām. 1549).

hājath حاجت m. (sg. dat. **hājatas** हाजतस्), want, need, necessity (Gr.M., Śiv. 1072); a thing wanted or needed, a needful or necessary thing. **na hājath,** there is no need (of such and such a thing, gen.), it is unnecessary to do such and such a thing (K.Pr. 40, W. 124). **na hājath myôn^{u},** I am not wanted (K.Pr. 249).

hŏjath हुजथ् حجت । **ऋणपत्रिका** f. (sg. dat. **hŏjüts^{ü}** हुजच्), argument, plea, allegation; proof, reason; objection, pretext, excuse; a voucher; a document acknowledging debt, an I.O.U.; a bond (Gr.M.).

h^{a}jyōv ह्यज्योव्, see **h^{a}lun.**

hajyōv ह्यज्योव, see **hagun.**

hějyōv ह्यज्योव्, see **hěḍun.**

hᵃka हक । **अतिवेगेन** adv. very quickly, speedily, u.w. vbs. of falling, throwing, speaking, walking, etc. (L.V. 99; K.Pr. 46, *hĕk*).

haka (? spelling) in **haka-khal** m., said to mean 'the threshing-floor **(khal)** of sheep'; N. of a tract of country in Kashmīr where sheep are collected in large numbers in summer (L. 361). ? a misprint for **kaṭa.**

hikⁱ हिकि etc., see **hyukᵘ.**

hŏka ह्वक حقہ । **धूमपाननलिकायन्त्रम्** m. the hookah or pipe and its apparatus, by which tobacco is smoked through water.

hukai, see **hukay.**

hikacĕ हिकच्य । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f.pl. a certain game, generally played by two young women. According to the description they hold each other's hands, with their feet together, and so rise face to face. Then bending their bodies backwards they dance, uttering a cooing cry at the same time.

hakh 1 हख् حق । **सत्यतया प्राप्यः** m. (sg. dat. **hakhas** हखस्), justness, propriety, rightness, correctness, truth; justice; right, title, privilege, claim, due, lot, portion, share, proprietorship; duty, obligation; that to which one has a right; that for which one has a just claim, one's rights (K.Pr. 75); as adj. e.g., true (El.). **hakh-ĕ khodā** حق خدا m. the duty of God, (a husband) sacred (to a wife) as God (H. xii, 15).

hakh 2 हख् । **प्रवाहे प्रवहत्काष्टखण्डसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **hakas** हकस्), a collection of splinters, twigs, and small pieces of driftwood carried by the current down a forest stream, or a stream that has issued from a forest. It forms the best fuel for the native portable brazier (L. 250).

haka-hönzᵘ हक-हॉंज़ू । **दारुखण्डसंग्राहिनाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a boatman whose employment it is to collect this floating wood for sale. **-pholᵘ** -फॅलु । **दारुखण्डसमूहः** m. a collection of splinters, etc., left after cutting logs with an axe, and suitable for use as firewood.

hakh 3 हख् । **विक्रयाह्वतिः** f. (sg. dat. **haki** हकि), a market cry, a cry or loud proclamation made in a market by a seller of something which he has not with him, but which is deposited elsewhere. **—diñᵘ** —दिञ्नू । **वृत्तसंबोधना** f.inf. to utter such a cry; met. to make a loud public proclamation of some fact, esp. of some fact hitherto kept secret. **—dith nērun** —दिथ् नेरुन् । **संबोध्य निर्गमनम्** m.inf. having made such proclamation to go forth; met. owing to some trouble or sorrow, to tell one's friends and relations, and then to abandon one's former mode of life, one's hitherto virtuous conduct, or the like.

haki khasun हकि खसुन् । **वस्तुविक्रयाह्वतिविधानम्** m.inf. to utter the market cry, e.g. to go into the market and proclaim that there is a boatfull of fruit, etc., for sale lying by a neighbouring river bank.

hākh 1 हाख् । **शाकः** m. (sg. dat. **hākas** हाकस्), herb, potherb, cabbage, spinach, greens, edible vegetables (with or without stalks) (K.Pr. 4, 40, 67, 134, 219; Y.Z. 404; L. 464; Śiv. 1328; Rām. 606, 1283). **-wākh** -वाख् m. (sg. dat. **hākas-wākas** हाकस्-वाकस्), vegetables.

hāka-bodᵘ हाक-वदु m. a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145). **-baṛᵃg** -बॅर्ग् । **शाकपत्रम्** m. a cabbage leaf; met. a small collection of such leaves. **-byôlᵘ** -ब्योलु । **शाकबीजम्** m. potherb seeds, cabbage seeds, or the like. **-ḍūrᵘ** -डूरु । **शाकाल्पक्षेत्रम्** m. a small plot of ground in which potherbs are grown, a cabbage plot. **-grākh** -ग्राख् m. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a vegetable seller, a greengrocer (Gr.Gr. 38). **-könᵘ** -कॉंनू f. a little spinach, a small quantity of vegetables (Gr.Gr. 163). **-loṭᵘ** -लॅटु । **शाकनालम्** m. the thin stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-mŏndᵘ** -म्बॅंडू । **कडम्बः** f. a cabbage-stalk. **-mŏyā** -म्वया f. a little spinach (only used of cooked spinach) (Gr.Gr. 165. Cf. **-tulᵘ** bel.). **-nĕhâlⁱ** -न्यहॅलि । **उप्यशाकाल्पलतासमूहः** f. a collection of young cabbages fit for transplanting. **-nal** -नल् । **शाकपत्रनालम्** m. the stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-rang** -रंग् । **मुखविक्रतिः** m. cabbage-colour; met. the change of colour in the face to a colour resembling that of a cabbage (owing to disease, sorrow, etc.), pallor. **-thal** -थल् । **शाकक्षेत्रभागः** m. a long strip of ground in a vegetable field, divided transversely into small beds for convenience of irrigation. **-thôpᵘ** -थोपु m. a little spinach, a small amount of spinach (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । **शाकसमुदायः** m. a single cabbage leaf; a small bunch of such leaves. The suff. of the indef. art. is often added, so that we get **-tulwā** -तुल्वा or **-tulā** -तुला. This word may be used either for cooked or for uncooked spinach (Gr.Gr. 164, 165). Cf. **-mŏyā** ab. **-ṭsar** -त्सर् । **शाकरज्जुविशेषः** m. a mass of half-dried cabbages twisted up into a kind of rope and stored for winter use, a string of vegetables (K.Pr. 192). **-wörᵘ** -वॉंरू, f. a vegetable garden (L.V. 63). **-waṭhᵃr** -वॅथ्र् । **शाकपत्रम्** m. a cabbage leaf, a spinach leaf (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । **शाकसमूहः** m. a bundle of cabbage leaves, a small amount collected ready for cooking (Gr.Gr. 163).

hākh 2 हाख् । **द्वारभुजः** f. (sg. dat. **hāki हाकि**), a doorpost, a jamb.

hāki-chal हाकि-छल् । **द्वाराङ्गम्** f. a doorpost. **-tür^{ü} -तॅरू** । **द्वारखण्डकोणः** f. the tenon or the like at each end of one of the four members of a door-frame, fitting into a mortise or the like in the adjoining member. **-tān -तान्** । **द्वारभुजः** m. a beam of a door-frame, a doorpost.

hàkh^{i} ह॑ख् । **गोवारणशब्दः** m. the cry uttered in driving away cows. **—hàkh^{i} karun —ह॑ख्ि करुन्** । **प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to urge on (a child or a servant engaged in any work), so as to get him to work quicker and finish it soon.

hĕkh 1 ह्यख्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hĕkh 2 ह्यख् in **hĕka-hĕkh ह्यक-ह्यख्** । **असकृच्छक्त्यवलम्बनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hĕki -ह्यकि**), striving over and over again to the best of one's ability to accomplish some difficult or impossible task. Cf. **hĕkun pyon^{u}**, s.v. **hĕkun, hĕkath pĕñ^{ü}**, s.v. **hĕkath.**

hŏkha 1 ह्ंख । **अनिष्पत्तिः** m. failure to accomplish something which seemed to be on the point of completion, and which thereby puts to shame the person failing. **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** । **असिद्धा लज्जितीभवनम्** m.inf. shame at complete and sudden unsuccess to be felt by one apparently on the point of success. **—karun —करुन्** । **असिद्धा लज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to put a person to shame by failing, when the time comes, to give promised assistance which is necessary for success. **-thör^{ü} -थॅरू** । **निरर्थसंभ्रमः** f. unsuccess-hurry, i.e. needless haste or flurry in doing anything.

hŏkha 2 ह्ंख for **hṓkh^{u}** in the following :— **-dor^{u} -दॅरु** । **वृष्यभावः** m. the season of dry roads, dry weather, the dry season. **-hākh -हाख्** । **शुष्कशाकपत्रसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a bundle of dried cabbage leaves for cooking. Cf. **hāka-tsar**, s.v. **hākh 1.** **-syun^{u} -सिनु** । **शुष्कशाकादिसमूहः** m. dried vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, egg-plants, gourds, etc., and their leaves, cut up into pieces and dried in the autumn sun, for use as a relish or for making stews, etc., in winter. **-tūr^{ü} -तूॅरू** । **अनावृष्टीशीतातिशयः** f. dry cold, i.e. severe cold in winter, which precedes rain, and which is relieved by rain falling. **-tāv -ताव्** । **अवग्रहदाहः** m. burning up of crops owing to want of rain ; fever owing to supposed drying up of the bodily juices ; roasting or frying meat or other food without grease. **-töv^{ü} -तॅावू** । **शोषदाहः** f., id. **-z^{a}l ज़ल्** । **अतिकृपणः** adj. (f. **-z^{ü}j^{ü} -ज़ॅज़ू**), a scratcher of dry things ; a niggardly miser, who although wealthy will not spend money even on necessaries.

hṓkh^{u} ह्ंख् । **शुष्कः** adj. (f. **hŏch^{ü} ह्ंक्छ**), dry (K.Pr. 114) ; dried ; dried up (H. vi, 15 ; K. 588) ; parched ; sapless, juiceless ; without advantage or profit ; dry, wanting in affection (of profane learning) (Śiv. 992, 1650). **—gāsa—गास** m. straw (El. *hauk-gás*). **-hṓd^{u} -ह्ंद्** । **नीरसस्नेहः** adj. (f. **hṓch^{ü}-hṓz^{ü} ह्ंक्छ-ह्ंज़ू**), dry, plain (as bread, food) ; simple, unseasoned, unsavoury, insipid. Cf. **hṓd^{u}-hṓkh^{u}** (p. 323*a*, l. 8). **-hṓkh^{u} -ह्ंख्** । **निःस्नेहसूदः** m. dry, without its gravy (of food) ; dried, of clotted or clammy articles stuck together, which have been dried so as to permit of their easy separation.

hakhoḍ^{u}, see **hakhor^{u}**.

hŏkhun ह्ंखुन् । **शोषोद्भवः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hṓkh^{u} ह्ंख्**; 2 p.p. **hŏchyōv ह्ंच्योव्**), to dry, dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 9, YZ. 396) ; to be dry, parched ; to wither, pine away, shrivel up (YZ. 180).

The causal of this verb is **hŏkhanāwun ह्ंखनावुन्** or **hṓkh^{a}rāwun ह्ंख्रावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174).

hṓkh^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ंख्-मंतु । **शुष्कः** perf. part. (f. **hŏch^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्ंक्छ-मंच्**), dried up, etc. (K.Pr. 103).

hŏkhith gatshun ह्ंखिथ् गक्कुन् m.inf. to dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 251).

hŏkhanāwun ह्ंखनावुन् । **शोषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhanôw^{u} ह्ंखनोवु**), to cause to be dry or dry up, to parch ; to cause to wither, to cause to shrivel up. Cf. **hṓkh^{a}rāwun** and Gr.Gr. 174.

hŏkhanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ंखनोवु-मंतु । **शोषितः** perf. part. (f. **hŏkhanöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्ंखनॅावू-मंच्**), dried up (by some one), caused (by some one) to become dry.

hakhor^{u} हख॑रु or **hakhur हखुर्** । **वृषभः** m. (f. **hakhür^{ü} हख॑रू**, q.v.), a bull, bullock, ox (K.Pr. 69, 162). This is the word most used outside Śrīnagar, esp. towards Islāmābād. In Śrīnagar **dād** or **dānd**, see **dād**, is more used. El. also gives *hakhuḍ*, i.e. **hakhoḍ^{u}.**

hakhür^{ü} हख॑रू or **hṓkh^{ü}r^{ü} ह्ंख्रू** । **वत्सतरी, अप्रसूता गौः** f. a cow which has never calved, a heifer (usually not more than four years old) ; met. a full-grown unmarried girl, who conducts herself foolishly. The word is fem. of **hakhor^{u}**, q.v.

hṓkh^{a}run ह्ंख्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hṓkh^{a}r^{u} ह्ंख्रु**), i.q. **hṓkh^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. lxxxiv).

hṓkh^{a}rāwun ह्ंख्रावुन् । **शोषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hṓkh^{a}rôw^{u} ह्ंख्रोवु**), to make dry, to dry up ; to cause to wither (Śiv. 128) ; esp. met. to torment a person by stopping him (e.g. by preventing a hungry person from eating, or obstructing one commencing or engaged in important work).

hṓkh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ंख्रोवु-मंतु । **संतापितः** perf. part. (f. **hṓch^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्ंक्रॅावू-मंच्**), obstructed, impeded (by some one), as ab.

hŏkharay ڈکھرے । **शोषनिष्फलता** m. the condition of being dried up and withered (of crops, owing to drought). **—asun** —असुन् । **शोषेण कार्श्यापत्तिः** m.inf. such withering to begin; met. (of the body of a living being) gradually to become withered and lean. **—karun** —करुन् । **शोषेण निष्फलीभवनम्** m.inf. (of paddy crops or the like) to become dried up and withered owing to drought.

hŏkhawun ڈکھوَن । **शोषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhowᵘ** ڈکھوَوُ), to make dry, to dry (of damp grain, clothes, etc., spread out in the sun or elsewhere to dry). **hŏkhowᵘ-motᵘ** ڈکھوَوُ-مَتُ । **शोषितः** perf. part. (**hŏkhüvᵘ-müʦᵘ** ڈکھوَوُ-مَچُ), dried as ab.

hŏkhay ڈکھے । **शोषसमयः, वृष्ट्यभावोपलक्षितकालः** f. the dry season, the time of the year preceding the winter (which is snowy and wet), approximately the autumn (Gr.Gr. 128).

hŏkhayĕ-hondᵘ ڈکھےَ-ہَنْدُ । **अवृष्टिकालसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -ہَنْزُ), of, belonging to, produced, or gathered together in this dry season.

hakīkath ہکیکتھ or (Śiv. 686) **hakaikath** حقیقت । **विलासकान्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **hakīkatas** ہکیکتَس), essence (of a thing), essential property or quality; truth, reality, fact, true or real nature or state or circumstance or facts (Śiv. 686); gist, pith; rightness, sincerity; account, narration, relation, story, explanation; (in Kāshmīrī) beauty of dress and action, when united with a noble temperament.

hākal ہاکَل्, in **—gaʦhun** —گَچھُن । **विषमचिन्ताकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to be distracted by opposing or dissimilar cares (e.g. by the sudden coming of some cause for fear, and simultaneously, by being buried in a multiplicity of duties). Cf. **hākulᵘ**.

hakolᵘ ہکَلُ । **तात्त्विकवृत्तिः** m. honest, genuine conduct (in buying, selling, giving, receiving, making a profit or loss, etc.).

hākulᵘ ہاکُلُ । **चिन्तनशीलः** m. one who habitually exercises consideration, one who is anxious, full of care. Cf. **hākal.**

hŏkal ہاँکَل । **शृङ्खला** f. (sg. dat. **hŏkali** ہاँکَلि), a chain (YZ. 280); esp. a door-chain, or similar chain for fastening up a chest or the like; a chain for measuring land (**mēnan-hŏkal,** El.). **—diñᵘ** —دِنْیُ । **कपाटादेः शृङ्खलायोजनेन बद्धीकरणम्** f.inf. to apply the chain, to fasten up a door or a chest with a chain. **—lagüñᵘ** —لَگَنْیُ । **सर्वकुटुम्बनाशः** f.inf. the door-chain to be applied; met. one's whole family and relations to be destroyed (as if the house were perpetually shut up).

hŏkali-hār ہاँکَلि-ہار् । **क्रीडाविशेषः** m. 'the cowry in the chain'; N. of an ancient game, in which cowries are thrown in a chain round a board with 64 squares. **-pôwᵘ** -پووُ । **शृङ्खलाङ्गुलम्** m. the staple on the opposite leaf of a door to which a chain is fastened when the door is chained up.

hŏkalun ہاँکَلُن । **शीतसंकुचितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hŏkalyōv** ہاँکَلْیُوو), to shrink on account of cold (of the body, or of soft warm food, etc., that cools to a jelly).

hŏkalyō-motᵘ ہاँکَلْیُو-مَتُ । **शीतसंकुचितः** perf. part. (f. **hŏkalyē-müʦᵘ** ہاँکَلْیے-مَچُ), shrunken or shrivelled up by cold.

hŏkalāwun ہاँکَلاوَن । **शैत्यापादनेन संकुचितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkalôwᵘ** ہاँکَلووُ), to cause to shrink up through cold, esp. of food cooled to a jelly or the like. **hŏkalôwᵘ-motᵘ** ہاँکَلووُ-مَتُ । **शैत्येन संकुचितीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **hŏkalöwᵘ-müʦᵘ** ہاँکَلوٗوُ-مَچُ), to cause to be shrunken by cold.

hakma ہکم m. in **—lāgun** —لاگُن । **निष्कारणकलहप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. without cause angrily to engage in a quarrel.

hakīm ہکیم حکیم । **वैद्यः** m. a wise man, a sage (H. vi, 14); a physician or doctor (whether merely a person skilled in curing the sick or a doctor by profession) (K.Pr. 74, 80, 251, 257; W. 143; L. 335; Rām. 130). For a full account of these men, see L. 232 ff. **-bāy** -باے । **वैद्यस्त्री** f. his wife. **-wān** -وان् । **वैद्याश्रयः** m. 'a doctor's shop'; a place appointed for the assembling of sick persons and of doctors to cure them, a hospital, a dispensary.

hakīmī ہکیمی حکیمی । **वैद्यवृत्ति** f. the practice of medicine, the profession of a doctor.

hökim حاکم m. a ruler, a governor, an official, officer; a judge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 74, 137; W. 143; L. 335). **-i alā** حاکم علا m. the chief ruler, the governor of a city (Gr.M.); esp. a certain official, the Governor of Kashmīr (L. 401).

hukm حکم **hukum** ہُکُم m. judgment, judicial decree, sentence, verdict; an order, command (Rām. 794, 1185, 1688, 1702, 1742, 1752). **—dyunᵘ** —دِنُ m.inf. to command, give an order (El.; W. 187; H. ii, 7; viii, 4; x, 5). **—karun** —کرُن् m.inf. to convict, sentence, condemn (El.); to decide (El.); to command (El., Rām. 1186). **—mānun** —مانُن् m.inf. to obey an order (Gr.M.). **—phuṭᵃrun** —پھُٹْرُن् m.inf. to break an order (Rām. 1753). **—tulanwôlᵘ** —تُلَنْوولُ n.ag. (f. **—tulanwājeñ** —تُلَنْواجْیَنْ), one who obeys, obedient.

hakmadār हक्मदार् । **कलही** m. one who is ever ready to fight or quarrel, with or without cause; one who is of a quarrelsome disposition.

hakmadörī हक्मदा́री । **निष्कारणकलहः** f. causeless quarrelling.

hukum-rönī حكم رآني f. rule, sway, sovereignty. —**karüñ^{ü}** —**कर́ञ्** f.inf. to rule (Rām. 1137, 1737).

hĕkmath حكمت f. (sg. dat. **hĕkmüṭh^{ü} ह्यक्मं́च्**), wisdom, knowledge (Gr.M.); cleverness, contrivance, ingenuity (H. i, 11, 12; Rām. 871); device.

hĕkun ह्यकुन् । **शक्त्यवलम्बनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyok^{u} ह्यं́कु**; f. **hĕc^{u} ह्यं́चू**; 2 p.p. **hĕcyōv ह्यच्योव्**), to act or strive successfully in some difficult task (L.V. 108); to be able, to can.

This verb is commonly used to form a potential compound with the conj. part. of another verb. In such cases it generally indicates physical ability as opposed to **tagun** (q.v.), which implies mental ability (i.e. to be able to do a thing, in the sense of knowing how to do it). Thus, —**anith,** to be able to bring; —**būzith,** to be able to hear; —**dith,** to be able to give, and so on. In this meaning the future tense of **hĕkun** is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in **hĕka arzith,** I can earn. Cf. Gr.M. s.v. (L.V. 107; YZ. 48, 142, 222; Śiv. 711, 895, 908, 1099, 1624, 1631, 1633; Rām. 196, 211, 293, 581, 631, 645, etc.). —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यंनु** । **पराक्रमणम्** m.inf. 'striving one's best to fall (to one's lot)', to be compelled to use all one's power's, esp. when the task is beyond one's strength. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkath pĕñ^{ü}**, s.v. **hĕkath.**

hĕkan-höj^{ü} ह्यकन्-हा́ज् । **अतिशक्तिमत्ता** f. (applied to a person) vigorous ability, esp. in setting people by the ears, in doing profitless or improper actions, or the like. **-hyur^{u} -हिर्** । **अतिशक्तिमत्त्वम्** m. id. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **अतिसमर्थः** n.ag. (f. **-wājyĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), possessed of ability, powerful; esp. one who is mighty both in quarrelling and as a carrier of heavy loads. Commonly used with reference to an able-bodied virago.

hȧk^{i} na bȧk^{i} gaṭshun ह॑कि न व॑कि गक्कुन् । **मुग्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be struck dumb, dumbfounded, struck, confounded, confused, amazed, aghast (= Hindostanī *hakkā-bakkā hōnā*).

hakür^{ü} हकॅरू । **दारुखण्डविशेषः** f. a plank or board of moderate size (say 6 cubits or 9 feet long) used for making doorways and the like, split out from the trunks of forest trees, and collected for transport and sale. Cf. **hakarun.** —**gaṭshün^{ü}** —**गक्कॅञ्** । **शुष्कीभवनम्** f.inf. to become such board; met. (of the body) to waste away from disease or the like.

hakarĕ-bar हकर्य-वर् । **स्थाणुखण्डमयकपाटम्** m. a house door made up of such planks. **-chal -क्कल्** । **दारुखण्डभागः** f. a piece of such a board. **-khünḍ^{ü} -खॅंडू** । **दारुखण्डखण्डम्** f., id. suitable for roofing houses or the like. **-khünḍ^{ü} gaṭshün^{ü} -खॅंडू गक्कॅञ्** । **अतिकर्कशतापत्तिः** f.inf. to become a piece of board; met. of something soft, e.g. a cake or a piece of bark, to become hard and dry.

hāk^{ü}r^{ü} हाक्रू f., see **khanḍ 1.**

hikôr^{u} हिकोरु m. in **hikör^{i} gaṭshun हिकॅरि गक्कुन्** । **प्रमादापत्तिः** m.inf. to go mad, to lose all sense of decency, good conduct, discrimination, and religion.

hakarun हकरुन् । **कर्कशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hakaryōv हकर्योव्**), to be or become hard and dry, esp. of soft food drying up and becoming stale. Cf. **hakür^{ü}.**

hakaryō-mot^{u} हकर्यो-मंतु । **कर्कशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hakaryē-müṭh^{ü} हकर्ये-मंच्**), become hard and dry as ab.

hakarāwun हकरावुन् । **कर्कशीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hakarôw^{u} हकरोवु**), to cause to become hard and dry, esp. of soft food allowed to become dry and stale.

hakarôw^{u}-mot^{u} हकरोवु-मंतु । **कर्कशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **hakarörw^{ü}-müṭh^{ü} हकरॅंव्-मंच्**), allowed to become dry and stale as ab.

haktāh^{a}r हक्ताह्र् । **कश्चिदेकः, कादाचित्कः**, e.g. someone, someone or other, something, something or other; appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental.

hĕk^{a}th ह्यकथ् or **hĕkath ह्यकथ्** । **शक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **hĕk^{ü}ṭh^{ü} ह्यक्कॅच्** or **hĕküṭh^{ü} ह्यकॅच्**), ability, power; esp. exercise of power or ability to perform some difficult task, such as carrying a heavy load, travelling over a difficult road, undertaking a difficult occupation, or the like (Gr.Gr. 128). —**pĕñ^{ü}** —**प्यंञ्** । **सामर्थ्यावलम्बनम्** f.inf. exercise of ability to fall (to one's lot); hence, to put one's self to the exercise of one's best ability for the complete accomplishment of some difficult task. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkun pyon^{u}**, s.v. **hĕkun.** —**rōzün^{ü}** —**रोज़ंञ्** । **सामर्थ्यानुसृतिः** f.inf. ability to remain (of an old man or one starved, etc.), to act with all the ability and strength of a young person, one's physical powers to be retained in spite of old age or disease.

hĕk^{ü}ṭh^{ü}-wôl^{u} ह्यक्कॅच्-वोलु । **आग्रही** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who exhibits power to act, one who is accustomed to act strenuously and persistently, esp. in difficult works, in doing things injurious to himself or others, or in quarrelling, etc., obstinate.

hĕkawun^{u} ह्यकवुनु । **शक्तिमान्** n.ag. (f. **hĕkawün^{ü} ह्यकवंञ्**), one who is especially energetic, one who is specially notable beyond others for his energy.

hukay ङकय्, ? gend. only noted in *mai trāv hukai* (K.Pr. 207), translated 'do not step so haughtily'.

h^{a}l ह्‌ल्, the womb (El. *hal*, m.). **h^{a}l diñ^{ü} ह्‌ल् दिञ्‌** (f.inf.) or **h^{a}l dyun^{u} ह्‌ल् दिन्‌** (m.inf.) । **प्रसवार्थप्राणभरणम्**, (of a woman in childbed) to fill the rectum with wind from the intestines in order to facilitate delivery. Cf. **h^{a}lun.**

hal 1 हल् । हलम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 1 हल**), a plough. A plough and a pestle are the weapons of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa (K. 909), and also (Śiv. 13, 1160) of the elephant-god Gàn^{i}sh or Gaṇēśa.

hala kaḍun हल कड्‌न् । कृष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to draw out from the plough, i.e. to carry on all the agricultural operations necessary for a field from the commencement of ploughing up to the time of sowing.

hal 2 हल् । उल्वम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 2 हल**), the afterbirth, secundines (K.Pr. 34). **—khyon^{u} —ख्यन्‌** m.inf. to eat the afterbirth; hence, to die in giving birth to a child (K.Pr. 158).

hal 3 हल् حل m. untying, loosing; grinding, trituration; (in Kāshmīrī) striving, straining, efforts. **—karun —करुन्‌** m.inf. to strain, exert oneself with great efforts (L.V. 48). Cf. **hala 3.**

hāl 1 हाल् حال **। तावत्‌** m. state, condition, circumstances, case, situation (YZ. 10, 247; Śiv. 700, 812, 1316, etc.; H. vii, 9; ix, 4; Rām. 51, 211, 292, etc.); existing or present state (Śiv. 279, 372); as adv. at present, now (Śiv. 1748). **kami hāla,** in what condition? as adv. wonderfully, in wondrous way (Śiv. 814, 943, 972). **hāl hölī** حال حآلی, the whole state of affairs, an account or story in detail (Rām. 465). **—karun —करुन्‌** m.inf. to arrange a state of affairs, to arrange (H. x, 17). **-mast -मस्त्‌** m. a man of position (K.Pr. 133).

hāli-hairān हालि-हैरान्‌ حال حیران **। निष्फलवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. in a state of confusion, perplexed, distracted, harassed (Rām. 320, 850, 1218, 1662); engaged on some profitless labour, wasting one's time (K.Pr. 142). **-hairönī -हैरानी** حال حیرانی **। निरर्थायासः** f. a state of confusion, perplexity, distraction, harassment; profitless labour, waste of time.

hālas हालस्‌ । तावत्कालम् adv. for the present.

hālay हालय्‌ (abl. **hāla,** with emphatic *y*), in (such and such) a condition, etc. (Śiv. 661, 831, 1330).

hālạy हालय्‌ । अधुनैव adv. just now, even now.

hāl 2 हाल्‌ f. (sg. dat. **höj^{ü} ह्‌योञ्‌**, Gr.Gr. 169), a house, a hall. Generally used —°, and then sometimes masc. (dat. **-hālas -ह्‌यालस्‌**, Gr.Gr. 69), thus **hást^{i}-hāl,** f. an elephant-stable; **bōd^{i}-hāl,** f. a prison (YZ. 384, 385; H. ix, 4), but **śāṭa-hāl,** m. a school-house (*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*, II, i, 287).

hāl 3 हाल् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a ball, a sphere (El.); a certain game; a kind of hockey in which a ball is propelled by sticks.

hāla-gŏg^{å}j^{i} हाल-ग्वग्‌ज्‌ि । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a similar game, hockey on horseback (El.), polo.

hāli-gŏg^{å}j^{i} हालि-ग्वग्‌ज्‌ि । कन्दुकविशेषः f. a hockey ball, as used in the ab. game.

hāl 4 हाल्‌ । ग्रामविशेषः f. N. of a large and prosperous village inhabited almost exclusively by Brāhmaṇs, about thirty miles south of Śrīnagar in Pargana Shukru (RT.Tr. II, 275).

hāl 5 हाल्‌ f. in **daman-hāl** (sg. dat. **-hāli -हालि**), the main pipe of a blacksmith's bellows (L.V. 4). Cf. **khāra-hāl,** s.v. **khār 1.**

hāl 6 हाल्‌ f. in **hāl gatshüñ^{ü} हाल् गट्‌शुञ्‌** f.inf. a habit to be formed, or acquired (K.Pr. 75). Cf. **kŏ-höl^{ü}.**

hala 3 हल । उत्साहसंबोधनम् interj. expressing urgency (H. xii, 17), as in **hala dis,** give it to him at once; **hala wanus,** tell him at once. **—hala —हल** interj. and adv. at once, as in **hala hala raṭun,** stop him at once (of someone running away). Cf. **hĕla 1** and **hal 3.** **—karun —करुन्‌ । उत्साहेन समापनम्‌** m.inf. to complete some necessary work with energy (of a number of people collected together and urging each other on).

hálau, hálú, see **hālav.**

hail ह्‌यील्‌ or **höl ह्‌योल्‌** (? cf. حیل), **अभ्यासः** f. (sg. dat. **haili ह्‌यीलि**), custom, habit, intercourse (El.); skill acquired by repeated practice of some business or act (for the accomplishment of which skill acquired by practice is necessary) (Śiv. 1691). See **höl.**

hĕl ह्‌यल्‌ । अवकराकीर्णभूः f. dirty ground, covered with litter, mud, dirt, etc.; dirt used as manure (Gr.Gr. 25; L. 461).

hĕla khasañĕ ह्‌यल खसञ्‌ । मलसंकीर्णतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. dirty places to arise (of the body, garments, etc.), to become dirty.

hĕla 1, written **hĕlah kar,** and translated 'endeavour' in K.Pr. 187, and **hĕllah kar,** translated 'be encouraged' in K.Pr. 81. The word is probably the same as **hala 3,** under which cf. **hala karun.**

hĕla 2 ह्‌यल, hĕl^{i} ह्‌यलि, hĕli ह्‌यलि, see **hyol^{u}.**

hil 1 (? spelling), m. a cluster of grapes (El.).

hil 2 हिल्‌ । शैवालम् f. (sg. dat. **hili हिलि**), N. of an aquatic weed (W. 8, Śiv. 1804). It grows abundantly in the city lake, and is placed over the region of the bladder by native physicians when there is strangury (El.). Used met. to represent a thing of no value (K.Pr. 43). **—barüñ^{u} —बर्‌ञ्‌। शैवालाच्छादनम्** f.inf. to cover (sown seeds, young plants, etc.), with this

weed to protect them from the sun. —**ta hēch** —त हेछ्, weeds and nothing, a thing of no value (K.Pr. 164).

hili-göḍᵘ हिलि-गॅांडू । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain delicate flavoured fish that haunts lakes in which this weed grows. **-robᵘ** -रॅंबु । **शेवालावापः** m. a small trench or basin dug round the root of a melon or pumpkin plant and filled up with this grass, which is kept wet, so as to supply the plant with the necessary moisture. **-ṭakh** -ट्रख् । **शेवालसंहतिः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭaki** -ट्रकि), a block or clump of this weed occurring when the water is low in autumn, so as to impede the progress of boats.

hil 3 in *hil-rai*, see **hyolᵘ**.

hīla حيلة m. evasion, shift, wile, artifice, trick, plot, stratagem (YZ. 420); pretence, colour; evasion, method of evading (Rām. 276); deceit, deception, fraud (El. gives *híla* and *hailah*). —**karanwôlᵘ** —करन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —**karanwājĕñ** —करन्वाज्यञ्), an impostor (El.).

hōl 1 होल् । क्षपीवलः m. a farm labourer, an agricultural servant, i.q. **höliˡ**, q.v.

hōl 2 होल् । इष्टासिद्धिः m. want of success in gaining what one has long desired (Śiv. 804); trouble (El. *hól*, i.e. *hólʰ*); despair, hopelessness (Rām. 1024, 1041, 1499, 1576, 1638). —**gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **इष्टासिद्धेश्चित्तवाधापत्तिः** m.inf. the extreme despair caused by such want of success to occur, to be reduced to the point of death by such despair (YZ. 531).

höl हॅाल् । अभ्यासागमः f., i.q. **hail**, q.v. skill acquired by practice. —**gaṭshüñᵘ** —गट्श्ञू । **अभ्याससंभवः** f.inf. such skill to come, to become expert. —**karüñᵘ** —करॅंञू । **स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम्** f.inf. to make a person skilful by continual practice; to give a person a habit.

höliˡ हॅालि । क्षपीवलः m. a ploughman, an agricultural labourer, a farm-servant. **-bāy** -बाय् । **क्षपीवलस्त्री** f. his wife. **-koṭᵘ** -कॅटु । **क्षपीवलपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कॅटू), his son or daughter (e.g. so and so's ploughman's son).

holᵘ 1 हॅलु । वक्रः adj. (f. **hüjᵘ हॅजू**), crooked, bent, distorted, awry, oblique, askew (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 34, 75, 155; Śiv. 1018; Rām. 634, 1068, 1207, 1293, 1457); curved (YZ. 476); deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged, etc. (W. 123); offended, displeased, of a cranky nature; out of the perpendicular, oblique; flexible (El. *hul*); crooked (morally) (K.Pr. 83). **-holᵘ** -हॅलु । **वक्रतया** adv. crookedly, awry, esp. u.w. vbs. of coming, going, looking, etc. (K.Pr. 188, W. 139); as adj., intricate (El.). **-kolᵘ** -कॅलु । **वक्रताविकृतः** adj. (f. **hüjᵘ-küjᵘ** हॅजू-कॅजू), spoiled by crookedness, or by becoming bent, etc., usually of inan. objects (Gr.Gr. 95).

hálⁱ-pöṭhⁱ हॅलि-पॅाठि adv. crookedly (Gr.Gr. 153).

holᵘ 2 हॅलु । कटिपार्श्वभागः m. either side of the waist, the floating ribs in that locality, the flank (El. *hul*). —**gaṇḍun** —गॅंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 1462). **-wolᵘ** -वॅलु m. a jingling compound signifying 'girdles and the like' (Gr.Gr. 95).

hálⁱ-dôdᵘ हॅलि-दोदु । कटिपार्श्वास्थिरोगविशेषः m. pain (such as rheumatism) in the locality of floating ribs, pleurodynia. **-gaṇḍun** -गॅंडुन् or **hali-gaṇḍun हलि-गॅंडुन् । कटिबन्धनपटः** m. (sg. dat. **-gaṇḍanas** -गॅंडनस्), a waistband, cummerbund (El.). **-könᵘ** -कॅान्नू । **कटिपार्श्वास्थि** f. the floating ribs at the waist. **-lāṭh** -लाठ् । **कटिबन्धपटविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), a kind of fringed waistband of silk or other coloured material, a girdle worn by women (El. *hilát*).

hul 1 (? spelling), m. a girdle (El.). Cf. **holᵘ 2**.

hul 2, in **hul haji** (? spelling), a certain cattle disease, pox. The native remedy for this is slitting the ears (L. 459) (? **holᵘ-hüjᵘ**).

hūl ह्रल् m. the sound made in driving away kites or other birds of prey (K.Pr. 147).

hūlⁱ ह्रलि । होलिका f. the festival known in India as the *hōlī*, the great spring festival of the Hindūs, held on the 8th of the light fortnight of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) in celebration of the vernal equinox.

halab हलब् (? cf. حلب) **। काचविशेषः** m. a kind of thick glass used for making mirrors (Rām. 31, 397, 1011).

halábⁱ हलॅबि । काचमयः adj. e.g. made of thick glass, see **halab**.

halbal हल्वल् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. engagement in practice of or study for the acquirement of any work or knowledge. —**gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **कार्याभ्यासशिक्षालाभः** m.inf. instruction resulting in the attainment of expertness in carrying out any work to be obtained.

hlād ह्लाद् m. happiness, rejoicing, a feeling of happiness (L.V. 73).

haladar हलद्(ध)र् m. N. of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa; the Haladhara of Sanskrit literature (K. 42, 46, *et passim*), so called from his carrying a plough as a weapon (see **hal**).

höliˡgī हॅालिगी । क्षपीवलवृत्तिः f. the work of a ploughman or farm labourer, usually paid by giving him a fourth share of the produce. See **höliˡ**.

hāla-hö हाल-हॅा । हकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter *ha* ह.

hailah, see **hīla.**

halka, in **halka gāsa** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Polygonum sp.*, said to be good for saddle sores (L. 76).

hālāki حالانکہ conj. whereas, notwithstanding (W. 100).

halkörⁱ 1 हल्कॉरि حلکاري । **चित्रविशेषः** f. plating, gilding (e.g. of a book, an image, a paper, or the like). Cf. **bēl-hᵒ**, p. 104*b*, l. 43.

halkörⁱ 2 हल्कॉरि adj. e.g. violent by nature, one ready to rage with anger without just cause, violently quarrelsome; mad (of a dog) (Gr.M.). **—gatshun —गट्शुन् ।** **अतिक्षुब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become such. **—hūnᵘ —ह्नु ।** **उन्मत्तश्वा** m. (f. **—hūñᵘ —ह्नॅञ्**), a mad dog, a dog suffering from hydrophobia.

halāl حلال adj. e.g. legal, lawful, allowable (K.Pr. 36, 37, 75, 150, 252; W. 154). **—nimakh —निमख्** adj. e.g. faithful, loyal (of a servant) (Gr.M.).

halēla हलेल حليله । **हरीतकी** m. yellow myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula.*

hillu, see **hilav 2.**

halam हलम् । **वसनपुरोभागः** m. the front skirt of the *phĕran* or long gown worn by Kāshmīrīs (K.Pr. 50, 153). Used met. for begging (cf. **—dārun**) (K.Pr. 152; H. v, 4, 5). **—dārun —दारुन् ।** **विनयप्रार्थना** m.inf. to offer the skirt (as a beggar to receive alms) (K.Pr. 155; H. ix, 11); met. with great humility to make a request for something to be done. **—dörith yunᵘ —दॉरिथ् यिनु ।** **अतिविनयप्रार्थना** m.inf. to come and make such a request, to approach with a humble petition.

halᵃmotᵘ हलमॅतु (Rām. 451, 511, 872, etc.), **halamotᵘ हलमॅतु** (Rām. 563, 688, 855), **halamath हलमथ्** (Rām. 526, 565, etc.), or **halamothᵘ हलमॅथु** (Rām. 36) । **हनूमान्** m. (sg. dat. **halamatas हलमतस्**), Hanumān, N. of a monkey chief celebrated in Hindū mythology. He was son of the Wind and of immense strength. He was one of the chief allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa, i.q. **hanumān.**

hᵃlun ह्लुन् । **प्रसवागमः** conj. 3 [2 p.p. **hᵃjyōv ह्ज्योव्** (Gr.Gr. lxxxv)], labour (with a child) to begin, the labour pains or straining to commence. Cf. **hᵃl.**

hᵃlan atsun ह्लन् अच्सुन् । **प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to enter labour pains, to begin to be in labour. **—lagun —लगुन् ।** **प्रसवोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf., id. **—lüjᵘ-mütsᵘ —लॅजू-मॅच्सू ।** **प्रसवोन्मुखीभूता** perf. part. f. a woman who has begun to be in labour.

halun हलुन् । **वक्रीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **halyōv हल्योव्**), to be or become crooked, bent, askew, awry; to become out of the perpendicular, to become oblique (K.Pr. 214); to be or become warped (of a board) (Gr.M.); to shake, to tremble (Rām. 605). **—ḍalun —डलुन् ।** **चञ्चलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become crooked and go wrong; (of something well poised and steady) to topple, to become unsteady; (of an an. being) to be thrown off one's balance by grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like. **—ḍangun —डंगुन् ।** **रुग्वाधापत्तिः** m.inf. (of a healthy man) to be suddenly afflicted by disease.

halyō-motᵘ ह्ल्यो-मॅतु । **वक्रीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **halyē-mütsᵘ ह्ल्ये-मॅच्सू**) (of something naturally straight) become crooked or awry; thrown out of the perpendicular, become oblique; met. thrown out of one's balance, angry, angered, agitated.

hilun हिलुन् । **प्रबलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hilyōv हिल्योव्**) (of one who has once committed oppression, robbery, or the like with impunity), to become a habitual and confident robber, tyrant, etc.; cf. **atha-hilānⁱ**, p. 58*a*, l. 46. **hilyō-motᵘ हिल्यो-मॅतु ।** **अभ्यस्तप्रावल्यः** perf. part. (f. **hilyē-mütsᵘ हिल्ये-मॅच्सू**), one who by the continued practice of robbery, tyranny, or the like, is expert in doing it, one who has become a professional robber or confirmed tyrant.

halpath हल्पथ् m. in **—karun —करुन् ।** **आक्रम्याघातः** m.inf. to attack and beat and bruise.

haḷᵃran ह्ॅल्रन् । **वक्रीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **haḷᵃrüñᵘ ह्ॅल्रॅञ्सू**), the act of making crooked, awry, oblique.

hilᵃran हिल्रन् । **बलात्कारोत्साहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **hilᵃrüñᵘ हिल्रॅञ्सू**), the act of inducing or tempting another to act as a confirmed robber, oppressor, etc. See **hilun.**

hilᵃrun हिल्रुन् । **बलात्कारोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hilᵒrᵘ हिल्रु**), to induce or tempt another to become an habitual robber, oppressor, etc. Cf. **hilun.**

haḷᵃrāwun ह्ॅल्रावुन् । **वक्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haḷᵃrôwᵘ ह्ॅल्रोवु**), to make crooked, make awry, make oblique. **haḷᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्ॅल्रोवु-मॅतु ।** **वक्रीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haḷᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ ह्ॅल्रॉवू-मॅच्सू**), made crooked, made awry, made oblique.

hilᵃrāwun हिल्रावुन् । **बलात्कारोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hilᵃrôwᵘ हिल्रोवु**), i.q. **hilᵃrun,** q.v.

hilát, see **hāl-lāth,** s.v. **holᵘ 2.**

hālath حالت m. (sg. dat. **hālatas हालतस्**), state, condition; nature, constitution (Gr.M.).

hālav हालव् । **शलभः** m. a locust (El. *hálau* and *hálú*). Small numbers visit Kashmīr nearly every year. Musalmāns eat them. They dry them in the sun, grind them to powder, and make cakes of them (El.; L. 156, 461, *hálu*; Śiv. 1064; K.Pr. 75).

haḷᵃwa ह्ॅलव حلوا । **भक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a kind of pudding (made of flour, *ghī*, syrup, dried cocoanut, spices, etc.), 'hulwa.'

hilav 1 (? spelling), the *hillu* of L. 463, where it is described as the equivalent of **gupan-nĕnd** and of **haji,** q.q.v., and as meaning weeding and working a rice-field by cattle.

hilav 2 हिलव् m. a crane (the bird) (El. *hilau*).

hilawunᵘ **हिलवुन् । प्रवलीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **hilawüñ**ᵘ **हिलवंञ्**), a man, a dog, or other animal who having once robbed or taken anything with impunity, repeats the wrong action over and over again and becomes a confirmed robber, etc.

halwôyᵘ **हल्वोयु** حلواي **। दुग्धादिविक्रयाजीवी** m. a maker of **halᵃwa** (q.v.), a confectioner (El. *halawói* and *halwái*).

halwöyⁱ**-wān हल्वॉयि-वान् । दुग्धादिविक्रय्यापणः** m. a confectioner's shop.

hölⁱ**way हॉल्विय् । क्षेत्रीवलभागः** f. the share of a crop paid to a farm labourer as his wages.

ham हम । नौकादण्डः m. the pole by which a boat is propelled in a river (esp. upstream), a punting-pole (Śiv. 1780, 1841). A boat is usually equipped with two, a longer, called **hama-tul**ᵘ, and a shorter, called **hama-t**ᵘ**j**ᵘ. They are made of young deodārs (L. 79).

hama-tᵘ**j**ᵘ **हम-तंजू** f., see ab. In Gr.M. spelt **hama-tuj**ᵘ. **-tul**ᵘ **-तुलु । नौकादण्डः** m., see ab. **-tul**ⁱ **zīr**ᵘ **-तुलि ज़ीरू । दण्डेन नौचालना** f. pushing with such a pole, punting. **—wāyun —वायुन्** m.inf. to propel (a boat) with a punting pole, to punt (Śiv. 1488, 1805).

hām हाम् । श्यामता f. darkenedness, dirtiedness, of some white or coloured article spoiled and darkened by dirt. **—pĕñᵘ —प्यंञ् । पाकोद्भवः** f.inf. 'darkenedness to fall', to ripen, become dark and healthy (of small-pox pustules, or the like).

hāma हाम । तृणविशेषः f. a kind of grass growing self-sown in rice-fields, the stalks of which resemble paddy stalks, *Panicum colonum*. It is an excellent food for horses (L. 71, Śiv. 1111; cf. **dŏda-hāma,** p. 189*a*, l. 35). **-dāñĕ -दाञ । तृणविशेषफलम्** m. the grain of this grass. It is like panic seed, is eaten by Hindūs, and is presented as an offering in Hindū temples (L. 334). **-lŏrᵘ -लॉरू । वालविशाला** f. a kind of small cucumber, described as elongated in shape, hollow, and with a good flavour.

haum (? spelling) f. the female monāl pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119).

hĕm 1 ह्यम् । शिम्बा f. a pod, a legume, the pod of a pea, bean, or similar vegetable (K.Pr. 81; cf. **dŏda-hĕm,** p. 189*a*, l. 38, and **kara-hĕm,** s.v. **kara 2).**

hĕma-phal ह्यम-फल् । सस्यसमूहः m. a quantity of beans, peas, or the like which have been shelled.

hĕm 2 ह्यम् । वलिः f. a crease in cloth, leather, or the like. **—khasüñᵘ —खसंञू । वल्युद्भवः** f.inf. a crease to rise, a crease to come into existence.

hĕma ह्यम, see **hyon**ᵘ.

hōm होम्, see **hum 1.**

hômᵘ **होमु । श्यामः** adj. (f. **höm**ᵘ **हॉमू**), dark-coloured, dark-grey.

hum 1 ह्रम् or (Śiv. 86) **hōm होम्** or (K. 96, 943) **hūm ह्रम् । होमः** m. (amongst Hindūs), an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering (of *ghī*, fruit, or the like).

humukᵘ **ह्रमुक् । हवनसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **humüc**ᵘ **ह्रमंचू**), of, or belonging to a burnt-offering (such as the thing offered, the altar or implements employed, the ceremony observed, the country in which it is performed, or the like).

humas bĕhun ह्रमस् व्यह्रन् । हवनप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit (i.e. station oneself) for a burnt-offering, to commence a burnt-offering.

hum 2 ह्रम्, huma ह्रम, see **huh.**

humⁱ **ह्रमि** in **-sond**ᵘ **-संन्दु, -sünz**ᵘ **-संज़ू**, see **huh.**

humᵘ **ह्रमु । दारुविशेषः** m. a kind of tree growing on the lower mountain slopes; the ash, *Fraxinus floribunda* or *Moorcroftiana* (L. 79, *hom*; El. *hamú, húm*); its wood, described as soft and smooth. The latter is much prized by agriculturists for implements, esp. plough handles, and boatmen esteem it for paddles.

hambōla हम्बोल । शम्बलम् m. the coin or piece of gold or other metal placed by Hindūs in the mouth of the corpse as a viaticum.

ham-buli-bulē हम्-बुलि-बुले । प्रोत्साहनम् m. encouragement or incitement to engage in any act (such as that given by a grown-up person to a child).

hamcū حمچو adv. just as, even as, like (YZ. 198).

hamad हमद् or (H. vii, 4) **hamud हमुद्** (= حمد), m. praise (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to praise (El.); esp. to praise or bless (God). **—parun परुन्** m.inf. to recite praises (H. vii, 4).

ham-ham हम्-हम् । शीघ्रगमागमशब्दः m. the noise of rapid footfalls in running backwards and forwards, the sound of running.

hĕmahö ह्यमहॉ, see **hyon**ᵘ.

ham-hàsⁱtī हम्-हॅसिती । मदोत्कर्षख्यापनम् f. display of pride or self-conceit by an unworthy person (in order to cause annoyance to another), groundless and malicious arrogance.

hĕmahöv ह्यमहॉव्, see **hyon**ᵘ.

hamkhāna حمخانه adj. c.g. residing together, living in the same house, of the same house (El.).

hamal 1 हमल् حمل । **गर्भः** m. gestation, pregnancy; the fruit of the womb, the young that is borne in the womb, fœtus. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **गर्भधारणम्** m.inf. to conceive, become pregnant.

hamal 2 हमल् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** f. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr, lying to the west of the Wŏlur Lake, the ancient Śamālā and the Hummel of the maps. RT.Tr. II, 484.

hamªla हमल حمله m. a charge, attack, assault, onset (Gr.M.).

hamāl हमाल् حمال । **धान्यभारिकः** m. a carrier of burdens, a porter (L.V. 107, voc. **hamāli**); (in Kāshmīrī) a grain-carrier (he carries it in leather bags each holding a *kharwār* or about 152 lb.); a man who lives by tending cows and selling their milk, a cowherd, a milkman. **—wadun —वदुन्** । **रुदितविशेषः** m.inf. to perform an ancient method of lamentation on the decease of the head of a household. In this the surviving relatives every morning for ten days after the death used to collect a crowd of grain-porters and cowherds and sing to them the deeds of the deceased to the accompaniment of loud wailing.

hāmulᵘ हामुलु । **वृहत्स्तम्बपार्श्वखण्डः** m. a section of a log of wood cut out of a tree trunk which has been split up lengthways into four sections, so that each has three corners.

hĕmal ह्यमल् । **वलियुतः** adj. e.g. marked with a long crease, whether by nature or accidentally. Cf. **hĕm 2.**

himāl हिमाल् m. the Himālaya Mountain. Personified as father of Pārvatī, wife of the god Śiva, in Śiv. 426, 635, 683, 686, 692, 714, 728, 837, 1219, 1221, 1259, 1318, 1440, 1456. Cf. **himālay.**

humal ह्वमल् adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of making burnt-offerings. Used —°, as in **aṇdªra-humal,** p. 32*b*, l. 30.

himālay हिमालय् m., i.q. **himāl,** q.v. (Śiv. 411, 427, 656, 664, 723, 831, 842, 962, 1517).

hamām हमाम् حمام । **उष्णगृहविशेषः** m. a hot bath, a Turkish bath, *ḥammām*, a bagnio, either at home or outside (K.Pr. 75, 160, 242). See L. 281 for particulars. **-gȧjⁱ -गंजि** । **उष्णगृहचुल्लीविशेषः** f. the furnace of a Turkish bath (K.Pr. 48). **—karun —करुन्** । **वातव्याधिचिकित्साविशेषः** m.inf. to take a course of Turkish baths as a cure for rheumatism. It lasts one or two days.

hamömⁱ हमांमि حمامي । **उष्णगृहनियोज्यः, मन्त्रानुकारी** m. the owner or keeper of a *ḥammām* or Turkish bath; the attendant at such a bath; met. one accustomed to follow implicitly, and without question, advice given by others.

hĕmmath, himmath حمت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmmüṭʂᵘ ह्यम्मंचू**), spirit, courage, bravery (K.Pr. 91, 232); good ambition (W. 33).

hamīn حمين pron. even this, this very, this same (K.Pr. 22).

hamun हमुन् । **शमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hamyōv हम्योव्**), to be extinguished (of fire); met. to be extinguished, cooled (of anger, fever, etc.). **hamyō-motᵘ हम्यो-मंतु** । **शमितः** perf. part. (f. **hamyē-müṭʂᵘ हम्ये-मंचू**), extinguished, cooled (of fire, anger, fever, etc.); pacified, cooled (of an angry person, or one suffering from fever).

himun हिमुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **himyōv हिम्योव्**), to become snow, to be turned into snow (L. 16).

humun ह्वमुन् । **हवनकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **humᵘ ह्वमु**), (amongst Hindus) to make a burnt-offering (see **hum**) (Śiv. 379; Rām. 226, 636, 956, 998). **humᵘ-motᵘ ह्वमु-मंतु** । **आहुतः** perf. part. (f. **humᵘ-müṭʂᵘ ह्वमू-मंचू**), offered in a burnt-offering; met. (of any food) eaten and digested.

hāmanun हामनुन् । **श्यामीभवनम्, शीतलापाकोद्भवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hāmanyōv हामन्योव्**), to become dark-coloured from disease or the like; to become ripe (of smallpox pustules).

hamnishīn حمنشين m. a companion, a familiar friend (H. vii, 21, 24).

hāmanay हामनय् । **श्यामतागमः, दोषारोपः** f. darkening or blackening (of the face from disease, sorrow, or the like); met. 'blackening of the face' owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation.

hāmĕr हाम्यर् । **श्यामता** m. darkness of colour, greyness.

hạmªrun ह्मरुन् । **शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hạm°rᵘ ह्मरु**), to extinguish (a fire or the like); met. to cool, assuage (pride, fever, anger, grief, etc.), caus. of **hamun,** q.v. **hạm°rᵘ-motᵘ ह्मरु-मंतु** । **शान्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **hạmᵘrᵘ-müṭʂᵘ ह्मरू-मंचू**), put out, extinguished (by someone) (of fire); met. cooled, assuaged (by someone) (of pride, fever, anger, etc., as ab.); cooled, assuaged (of a person affected by the ab.).

hṓmªran ह्वमरन् । **शान्तीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **hṓmªrüñᵘ ह्वमरंचू**), cooling, esp. cooling of pride, anger, etc., by disgrace, forcible action, or the like.

hṓmªrāwun ह्वमरावुन् । **शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hṓmªrôwᵘ ह्वमरोवु**), to appease, cool, assuage (one's own or another's anger, pride, fever, etc.), esp. when done by force or by putting to disgrace. Cf. **hamun, hạmªrun,** and **hṓmªran. hṓmªrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्वमरोवु-मंतु** । **शमितः** perf. part. (f. **hṓmªröwᵘ-müṭʂᵘ ह्वमरोवू-मंचू**), appeased, cooled, assuaged (of anger, etc., as ab.); appeased, etc. (of a person under the influence of anger, etc.).

hams 1 हंस् । हंस: m. (sg. gen. **hamsun**ᵘ **हंसुन्**) in Śiv. 897, 1516), a swan (L.V. 86; Śiv. 351, 1105); the soul (cf. **hams 2**). In Hindū mythology the swan is the vehicle of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 160, 801). See **hams 2**. **hamsa-dôr**ᵘ **हंस-दोर्** or (Śiv. 1177) **hamsa-dwār हंस-द्वार्** m. 'the soul-door', N. of a holy mountain spur, passed by Hindū pilgrims on the route up the sacred mountain of Haramŏkh in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1052, 1177, 1516, 1607, 1891; Rām. 249). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hams 2 हंस् m. N. of a certain *mantra*, or mystic formula used by Śaiva Hindūs. It is said to be a representation of the Sanskrit words *sō 'ham*, written in reversed order as *'ham saḥ*, meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God', or 'God and I are one'. It is thus used as a name for the sacred syllable *ôṁ*, in its character of the *anāhata śabda* (in Kāshmīrī, *anāhath*, or *anāhata, shĕbd*) or unobstructed sound, also called the *azapā* (see *anāhata-shĕbd* and *azapā*) or unuttered word. It is described as being almost inarticulate, and as being really uttered only by the deity, indwelling in the breast of the worshipper, and therefore to have no human utterer or obstructer of its sound. It is often represented as being equivalent to the Supreme Himself (Śiv. 1011, 1027, 1064, 1687, 1693, 1783). When this *mantra* is mentioned, by a play of meanings, it is often capable of being translated by 'swan' (**hams 1**). Cf. **hamsa-nād,** bel.

hamsa-gad हंस-गद् m. i.q. **-nād,** bel. (Śiv. 1607). **-gath -गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭʰ**ᵘ **-गंचू**), the unobstructed path of this *mantra*, as explained ab. (L.V. 65). **-nād -नाद्** m. i.q. **hams,** ab. Owing to the play on the meaning of **hams 1** mentioned ab., this formula is represented as having wings to bear the soul to the Supreme (Śiv. 897, 1516, 1827, 1891). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hĕmsā ह्यंसा । जीवघात: f. slaughter, esp. slaughter of living creatures for food lawful to Kāshmīrī Hindūs; sin (generally) (Śiv. 897). **—gaṭshüñ**ᵘ **—गट्छ्यूं । अतिलोभोद्भव:** f.inf. extreme rapacity to occur, of such a kind that it does not stop at robbing the powerless of their property or even the hungry of their food (Rām. 607).

hamēshĕ همیشه adv. always, ever, continually (El., W. 95). **—bahar** (? spelling), a medicinal plant used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 75).

hamsāsan हंसासन् m. he whose seat is a swan, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā, whose vehicle was that bird (Śiv. 160, cf. 801). See **hams 1.**

hamsāy हंसाय् f. a neighbourhood (Gr.M.). Cf. the next.

hamsāyĕ हंसायᵉ । समीपवास्तव्य: m. living under the same shade; hence, a neighbour (K.Pr. 75; Śiv. 41, 897; H. x, 5, 12).

hamsôyᵘ हंसोयु । समीपवास्तव्य: m. a neighbour, a near-dweller.

hamsöyⁱ-bāy हंसॉयि-वाय् । समीपवास्तव्यस्त्री f. a neighbour's wife; a female neighbour.

hĕmath ह्यमथ् دست f. (sg. dat. **hĕmüṭʰ**ᵘ **ह्यमंचू**), magnanimity (Śiv. 728); spirit, courage, bravery; power, strength, ability (Rām. 36).

hamatᵘjᵘ हमत्जू, hamatulᵘ हमतुलु, see **ham.**

hĕmaw ह्यमव्, see **hyonᵘ.**

humuvᵘ ह्मुवु । दारुविशेषमय: adj. (f. **humüvᵘ ह्मंवू**), made of ash-wood. Cf. **humᵘ.**

hàmⁱyāñ ह्मियाञ् ضمیان f. a long purse or scrip (esp. one hung at the side); a purse (Śiv. 1311).

himāyĕth حمایت f. protection (K.Pr. 104); guardianship, patronage, support (K.Pr. 81). **—karüñ**ᵘ **—करंचू** f.inf. to protect, guard, patronize. ? Cf. El. *himayit karinyi*, to entrust.

humāz ह्माज़् m. *Polygonum* (El.).

han हन् or **hanā हना** or **hanāh हनाह् । मनाक्** f. (sg. dat. **hani हनि,** Gr.Gr. 70), a part, a fragment (Śiv. 1869); a little of anything as in **dih hanā,** give a little (Gr.M.); **hanā trukhᵘ,** moderately intelligent (K.Pr. 76); often **—°** (Gr.Gr. 165) as in **āba-hanā** or **pā-hanā,** a little water (Gr.M.); **kapara-hanā,** a small amount of cloth, some cloth (Gr.M.); **—°** also used as a dim. suff. as in **ab**ᵃ**ra-han,** a very thin or slight cloud; **añĕcĕ-han** (cf. **añoṭᵘ**), a small dish-cover; **asana-hanā,** a small laugh, a smile; **bāna-han,** a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421); **gāḍi-han,** a small fish (K.Pr. 14); **gāma-han,** a small village (K.Pr. 109); **kañi-hanā,** a pebble (YZ. 235); **kōri-han,** a little daughter, a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70); **lōri-han,** a little stick, a walking stick (K.Pr. 70); **raṭshi-han,** a very little of something (H. v, 6). **han-han हन्-हन् । नि:शेष:** f. every part, every fragment, every constituent, every bit, the entirety (of anything or action) (Śiv. 554, 773, 975, 1002, 1431, etc.; Rām. 345, 517, 579, etc.); as adv. bit by bit (of an army or the like), man by man, company by company, gradually (Rām. 1325).

hana-wana हन-वन । अकस्मात् adv. bits from everywhere, in great numbers, suddenly (of profit, increase, or the like) (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

hanā हना or **hanāh हनाह्** । **ईषन्मात्रा** f. a little, a small quantity, as in **añĕma-hanā,** a little rice-gruel; **bata-hanā,** a little cooked rice (H. x, 3); **dŏba-hanā,** a small pit (H. viii, 7); **kashĕna-hanā,** a small amount of scratching (H. xii, 16); **pā-hanā,** a little water; also used to indicate something or other indefinite (only with reference to fem. things or actions).

hani hani हनि हनि । **अल्पाल्पश:** adv. bit by bit, little by little (Śiv. 160); in every bit, in every fragment, throughout the totality (Śiv. 180, 235, 368, 868, 1107, 1146, 1281, etc.; Rām. 1484, 1617); in small pieces; in many fragments (L.V. 103; H. viii, 6). **hani-pĕṭh han हनि-प्यठ् हन्** । **परितो लब्धि:** f. bit upon bit; hence (of things collected or earned), gradual gain, little by little from here and there.

hān हान् f. (sg. dat. **hön̄ᵘ हांञ्** , Gr.Gr. 69), loss, harm, damage (Śiv. 238, 425, 1756; Rām. 1076, 1238, 1609, 1703, 1728, 1771; K. 797); diminution; disgrace (Śiv. 1677); injury, interruption to work (Gr.M.). **—anüñᵘ —अनंञ्** । **कलङ्कारोपणम्** f.inf. to bring loss; hence, to spread abroad scandal about or charges against a person (whether deserved or not). **—gaṭshüñᵘ —गट्छंञ्** । **स्पर्शमात्रेण दोषापत्ति:** loss to occur; blame to occur; hence, blame to fall on someone or something immediately responsible for breakage, or the like, where such breakage was impending and required only the merest touch to cause it to take place (Rām. 255); to become despondent (Rām. 664). **—khārüñᵘ —खारंञ्** । **दोषारोपणम्** f.inf. to cause loss to mount; hence, when anything has been damaged or destroyed by one person, to charge another person with being the cause thereof. **—khasüñᵘ —खसंञ्** । **दोषापात:** f.inf. loss to mount; hence, when one person has caused loss or damage, another to be held responsible for it or charged with it. **—tulüñᵘ —तलंञ्** f.inf. to suffer loss (Rām. 761). **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्** । **कलङ्कागम:** f.inf. disgrace to come; a bad repute for immorality, etc., to be gained.

hānē हाने or **hanū-ḍūnᵘ हनू-डूनु** m. the Indian horse-chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūnᵘ**.

hĕn 1 ह्यन् । **भयानुसृति:** m. (sg. abl. **hĕna 1 ह्यन**), a state of fear of punishment for some fault, owing to previous experience of such punishment, 'a burnt child dreading the fire.' **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **भयानुध्यानम्** m.inf. to be afraid of the consequences of any action owing to previous experience of the unpleasant results of a previous similar action.

hĕn 2 ह्यन् m. the act of taking (Gr.Gr. 120, where 'placing' is a misprint).

hĕna 2 ह्यन, see **hyonᵘ**.

hĕnā ہےن m. the *Lawsonia inermis* or Indian myrtle, *henna* (used for staining the nails of the hand and feet) (El.).

hĕni ह्यनि, hĕnī ह्यनी, see **hyonᵘ**.

hin, see **hiñ.**

hīn हीन् । **हीन:** adj. e.g. deprived or bereft of, free from, devoid of; deficient, defective, faulty; (of a person) mean, vile, despicable (owing to lowness of caste). Cf. **hyūnᵘ**.

hīni हीनि, see **hyūnᵘ**.

hönī हांनी f., i.q. **hān,** q.v.

hᵒnᵘ हुंनु । **शून्यस्फान्त:** adj. (f. **hᵘñᵘ हुंञ्**) (properly 1 p.p. of **hᵃnun,** q.v.), swollen, dropsical; swollen and hollow, become worthless (like a blown out bladder) (Rām. 853, 973); huge, stout (Rām. 1337); churlish, morose, glum, grumpy, surly, sullen, unsympathetic. Cf. **honᵘ**.

honᵘ हुंनु । **उपतापी** m. a man of harsh or churlish disposition, ever envious of others' success, a churl. Cf. **hᵒnᵘ**.

hūnᵘ 1 हूनु । **श्वा** m. (sg. dat. **hūnis हूनिस्,** abl. **hōni होनि**. The f. is **hūñᵘ हूञ्** , q.v.), a dog (K.Pr. 35, 52, 58, 82, 84, 114, 224; H. viii, 4, 9, 10, 12; Rām. 807, 849).

hūnⁱ-aḍijᵘ हूनि-अडिजू । **वाधानुभवदार्ढ्यम्** f. a dog's bone; met. hardness gained by a man of bad conduct owing to his being universally ill-treated and being knocked about by everyone. **-bukurᵘ -बुकुरु** । **श्वमुख:** m. 'dog-faced'; met. a stubborn fellow who will not give up his habits, no matter how much he is beaten or abused. **-buthᵘ -बुथु** । **श्वमुख:** m. id. (Gr.Gr. 75); 'a dog's face,' stubbornness (cf. K.Pr. 82, *honih buth,* a bitch's face). **-buthörᵘ -बुथोरू** । **श्ववदाचरणम्** f. 'dog-facedness'; stubbornness, persistence in misconduct in spite of abuse or disgrace. **-hāl -हाल्** । **श्वसंभावना** m. 'a dog's condition'; hence, frequent ill-treatment and abuse of a man, as if he were a dog. **-har -हर्** । **श्वकलह:** f. 'dog's quarrelling'; the fighting of a number of people for a trivial cause, the fighters, as it were, tearing each other limb, and in a moment becoming good friends again. **-loṭᵘ -लंटु** । **यथाजातस्वभाव:** m. 'a dog's tail' (which retains its curl no matter how much you bandage it); an ill-born low fellow, who does not change his nature, even when instructed and trained. **-māray -मारय्** । **श्वहत्या** f. 'dog-killing'; killing men, as if they were dogs, without discrimination, in a time of anarchy. **-mĕṭᵘ**

-म्यटू । श्वभागः f. 'the dog's bit'; (amongst Hindūs) when dinner is served, one of the three bits of food taken from the dish and thrown outside as an offering to a god, for dogs to eat (K.Pr. 133). **-māz** -माज़् m. dog's flesh, vile food (K.Pr. 36). **-māzas wātal-wāza** -माज़स् वातल्-वाज़ । **समसंयोगः** m. a low-caste cook for dog's flesh; hence, setting a mean fellow to mean or doubtful work (K.Pr. 84). **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । **श्वनिवारकः(पालकः)** m. a dog-guard; hence (1) a dog-keeper, a person employed to feed and tend dogs; (2) a person employed to guard (e.g. a cooking-place, or an eating-place) from dogs. **-röch^{i}** -रॉछि । **श्वपालना** f. dog-guarding; hence (1) feeding and tending dogs; (2) guarding food, etc., from dogs; (3) the guarding (of a house, etc.), by a dog; (4) a club used to protect oneself from dogs. **-ṭāw** -टॅव् । **श्वाक्रन्दः** m. a single bark or howl of a dog; a similar lamentable cry or howl uttered by a human being. **-ʂop^{u}** -च़ंपु । **श्वदंशः** m. the bite of a dog, the wound caused by such a bite; the disease caused by such; met. a malicious, malevolent man. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **श्वपालः** m. a man employed to look after dogs; one fond of keeping dogs. **-wŏph** -व्हफ़ । **श्ववलात्निपातः** m. (sg. dat. **-wŏphas** व्हफस), a dog's flying (at a person), the attack made by a dog. **-wōray** -वोरय् । **श्वभषणम्** f. the barking or howl of a dog; met. a lamentable cry or howl by a human being. **-wushka 1** -वुश्क । **विपरीताचरणः** m. one who habitually acts contrary to orders. **-wushka 2** -वुश्क । **तृणफलभेदः** f. dog-barley, darnel, tares (as in Matt. xiii, 25) (K.Pr. 84, 251; W. 139). **-wath bröri-wath** -वथ् ब्रॉरि-वथ् । **विषमसंचारणा** f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), dog's path (and) cat's path; (of two persons who are thrown together in business) acting at variance, discord, cat-and-dog relations.

hūn^{u} 2 ह्नु । **पद्मबीजफलसारान्तराङ्कुरम्** f. the small green nucleus-shoot of the kernel of a lotus seed.

hūn^{i}-hüṭ^{ü} ह्नि-ह्ंटू । **विभेदनशेषितस्थाणुः** f. the nucleus-wood, the centre of the trunk of a tree left standing as a support for the pile of logs cut away from it.

hand हन्द । **शाकभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **handi** हन्दि), chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*, endive (K.Pr. 251). It is valued as a vegetable (L. 72). It has three varieties **ār^{a}m-hand, kahū-hand,** and **wan-hand.** El. probably by a misprint also spells this word **haud.**

handi-byôl^{u} हन्दि-ब्योलु । **शाकविशेषबीजम्** m. chicory seed, used as a remedy for diarrhœa. **-lūṭ^{ü}** -लूँटू or **-lūṭh** -लूँठ । **शाकविशेषसमूहगुम्फः** f. (sg. dat. **lūṭé** लूँट्य), a bunch of partly dried chicory-leaves kept for use when required. **-mūl** -मूल् । **शाकविशेष-मूलम्** m. chicory root, used as a medicine for several diseases. **-pōsh** -पोश् । **शाकविशेषपुष्पम्** m. chicory flower. It is bright blue, and is often cultivated in gardens (L. 72, Rām. 1094). **-ras** -रस् । **शाकविशेष-मूलस्वरसः** m. the juice of the chicory-root, used as a medicine for continued fever. **-thôp^{u}** -थोपु । **शाकविशेषसमूहः** m. a bunch or handful of chicory plants. **-ʂyūṭ^{u}** -च़्यूटु । **शाकभेदसूदविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-ʂīṭis** -च़ीटिस्, abl. **-ʂēṭi** -च़ेटि), a decoction of pounded chicory root, used as a medicine or regimen for invalids.

hānḍ हांड्, see **hāḍ.**

hānḍa हांड, see **hāḍa.**

hĕnd ہند m. India. **hĕnda-lür^{ü}** ह्यन्द-लंरू । **अत्युन्नतसदनविशेषः** f. a mansion, a palace.

hĕnda ह्यंद, see **hyond^{u}.**

hĕnḍa ह्यंड । **कवाकम्** f. a mushroom, esp. an edible one; cf. **hĕḍur.** Mushrooms are used in stews, broths, or the like.

hond^{u} 1 ह्यंन्दु । **संबन्धी** adj. (f. **hünz^{ü}** ह्यंज़ू), the post-position of the genitive case, governing the dative; used with all feminine and all plural nouns, and also with animate nouns in the m.sg. In the last case, the final *s* of the preceding dat. sg. causes the initial *h* of the **hond^{u}** to be elided, so that the postposition apparently becomes **sond^{u},** as in **ʂūra-sond^{u},** of a thief, for **ʂūras-hond^{u}, möl^{i}-sond^{u},** of a father, for **mölis-hond^{u}.** This postposition is occasionally used with adverbs, as in **yuri-hond^{u} wŏla,** come (to the direction) of here, come hither (H. v. 5).

hond^{u} 2 ह्यंन्दु । **अतिशीतलता** m. extreme coldness of a liquid (such as water, milk, etc.), the state of being frozen hard (cf. **handur^{u}**).

hond^{u} 1 ह्यंडु । **मेषः** m. a ram, esp. a large fat one (LV. 77; K.Pr. 82, 158).

hond^{u} 2 ह्यंडु m. in **hānḍ^{i}-pākh** ह्यंडि-पाख् । **अतिपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas** -पाकस), cooking tough food or the like for a long time, so as to make it tender and digestible.

hŏnḍ^{ü} 1 ह्ंडू । **ऋणिडका** f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ** ह्ंज्य), a bill of exchange, money-order, draft, cheque.

hŏnjĕ-gāsa khyon^{u} ह्ंज्य-गास ख्यनु । **स्वगुणेन वृत्त्याजीवनम्** m.inf. to eat the grass of a money-order; hence, to live or support oneself on one's own earnings. **-way** -वय् । **ऋणिडकावेतनम्** f. the commission on bill of exchange, money-order, or the like.

hŏnḍ^{ü} 2 ह्ंडू । **एकारस्वरचिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ** ह्ंज्य), the name given to the character ◌ॆ, or non-initial *e*. Cf. **hŏnjōr.**

handāl हंडाल् । **दुःशीला** f. (sg. dat. **handöjᵘ हंडाजू**), a badly conducted woman, an unchaste woman. Cf. **hath-handöjᵘ**, s.v. **hath.**

handam हंडम् । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. i.q. **handāl.**

handama हंडम । **मूढवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. foolish, stupid.

handun हंडुन् । **उपभुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (1 p.p. **handyōv हंड्योव्**) (of a garment, ornament, etc.), to have been used, to show signs of slight wear.

handanhār हंडन्हार् । **वह्वकालपरिचेयः, दृढः** adj. e.g. used only a short time; hence (as compared with other things of the same kind), good for much further use or wear; strong, lasting, durable.

hanū-ḍūnᵘ हनू-डूनु or **hānē हाने** m. the Indian horse chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūnᵘ.**

han-dönᵘ हन्-दोंजू । **भूषणसमुदायः** f. a general term for all the ornaments (esp. the smaller ones) worn by women.

haṇdurᵘ हंदुरु । **आश्यानीभावः, अतिशीतलः** adj. (f. **haṇdʰrʰ हंद्रु** or **haṇdürʰ हंद्रू**), frozen hard (of a lake, etc.); (e.g. of water, milk, food, clothing, a country, a season) extremely cold, freezingly cold (W. 112). In L. 335 the word (spelt *handru*) is used for a cold wind that blows from the mountain peaks, and chills and shrivels up the rice crop. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **आश्यानीभवनम्** m.inf. freezing to come on; (of a man's body) to become stiff with cold (e.g. when at the point of death, or the like).

haṇdᵃrⁱ-khünḍᵘ हंद्रि-खंडू । **श्यानीभूतजलखण्डः** f. the part of the water of a lake or pond which has been frozen over.

handurᵘ हंडुरु । **पलालः** m. dried and withered rice-straw standing barren in the field.

hāṇḍurᵘ हांडुरु, see **hāḍurᵘ.**

haṇdᵃrun हंद्रुन् । **आश्यानीभवनम्, शीतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haṇdᵃryōv हंद्र्योव्**), (of a liquid) to become frozen, to turn to ice); (of anything else) to become freezingly cold, to be frozen; met. (of love) to be frozen, indignation to be felt against one whom one has hitherto loved (Rām. 1011, 1048). **haṇdᵃryō-motᵘ हंद्र्यो-मंतु** । **अतिशीतीभूतः, जातान्तारोषः** perf. part. (f. **haṇdᵃryē-müʦʰ हंद्र्ये-मंच्**), frozen; become very cold; filled with indignation against a friend.

haṇdᵃrĕr हंद्र्यर् । **अतिशीतता** m. extreme coldness, a frozen condition (e.g. of a thing, a country, or a season) (W. 112). **—khyonᵘ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to feel icy cold (K.Pr. 63).

haṇdᵃrāwun हंद्रावुन् । **अतिशीतलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṇdᵃrôwᵘ हंद्रोवु**), to cause (something previously warm) to become extremely cold, to freeze (something), to ice. **haṇdᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ हंद्रोवु-मंतु** । **आश्यानीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṇdᵃröwᵘ-müʦʰ हंद्रांवू-मंच्**), made extremely cold (by some cause), frozen (by someone).

handish हंडिश् or **hàndish हंडिश** । **संदंशविशेषः** f. a fine kind of pincers used by goldsmiths. Cf. **athaʰ°**, p. 58*b*, l. 1.

hindustān हिन्दुस्तान هندوستان m. India (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 150, Rām. 1132).

hindustöni हिन्दुस्तोंनि هندوستانی adj. e.g. of or belonging to India (Gr.Gr. 150); the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.). **—zĕv ज़्यव** f. the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.).

haṇḍāwun हंडावुन् । **उपभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṇḍôwᵘ हंडोवु**), to use (a garment, an ornament, or the like) till it begins to show signs of wear. **haṇḍôwᵘ-motᵘ हंडोवु-मंतु** । **उपभुक्तः** perf. part. (f. **haṇḍöwᵘ-müʦʰ हंडांवू-मंच्**), worn till signs of becoming worn out by constant use appear.

hĕndawan ह्यन्दवन् or **hendavĕnd ह्यन्द्यन्द्** (= هندوانه) । **फलभेदः (पालीवतः)** m. a water melon (L. 348, 462; K.Pr. 174, 184, 218). **-kāl -काल्** । **फलविशेषोत्पत्तिकालः** m. the water melon season (about the months of August and September). **-pŏkhur -प्यखुर्** । **पालीवतावापः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏkharas -प्यखरस्**), a water basin for irrigating water melons; a young water melon with the sprouts just opening. **-pālēza -पालेज़** । **पालीवताधिरोहणी** m. a kind of trellis on which water melons are grown.

hĕndavĕnda-kulᵘ ह्यन्द्यन्द-कुलु m. the water melon plant (El.).

hĕndⁱyönᵘ ह्यन्दियोंजू। **वर्णिस्त्री** f., see **hyondᵘ.**

hang 1 हंग् । **उष्णीषशिरः, द्वारोर्ध्वभागः** m. the top part of a head-covering or turban (K.Pr. 76); the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel (Śiv. 1075). **-kuṭhᵘ -कुठु** । **द्वारोर्ध्वकोष्ठम्** m. the lintel-room, i.e. a small upper room over a large doorway, a room over a portico; according to El., the small centre chamber on the second floor, which is often used as a dormitory (El.).

hanga-düjᵘ हंग-द्जू । **शिरोवेष्टनपटिका** f. a kind of square kerchief used as a head-covering by Musalmān women. **-nyās -न्यास्** । **द्वारोर्ध्वभागिक-स्तम्बविशेषः** m. the cross-bar of the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel. **-ʦhôgᵘ -च्होगु** । **काकपक्षविशेषः** m. a kind of curl or ringlet hanging in front of the ear, worn by people living in the country to the north of the Kashmīr Valley. **-ʦracĕ -च्रच्य** । **वेणीबन्धविशेषः** f.pl. a method of braiding the hair in plaits, principally used by girls; cf. **ʦrüṭᵘ.** **-wār -वार्** । **स्तम्बविशेषः** m. a horizontal beam along

the wall of a house for supporting an upper story; cf. **wār.** **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । ऊर्ध्वतो योजना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), lintel-joining; hence (in building) fastening one beam above another; (in making clothes) fastening one part above another.

hangi or **hangas lāgun** 1 हंगि (हंगस्) लागुन् m.inf. to place (a flower or an ornament) on the head.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मज़् adv. in the centre of the turban; hence met. by conflation with **hang 2,** in a place of security and honour (K.Pr. 259).

hang 2 हंग् هنگ m. understanding, intellect, wisdom; majesty, authority; dignity, gravity; strength, power, ability.

hangi lôg^{u}-mot^{u} हंगि लोगु-मंतु । अत्यादरेण स्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—löj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** —लॅाजू-मंचू), accepted with great honour, received with great respect (of a person or thing). **—lāgun 2** —लागुन् or **hangas lāgun** हंगस् लागुन् । अतिसंमानना m.inf. to receive or accept with great respect.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मज़्, see under **hang 1.**

hang 3 हंग् । पक्षः m. a side in relationship (as we say 'on the mother's side', 'on the father's side').

hāng हांग्, see **hāg** 1 and 2.

hanga हंग । निमित्तम् adv. on account of, for (this, that, or other) cause (principally u.w. pronouns). **—manga** —मंग । यदि नाम adv. if ever, if at any time, if at all; (according to El.) adj. e.g. sudden; cf. the next. **—ta manga** —त मंग । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (K.Pr. 221; H. iii, 6; K. 1087); by chance, accidentally; without hesitation, promptly.

hángi (L. 157, 464), a snail, see **hõgiñ.**

hĕng ह्यंग् । शृङ्गम् m. the horn of an animal (K.Pr. 49, 81; Rām. 634, 924; K. 351). **—phuṭarān^{i}** —फुटरंनि । गर्वनाशनम् m.pl. inf. to break (so-and-so's) horns; met. to humble, abase, humiliate, esp. when some mighty person is abased by some feeble person over whom he has tyrannized. **—ṭ^{a}sanān^{i}** —टसनंनि । निर्निमित्तोपतापगम m.pl. inf. the thrust in the horns; met. causelessly to tyrannize over and oppress feeble persons.

hĕnga-mŏnḍ^{ü} ह्यंग-मॅंडू । शृङ्गमूलम्, गूढमदः f. the base or root of a horn; met. hidden pride, concealed self-satisfaction (owing to some private cause, such as the secret accumulation of wealth, or the like). **-phuṭ^{u}** -फुटु । भङ्गशृङ्गः adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü}** -फुटू), broken-horned, having a horn or horns broken; met. humiliated (by the loss of fortune, friend, or the like). **-traṭh** -त्रठ । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **traṭi** त्रटि), extreme pride or conceit (owing to wealth, family, or the like) combined with miserly conduct. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घशृङ्गः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), long-horned; met. arrogant, puffed up with conceit (owing to having numerous adherents, relations, friends, or the like).

hĕngan mĕṭ^{ü} ladün^{ü} ह्यंगन् म्यंचू लदंचू । निर्हेतुकलहः f.inf. to put earth on the horns; met. causelessly, and out of arrogance, to engage in quarrelling, abuse, or the like).

hŏnga ह्वंग । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. N. of the root of a certain wild creeper, said to be very poisonous, but used medicinally for the relief of fistula, ulcers, and similar diseases; met. looking upon all food and occupation as deadly poison, disease accompanied by inertia and total loss of appetite. **—lagün^{ü}** —लगंचू । अरुच्युद्भवः f.inf. such inertia and loss of appetite suddenly to occur. **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिंचू । अरुचिविकारोद्भवः f.inf. such loss of appetite, etc., to come on owing to agitation of mind, indigestion, or other disease.

hangdār 1 हंग्दार् هنگدار । ग्रामश्रेष्ठः m. one who is possessed of dignity, authority, etc. (see **hang 2**); hence, the chief man in a village, the man in a village who by reason of his wealth wisdom and age is the admitted leader of the others. His wife is called **hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यंच्.

hangdār 2 हंग्दार् । संबन्धी m. (f. **hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यंच्), 'one who owns relationship,' a relation either on the father's or on the mother's side. See **hang 3.**

hangdörī 1 हंग्दॅारी هنگدآري । ग्राममुख्यता f. the condition or office of being the chief man in a village. See **hangdār 1.**

hangdörī 2 हंग्दॅारी । बन्धुत्वसंबन्धः f. relationship; the condition of having a wide circle of relations. Cf. **hangdār 2.**

hangdārĕñ हंग्दार्यंच्, see **hangdār 1** and **2.**

hāngáj^{i} हांगंजि or **hāngüj^{ü}** हांगंजू, see **hāgáj^{i}.**

hangkal (? spelling) f. a bar (El.), ? incorr. for **hõkal,** a door-chain.

hāngul हांगुल्, **hāngul^{u}** हांगुलु, see **hāgul.**

hĕngal ह्यंगल् । शृङ्गयुक्तः adj. e.g. horned, possessing horns; endowed with especially large horns (Gr.Gr. 134); met. haughty or full of pride owing to the possession of wealth, fine qualities, and many adherents. **-mŏnjal** -मंजल् । ख्यातप्रभावः m. of great reputation owing to endowment with wealth, high virtues, and many adherents, a grandee, magnate.

hĕngalā ह्यंगला । अक्षविशेषः f. a kind of rosary made of seeds brought from Southern India; a single seed of such a rosary; N. of a Śakti or goddess.

hŏngalad ङ्गलद् । **अवलम्बितारुचिः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hŏngaladiñ ङ्गलदिञ्**), a person suddenly afflicted with intense inertia and loss of appetite. See **hŏnga.**

hangun^{u} ंगुन् । **कर्णान्तिकस्थानम्** m. the part of the head between the ear and the outer corner of the eye (K.Pr. 81, where it is translated 'chin', as if for **hŏngun^{u}**); the curl of hair lying on this part of the head.

hŏngun^{u} ङ्गुन् । **चिबुकम्** m. the chin, i.q. **hŏngañ,** q.v.

hŏngañ ङ्गञ् । **चिबुकम्** f. the chin; esp. the prominence below the semi-circular crease below the under lips (K. 428).

höngiñ ंगिञ्, see **hōgiñ.**

hāngur^{u} ंगुर्, see **hāgur^{u}.**

hanāh हनाह्, see **han.**

haṅharáí, see **hāharöy^{i}.**

hĕnahār ह्यनहार्, see **hyon^{u}.**

hānj (El.), i.q. **hönz^{ü}**, q.v.

hānjī (El.), i.q. **hönzil**, q.v.

hŏnjĕ ङ्ंज्य, see **hŏnḍ^{ü}** 1 and 2, and **hŏnj^{ü}.**

hŏnj^{ü} ङ्ंजू f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ ङ्ंज्य**), the chin, poet. for **hŏngañ** (q.v.) (YZ. 72, 447).

hŏnja-hor^{u} ङ्ंज-हर्, see **honjōr.**

hŏnjōr ङ्ंजोर् f. or **hŏnja-hor^{u} ङ्ंज-हर्** m. । **ऐकारचिह्नम्** the N. of the character ै of the diphthong *ai*, when non-initial. Cf. **hŏnḍ^{ü} 2.**

honk (? spelling) m. a certain bird, the *Spatula clypeata*, or Shoveller. It is a kind of duck, with a large spoon-shaped bill. The male has very handsome plumage (L. 128).

hānakh-ḍūn^{u} हानख्-डून् । **आरण्याक्षोटविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of wild walnut tree and of its fruit. This is probably the *dún hunak dun* of L. 70, 75, which he identifies as the *Aesculus indica* or Indian chestnut, and says is used in medicine as a cathartic, while its lopped leaves are used as cattle fodder. El. translates it as horse-chestnut. Cf. **hānē** and **hanū-ḍūn^{u}.**

hönkal ंकल्, see **hōkal.**

hönkalun ंकलुन्, hönkalāwun ंकलावुन्, see **hōkalun, hōkalāwun.**

hūnil ह्निल् । **श्ववृत्तिः** f. conduct of a dog; conduct like that of a dog, i.e. vile conduct practised again and again in spite of abuse or punishment earned previously for the same action.

hūn^{i}löz^{ü} ह्निलंज़ू । **श्ववृत्तिः** f. i.q. **hūnil,** q.v.

hanumān हनुमान् (Rām. 680, 748, etc.), **hanūmān हनूमान्** (Siv. 1422; Rām. 653, 709, etc.), or **hanumath हनुमथ्** (Rām. 702, 716), m. N. of the monkey chief and demigod, who befriended Rāma-candra in his exile, i.q. **hal^{a}mot^{u}**, q.v. for further particulars.

h^{a}nun ह्नुन् । **शोफविकारोद्भवः** conj. 3 (**h^{a}nyōv ह्न्योव्**), to swell, intumesce (El. *hunun*) (Rām. 749); to become swollen with dropsy. **h^{a}nyō-mot^{u} ह्न्यो-मंतु** । **शोफविद्धतः** perf. part. (f. **h^{a}nyē-müṣ^{ü} ह्न्ये-मंच़ू**), swollen; intumesced; dropsied.

hanun ह्नुन् । **आहतिः, अवमानना** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hon^{u} ंनु**), to hinder, cause obstruction to; to reduce to inferiority or poverty; publicly to show disrespect, to put a person of consequence to public disgrace, to offer a public insult to (anyone). **hon^{u}-mot^{u} ंनु-मंतु** । **विघातितः** perf. part. (f. **hün^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} ंञ़ू-मंच़ू**), (of a work) impeded, hindered; (of a person) by deceit, or violence reduced to inferiority or poverty; publicly insulted or put to shame.

hānun हानुन् । **शीतलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hānyōv हान्योव्**), to become very cold, to be thoroughly chilled. **hānyō-mot^{u} हान्यो-मंतु** । **शीतलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hānyē-müṣ^{ü} होन्ये-मंच़ू**), chilled, made very cold (of something previously warm).

hōnun होनुन् । **उत्कटीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōnyōv होन्योव्**), to be arrogant, intoxicated, maddened (by drugs, access of wealth, anger, delusion, possession by an evil spirit, etc.).

hōnyō-mot^{u} होन्यो-मंतु । **उत्कटीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hōnyē-müṣ^{ü} होन्ये-मंच़ू**), intoxicated, etc., as ab.

hīnong^{u} हींनंगु । **हीनाङ्गः** adj. (f. **hīnünj^{ü} हींनंजू**), deprived of a limb, maimed, mutilated; (of a thing, action, or business) rendered useless by loss of a necessary part.

hĕnur ह्यनुर् । **मलस्रोतः** m. (sg. dat. **hĕnaras ह्यनरस्**), a stream fouled with filth, ordure, etc., a sewer, drain (K.Pr. 250).

hĕnar-graz ह्यनर्-ग्रज़ । **नीचौद्धत्यम्** f. the roar of a sewer, pouring forth of ordure and urine with a sound like that of a great river; met. insolence and tyranny shown by a vile person suddenly raised to power (K.Pr. 9). **-kyom^{u} -क्यंमु** । **मलस्रोतःकृमिः** m. a worm or maggot bred in a sewer; met. a dirty child lean of body and dark in complexion. **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ्** । **मलस्रोतोजलम्** m. sewer water, the liquid conveyed in a sewer.

hŏnar ङ्नर्, hunar हुनर् । **विज्ञानम्** f. excellence in any art; art, skill (K.Pr. 60, 150); attainment, accomplishment (Rām. 128); ingenuity, cleverness; knowledge, science; virtue, merit. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञू** । **विज्ञानावाप्तिः** f.inf. skill or accomplishment to be acquired.

hŏnari bĕhun ङ्नरि ब्यङ्न् । **शिल्पप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to practice skilfully an art or profession, to exhibit skill in one's work.

hŏnarmand هنرمند adj. e.g. skilful, clever, ingenious (Gr.M., Rām. 128).

hĕnis ह्यनिस्, see **hyon**^{u}.

hīnis हीनिस्, see **ह्यून्**.

hansurāj (? spelling) m. *Adiantum caudatum, renustum* (El.).

hönṭh^{ü} होंठ्, see **hōṭh**^{ü}.

hönṭhun होंठुन्, see **hōṭhun**.

hönṭh^{a}**ran** होंठ्रन्, see **hōṭh**^{a}**ran**.

hönṭh^{a}**rāwun** होंठ्रावुन्, see **hōṭh**^{a}**rāwun**.

hĕnay ह्यनय्, see **hyon**^{u}.

hanzĕ हन्ज़ in **hanzĕ panzĕ rōzun** हन्ज़ पन्ज़ रोज़ुन् । **समस्वास्थ्यावस्थितिः** m.inf. to keep oneself in good health after illness by paying attention to diet, etc.

hanōz هنوز adv. yet, still (W. 100).

hōnz होंज़् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः** m. a gusset on each side of a garment under the sleeves (Śiv. 1598).

hōnza-püṭ^{ü} होंज़-पंटू । **वस्त्रपार्श्वपटखण्डः** f. a gusset-cloth, the piece of cloth cut ready for sewing in as such a gusset. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वखण्डयोजना** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वाटस्), joining up a number of pieces of cloth to form a gusset-cloth.

hönz^{ü} होंज़ू । **नाविकः** m. (sg. dat. **hönz**^{ü}**s** होंज़ूस् or **hānzas** हाज़स् (Gr.Gr. 55). The f. of this word is **hānzañ** हाज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** हान्ज़्यञ्, which signifies a boatman's wife), a boatman (see El., s.v. *hánz*) (K.Pr. 63, 76; H. i, 4). **-bāpār** -बापार् । **नाविकाविनीतता** m. conduct of a boatman. The boatmen of Kashmīr have a very bad reputation for morality; hence, conduct like that of a boatman, conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul and abusive language. **-gönz**^{ü} -गोंज़ू m. a jingling compound signifying 'boatmen, etc.' (Gr.Gr. 95). **-har** -हर् । **नाविककलहः** f. boatmen's quarrelling, quarrelling like that between boatmen, distinguished by disrespect, shamelessness, and foul-mouthed abuse.

hünz^{ü} हंज़ू, see **hond**^{u} 1.

hönzil होंज़िल् । **नाविकवृत्तिः** f. the occupation or livelihood of a boatman; met. vile conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul language.

hānzañ हाज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** हान्ज़्यञ् । **नाविकस्त्री** f., see **hönz**^{ü} (K.Pr. 153, 251).

haṇzūra हंज़ूर, **hŏnz**^{a}**ra** ह्ंज़र or **hŏnzūra** ह्ंज़ूर । **कण्ठवलयविशेषः** m. a kind of necklace, made of a precious metal, and with small ornamental bells hanging down in front; a collar (El.). ? Cf. Ar. حنجور, the gullet.

hĕñ^{ü} ह्यंञ्, see **hyon**^{u}.

hiñ हिञ् or (Gr.Gr. 14) **hiñ**^{i} हिञि । **ह्रेषा** f. neighing of a horse, whinnying (El. *hin*). —**diñ**^{ü} —**दिञ्** f.inf. to neigh (El.).

hiñĕ-gur^{u} हिञ-गुरु । **ह्रेषुलाश्वः** m. a neighing horse, a horse given to neighing.

hīñ^{ü} हीञ्, see **hyūn**^{u}.

hūñ^{ü} ह्ञ् । **शुनी** f. (sg. dat. **hōñĕ** होञ), a female dog, a bitch, see **hūn**^{u} 1 (K.Pr. 7, 82, 102).

hōñĕ-bŏkot^{u} होञ-ब्वकंतु । **श्वपोतः** m. (f. **-bŏk**^{ü}**ṭ**^{ü} -ब्वकंच्), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy more than a month old. **-kutsur**^{u} -कुचुरु । **श्वपोतः** m. (f. **-kutsür**^{ü} -कुचंरू), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy just after it is born, less than a month old.

höñ^{ĕ}**lad** होञ्लद् । **कलङ्कोपेतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **höñ**^{ĕ}**ladiñ** होञ्लदिञ्), marred by the loss of something (e.g. a person by loss of reputation or of a limb, a work or thing by breakage or loss of some essential element).

h^{a}**ñĕr** ह्ञर् । **शोफः** m. swelling, intumescence; the swelling of dropsy.

hīñĕr हीञर् । **हीनता** m. defectiveness, deprivation, the state of being without, want or absence (of) (e.g. of a person, loss of caste or of a limb; of a thing or quality, deprivation of some part).

hīñ^{ĕ}**run** हीञ्रुन् । **हापनम्** m.inf. (1 p.p. **hīñ°r**^{u} **हीञ्रु**), to cause to be diminished, to cause to diminish, (e.g. money diminished by giving it away or by regular taking from a store).

höñ^{ĕ}**ran** होञ्रन् । **हापनम्** f. (sg. dat. **höñ**^{ĕ}**rüñ**^{ü} होञ्रंञ्), the act of causing loss; causing diminution of anything (by taking away a portion); causing disgrace to (a respected person), showing disrespect to, putting to public shame.

höñ^{ĕ}**run** होञ्रुन् । **शीतलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höñ°r**^{u} होञ्रु), (of hot eatables) to make cold, to allow to get cold; (of a person) to displease, disappoint. **höñ°r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} होञ्रु-मंतु । **शीतलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **höñ**^{ü}**r**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} होञ्रू-मंच्), (of hot food) cooled, made cold, allowed to get too cold; (of a person) displeased, disappointed.

hīñ^{ĕ}**rāwun** हीञ्रावुन् । **हापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hīñ**^{ĕ}**rôw**^{u} हीञ्रोवु), to cause to be diminished.

höñ^{e}**rāwun 1** होञ्रावुन् । **हापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höñ**^{e}**rôw**^{u} होञ्रोवु), to cause loss, to mar by causing loss; (of a person) to disgrace. **höñ**^{e}**rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} होञ्रोवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **höñ**^{e}**röw**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} होञ्रावू-मंच्), marred by diminution; disgraced (by abuse, etc.).

höñ^{ĕ}**rāwun 2** होञ्रावुन् । **शीतलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höñ**^{ĕ}**rôw**^{u} होञ्रोवु), (of hot food) to make cold, to

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allow to get too cold. **höñ^{ĕ}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** हाञ्रोवु-मंतु। **ग्रीतलीक्षत:** perf. part. (f. **höñ^{ĕ}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** हाञ्रांवू-मंच्), (of food) allowed to get too cold, etc.

hapa 1 हप in **hapa-dĕgul^{u}** हप-द्यगुलु। **विक्षतमुख:**, see **hŏpa-dĕgul^{u}**, s.v. **hŏpa**, and **hṓp^{u}**.

hapa 2 हप, see **haph**.

hapi हपि in **hapi-hāyun** हपि-हायुन् m. a famine, a scarcity (K.Pr. 76). The phrase is said to be connected with **haph** (q.v.), a corpse, and a conflation of **hāwun**, to show, and **hyon^{u}**, to take, and to express 'insufficient to give a corpse', i.e. less than nothing; but this explanation is very doubtful.

hŏpa ह्रुप। **उच्छ्वासिमुख:** adj. e.g. possessing puffed out cheeks. **-dĕgul^{u}** -द्यगुलु or **hapa-dĕgul^{u}** हप-द्यगुलु। **उच्छ्वसितगण्ड:, विक्षतमुख:** adj. (f. **-dĕgüj^{ü}** -द्यगंजू), having cheeks puffed out and globular like a cooking pot (see **dĕgul^{u}**); ugly and swollen-jowled. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्यलु। **उखाकारमुख:** adj. (f. **-lĕj^{ü}** -ल्यजू), id.

hŏp^{u} ह्रुपु। **मुखोच्छ्वास:** m. swelling of the cheeks, a puffing out of the cheeks (from anger, etc.).

haph हफ्। **शव:** m. (sg. dat. **hapas** हपस्, abl. **hapa 2** हप), a human corpse, a dead body. **-rang** -रंग्। **शवच्छवि:** m. the colour of a corpse, the appearance of a corpse (e.g. the appearance of a person in a faint, or suffering from severe fatigue or disease).

höph हाफ् حيف। **धिक्कार:** m. (sg. dat. **höphas** हाफस्), an exclamation of regret; as interj. Ah! alas! what a pity! it is of no value! (K.Pr. 118).

haphta, hapta, hafta هفته, m. a week, se'ennight (K.Pr. 176).

höphiz 1 حافظ m. a keeper, guardian, protector; the Preserver of all things (a name of the Deity); one who has the whole Qŏr'ān by heart; a blind man (so-called because such commonly know the Qŏr'ān by heart). (Cf. **öl^{i}-höphiz**).

höphiz 2 हाफिज़् । **वेश्या** f. a courtesan, prostitute, dancing girl, nautch-girl.

höphiza-nagma हाफिज़-नगम। **वेश्यातौर्यत्रिकम्** m. a nautch, a dance by a nautch-girl accompanied by a chorus of singers and instrumental music.

hopal (? spelling), a certain wild food-plant, *Dipsacus inermis* (L. 72).

hapun हपुन्। **खिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hapyōv** हप्योव्), (from **haph**, a corpse), to become exhausted or worn out by delay (e.g. when anxiously expecting the completion of some work being performed by another, which is greatly delayed, or by hunger when there is great delay in the service of food).

hapyō-mot^{u} हप्यो-मंतु। **खिन्नीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **hapyē-müṭs^{ü}** हप्ये-मंच्), exhausted, worn out, as ab.

hàpiñ हंपिञ्, see **kana-hàpiñ**, s.v. **kan 1**.

happa हप्प। **लाक्षागोलविशेष:** m. a child's ball (of wood coloured externally with polished lac).

hapĕr हप्यर्। **मुखवैरूप्यम्** m. the ugliness of a swollen jowl. Cf. **hapa 1** and **hŏpa**.

hupör^{i} ह्रुपांरि adv. in or from that direction (in sight), i.q. **humi-pör^{i}**, see **huh** (Gr.Gr. 160).

hŏp^{a}ran ह्रुंपरन्। **अभिभव:** f. (sg. dat. **hŏp^{a}rün^{ü}** ह्रुंपरंञ्), defeat, being overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) (of a person vigorously engaged in any work). Cf. **hŏb^{a}ran**.

hŏp^{a}run ह्रुंपरुन्। **अभिभव:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏp^{o}r^{u}** ह्रुंपर्), to defeat, overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) any person vigorously engaged in any work. Cf. **hŏb^{a}run**.

hŏp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} ह्रुंपर्-मंतु। **अभिभूत:** perf. part. (f. **hŏp^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ह्रुंपर्-मंच्), defeated, overcome, as ab.

hŏp^{a}rāwun ह्रुंपरावुन्। **अभिभव:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏp^{a}-rôw^{u}** ह्रुंपरोवु), i.q. **hŏp^{a}run**. Cf. **hŏb^{a}rāwun**.

hŏp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्रुंपरोवु-मंतु। **अभिभूत:** perf. part. (f. **hŏp^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ह्रुंपरांवू-मंच्), i.q. **hŏp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **hŏp^{a}run**.

hupöryum^{u} ह्रुपांर्युमु adj. (f. **hupörim^{ü}** ह्रुपांरिमू), of or belonging to over there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 151).

hapis (? spelling), the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus* (L. 330).

hapta, see **haphta**.

hāputh हापुथ्। **श्वापद्:** m. (sg. dat. **hāpatas** हापतस्. The f. is **hāpüṭs^{ü}** हापंच्, a she-bear), a bear (L. 111, *Ursus torquatus*). According to El. there are in Kashmīr a black and a brown bear, the former large, and the latter more fierce (L. 111, 458; K.Pr. 57, 76, 92, 248; H. ii, 10 ff.; Rām. 862). **-nāg** -नाग् m. the bear spring, N. of a spring in the Lĕdor^{u} Valley. Near to it is a copper mine which was worked in former days (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 617. We should expect this word to be spelt **hāpath-nāg**, but El. has **hāput-**, i.e. **hāputh**.

hāpath-baca हापथ्-बच। **श्वापद्पोतक:** m. a bear-cub. **-carb** -चर्ब्। **श्वापद्मेद:** m. bear's grease, the fat round the entrails of a bear, used as a medicine for rheumatism, etc. **-māy** -माय्। **श्वापद्प्रतिजागरा** f. a bear's watching, a bear's keeping ambush for an opportunity of springing on a hunter; met. waiting for an opportunity to fall upon and crush another person. **-ṭang** -टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear (El.). **-ṭsam** -च़म्। **श्वापद्छवि:** f. bearskin. **-yār^{a}z** -यारज़्। **श्वापद्मैत्री, मूढमैत्री, हानिछमैत्री** f. a bear friendship (see bel.); hence, stupid friendship, friendship that does harm. The original meaning is a reference to

a well-known story, told as follows in K.Pr. 77 :— 'a bear formed friendship with a man who was passing through his jungle. For some time he brought his friend large quantities of honey. One day the man fell asleep after eating the honey. While asleep a bee attracted by the sweetness alighted upon his mouth. The friendly bear seeing this thought that he would save the man from the pain of a sting, and so he went and fetched a large piece of rock and aimed it with all his might at the place where the bee was. The stone frightened away the bee, but killed the man' (W. 21, L. 111).

hāpathgī हापथ्गी । **श्वापदवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a bear (fierce, pugnacious, and savage); (with reference to a human being) conduct like that of a bear.

hāpüṭʂ^{ü} हापंचू । **श्वापदी** f. of **hāputh,** q.v. a she-bear.

har 1 हर् m. [in Śiv. 1132, 1617, 1776 (**hara-y**), the nom. sing. is **hara हर** m.c.; the voc. **hara हर** is very common, e.g. Śiv. 127, 161, 287, 313, etc.], N. of the Hindū god Śiva, so called (Śiv. 233) because he is said to be the destroyer (Sanskrit **hara**) of sin, sorrow, misfortune, and stumbling-blocks (L.V. 78–9, 98; Śiv. 254, 1039, 1061, 1076, 1173, 1181, 1197, 1402). In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1611, 1687, and 1889, the word has a double meaning, being also equivalent to **har 6.**

hara-dwār हर-द्वार् m. N. of a holy place where the Ganges issues from the Himālaya mountains, sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 950, 1076, 1099). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray,** may also be translated 'at every door'; cf. **har 6.** **-mŏkh -म्वख्** or **har-mŏkh हर-म्वख्** m. (sg. dat. **hara-mŏkhas हर-म्वखस्**), N. of a celebrated mountain in Kashmīr, the Sanskrit **Hara-mukuṭa** or Śiva's diadem. Into the Ganga-bal lake (p. 291*b*, l. 33), which lies at the foot of the north-eastern glacier of this mountain, Hindūs cast the bones of those that have died. [See RT.Tr. II, 407, K.Pr. 79 (legend), (**haramŏkh**) L.V. 50; Śiv. 251, 950, 955, 1176, 1528; (**harmŏkh**) 1011, 1030, 1222, 1561, 1595, 1617, 1680–1, 1687, 1889; Rām. 249]. In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1687, the word also means 'in every mouth', and in 1889, 'the whole totality of creation considered as one with Siva,' see **har. 6.** **-mŏkha-gang -म्वख-गंग** f. i.q. **ganga-bal,** p. 291*b*, l. 33).

har 2 हर् । **मण्डम** m. cream of milk (cf. **dŏda-har 2,** p. 189*a*, l. 42; II. ii, 3); a scum that rises like cream to the surface of *dahi* (curdled milk), oil, or the like (K.Pr. 255). —**lagun** —**लगुन** । **मण्डोद्भवः** m.inf. cream to rise on milk.

har 3 हर् । **मृद्वङ्कुरजालम्** m.pl. a group or bunch of young shoots just bursting out on the trees in spring. Only used in pl. except in the phrase **har yun^{u}**, bel. El. translates 'branch'. **-hāgul -हाँगुल** । **काष्ठकण्टकजालम्** m. 'a sprouts-stag' (see **hāgul**); hence, a bunch or group of thorns on the branches of a long creeper. —**yun^{u}** —**यिनु** । **अङ्कुरोद्भेदः** m.inf. sprouting to come, the first bursting of trees into bud in the spring.

har 4 हर् । **कलहः** f. (in some compounds the obl. form sg. of this word is **hür^{ü} 2 हंरू**. For 1, see s.v.), a quarrel, quarrelling, fighting, wrangling, coming to blows (K.Pr. 11, 59, 134, 203, 215; YZ. 405); tumult, war, a battle (K. 649). —**gatʂhün^{ü}** —**गट्ठ्यून** । **कलहोद्भवः** f.inf. such fighting to arise (YZ. 398). —**karün^{ü}** —**करंयून्** f.inf. to make war (El.), fight, quarrel (K.Pr. 77, 83). —**tsuvün^{ü}** —**च्वंयून्**, f.inf. a quarrel to arise (K.Pr. 37, 126).

hara-har हर-हर् । **अन्योन्यकलहः** f. mutual quarrelling or fighting, esp. among neighbours, or the like. **-har karün^{ü} -हर् करंयून्** f.inf. to dispute, to fight (El.). **-hari-bāz -हरि-वाज़्** । **कलहशीलः** adj. e.g. quarrelsome, contentious, pugnacious, cantankerous.

hür^{ü}-bāz हंरू-वाज़् । **कलहछत्** adj. e.g. quarrelsome, of a quarrelsome disposition. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **विहितकलहः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), one who is engaged in a quarrel; one who sets others quarrelling.

har 5 हर् in **har-tar हर्-तर्** । **अतिस्वादिष्ठः** adj. e.g. (of food) very delicious.

har 6 حر adj. e.g. every, each; all (K.Pr. 29, H. ii, 2); **har-cand** حر چند conj. although (W. 100); **har-dū** حر دو, num. both (K.Pr. 30, 235); **har-dam** حر دم adv. at every moment, at all times, always (El.). **har-kuni हर्-कुनि** adv. everywhere (W. 95). **har-ranga** حر رنگ adv. of every kind (K.Pr. 77, 78; W. 137). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray** may mean either 'at Haradwār' or 'at every door'. Similarly **hara-mŏkh**, qq.v. under **har 1.**

hār 1 हार् । **आषाढमासः** m. the name of the fourth month of the Kāshmīrī Hindū year (which commences with **Tsith^{a}r** or Caitra), called in Sanskrit Āṣāḍha, and equivalent to June–July (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 106; K.Pr. 79, 138; Śiv. 1636).

hāra-kani हार्-कनि adv. about Āṣāḍha, in the month of Hār or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 159). **-muj^{u} -मुजू** । **आषाढमूलकम्** f. a kind of radish, of very pungent flavour, that grows in the month of Hār. **-nākh -नाख्** । **फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-nākas -नाकस्**), N. of a certain early, luscious kind of pear that ripens in the month of Hār (L. 330, *harnak*). **-nawam**

-नवम् । आषाढनवमी f. (sg. dat. **nawüm**ü नवंमू), N. of a Hindū festival held on the ninth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār in honour of the goddess Śārikā, at her temple on the Hāra-parbuth or Pradyumna-pīṭha hill near Śrīnagar. The N. Hāra-parbuth is derived from the Skr. *Śārikā-parvata*, and has nothing to do with the name of the month (see **hār 2**); cf. RT.Tr. notes on I, 101 and 113. **-pav** -पव् । जलहीनीभावः m. a scarcity of water in the lakes in the month of Hār. **-satam** -सतम् । आषाढसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **-satüm**ü -सतंमू), N. of a Hindū house-festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Hār. In each room in each house a circle is drawn to represent the sun and is worshipped. **-satüm**ü**-bôg**u -सतंमू-बोगु । आषाढसप्तमीसुदायः m. N. of a customary present sent to the house of a girl's father-in-law by her relations on the ab. festival. **-traṭh** -त्रठ् । प्रदेशविशेषः, ओषधिलताविशेषः m. (sg.dat. **-traṭas** -त्रटस्), N. of a tract and village 10 miles north-west of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. I, 102 n.); f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), lightning or a thunderbolt in the month of Hār; N. of a certain medicinal plant growing on the mountain plateaux, said to shine in the dark. **-ʦŏdāh** -च्वदाह् । आषाढचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-ʦŏdösh**ü -च्वदांशु), N. of a Hindū festival held on the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār, on which offerings are made to the Śaktis, or energic powers of the deities personified as their wives (L. 265). **-wôn**u -वोञु । आषाढोष्णजलम् m. water of Hār, i.e. the water in the lakes in that month. It is looked upon as warm. **-zāḍ** -ज़ाँड् । आषाढनिर्वातोष्मः f. sultry weather in the month of Hār, the mountains being hidden under heavy dark clouds which also cover the sky, and there being no wind. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । आषाढधूम्रातपः f. (sg. dat. **-zöj**ü -ज़ांजू), a heat fog, or heavy clouds accompanied by extreme heat in the month of Hār.

höri**-wa-harad**i हांरि-व-हरंदि । सर्वदा adv. in summer and in autumn; hence, in every year, always. Cf. **harud.**

hāruku हारुक् । आषाढसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hārüc**ü हारंचू), of or belonging to the month of Hār.

hār 2 हार् m. in **hāra-parbuth हार-पर्बुथ** m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas** -पर्बतस्), N. of a celebrated hill, also known in Sanskrit as Pradyumna-pīṭha, lying to the north of the city of Śrīnagar. It takes its name from the goddess Hörī (see **Hörī 2**) or Śārikā, whose temple is on the N.W. side of the hill. On its southern extremity is a rock believed to be an embodiment of the god Gán'sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa, see **hörī 1.** See RT.Tr. I, 101 n.; 113 n., and II, 446; Śiv. 952, 1500, etc. El. spells the word *hari parbat*.

hār 3 हार् m. a necklace (YZ. 54, Śiv. 1153, Rām. 1122).

hār 4 हार् । चित्रवर्णः f. copper-red and dark markings on a white or other ground, dapple, brindle, piebald, mottle (K.Pr. 78); cf. **hôr**u. —**hūn**u —ह्नु m. a piebald dog, considered to be specially unfaithful; hence, met. for anything considered untrustworthy, esp. the world, health, or wealth (K.Pr. 52).

hāra-kōṭh हार-कोंठ् । शबलः adj. e.g. mottled, dappled, brindled, esp. of a black beard mixed with white hairs, or a heap of grains of rice, or the like, some white and some red. **-wāt**ü**j**ü -वात्ंजू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a bird, described as medium in size with yellowish wings and a dark beak. Probably the *harwat* of L. 130, the white-eyed duck, *Aythya nyroca*.

hāri-dār हारि-दार् । संसृष्टवर्णान्तरः m. (a pile of rice, or the like) of mixed colours (some grains white, others red, and so on). **-phol**u -फ़ोलु । वर्णान्तरभागः m. a dapple, a spot of red; esp. a small amount of red grains seen in a pile of rice.

hār 5 हार् । काकिणी f. a cowry (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 4, 18, 37, 56, 77, 90, 106, 138, 234; YZ. 124, 395; W. 144, 154; Śiv. 1079); met. anything of small value (Śiv. 591); as adv. in the least, to the least degree (Rām. 1295).

hāra हार । धनसंचयः f.pl. cowries; met. a collection of coined money, wealth, cash (Śiv. 1788). **-bŏch**u -ब्वंकु । धनलुब्धः m. cowry-hungry, greedy for money; esp. (owing to poverty) desire for money in order to accomplish some work; (of a servant or official) greedy for tips or bribes. **-bāgay** -बागय् । काकिणीविभाजनवृत्तिः f. division by cowries; esp. (amongst Musalmāns) division of inherited property to the heirs according to the legal shares calculated in the proportion of so many cowries each. **-bar** -बर्, a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795). **-kāman** -कामन् । अकिञ्चनता f. (sg. dat. **-kāmüñ**ü -कामंञू), cowry-scarcity, want of money, no money to buy things. **-māl** -माल् । काकिणीस्रक् f. a necklace of cowries, put for the sake of ornament or sport round the necks of cows, goats, monkeys, or the like. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । काकिणीमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a fistful of cowries, esp. a handful of cowries taken up to throw down in gambling. **-nol**u -नंलु । संपूर्णकाकिणी m. a complete, unbroken cowry. **-ʦūr** -च़ूर् । अतिक्षपणः m. a cowry thief; met. a miser, a skinflint. **-wôl**u -वोलु । धनाढ्यः m. (**-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a monied man, a wealthy person. **-zār** -ज़ार् । काकिणीद्यूतः m. cowry-

gambling (in the game a handful of cowries is thrown down, and the winning or losing depends on the number that fall with their backs up) ; a kind of heads or tails. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । **धनबलम्** m. power due to wealth. **-zör**^{i} -ज़ॉरि । **काकिणीद्यूतकारी** m. a cowry-gambler, see ab.

hār 6 हार् f. defeat (El.). **—diñ**^{ü} **—दिञ्** f.inf. to defeat (El.). **—sapadüñ**^{ü} **—सपदंञ्** f.inf. to be checkmated (El.).

hār 7 हार् c.g. sec. suff. added to an old obl. form of the infinitive, forming nouns of agency, as in **bakh**^{a}**can-hār,** one who gives, from **bakh**^{a}**cun,** q.v. It also indicates fitness, as in **karan-hār,** fit to be done; **khĕna-hār,** fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

hár^{i} **हंरि** interj. in **hár**^{i} **hár**^{i} **हंरि हंरि,** the cry used in driving a cow (H. xi, 8). Cf. **huri.**

hari 1 हरि m. N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. Under the name of Hari, Viṣṇu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble. Hence, he is often called upon in the Sanskrit vocative case **harē हरे** (e.g. Śiv. 733, 1841, etc.), and his name is sometimes even quoted, esp. m.c., in the Sanskrit nom. sg., i.e. **hariḥ हरिः** (e.g. Śiv. 1402). Other Sanskrit forms are also met in Śiv., e.g. **harēḥ हरेः**, the gen. sing. in the sense of the dat. sg. **hari-har हरि-हर्** (Śiv. 856), **hariḥ-har हरिः-हर्** (Śiv. 1100, 1104) or **harī-har हरी-हर्** (Śiv. 1164) m. [voc. **harē-hara हरे-हर** (Śiv. 1296), **harē-haray हरे-हरय्** (Śiv. 934), **hari-hara हरि-हर** (Śiv. 1587), or **hariḥ-haray हरिः-हरय्** (Śiv. 1636)], Hari and Hara, i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva (see **har 1**) ; esp. Viṣṇu (the Preserver) considered as one with Śiva (the destroyer). This is considered to be a profound religious mystery. **hari-nārāyan हरि-नारायण** m. i.q. **hari 1** ab. (Śiv. 700, Rām. 119). **hari-shĕmbhu हरि-शंभु** m., i.q. **hari-har** ab., Sanskrit sg. voc. **harē-shĕmbhō** (Śiv. 1722–3).

hari 2 हरि in **hari-hôput**^{u} **हरि-हॉंपुतु** or **-hôput**^{u} **हॉंपुटु । समग्रः** m. (of moveable or immoveable property, food, or the like, when stolen or improperly consumed) the whole, the entire, every bit.

hēr हेर् । निश्रेणिः, वलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **hēri 1 हेरि**, for 2, see **hīr**^{ü}, for 3, see **hyūr**^{u}), a staircase, a flight of stairs, a ladder used as such (Śiv. 61, 598, 847, 1036, 1081 ; Rām. 44, 571–2). It may be either outside (K.Pr. 246) a house or inside, in either case leading to the upper storey (cf. **hyūr**^{u}) ; a damaging crease or mark in woollen cloth caused by shrinking in the wash. **—anüñ**^{ü} **—अनंञ्** । **संकोचवल्युद्भवः** f.inf. lit. to bring such a crease (of washed woollen cloth which has been spoilt by shrinking), to be creased thereby, to be creased and damaged in the wash. **—kaḍüñ**^{ü} **—कडंञ्** । **व्यसनावलम्बनम्** f.inf. to lead into dissolute ways, to debauch. **—yiñ**^{ü} **—यिञ्** । **संकोचवक्रवल्युद्भवः** f.inf. crooked creases and lines to appear in woollen cloth which has shrunk in the wash.

hēra-pôw^{u} **हेर-पोवु । निश्रेणिसोपानम्** m. a single step in a brick or wooden staircase, a stair.

hēri-bar हेरि-बर् । निःश्रेणिकपाटम् m. a staircase door, a door, or plank used as a door, at the foot or at the head of a staircase. **-khot**^{u} -खंतु । **निश्रेण्यान्तरकोष्ठकम्** m. a closet under a staircase. **-lāday** -लादय् । **निश्रेणिप्राभृतम्** f. a complimentary present divided among the workmen employed on building a house when the staircase is set up. **-tron**^{u} -त्रंनु । **निश्रेणिगर्तः** m. the triangular space under a staircase, used in Kashmīr as a dark cupboard for storing firewood, rice, etc. There are usually two in a house, one on each floor. **-wŏb**^{u} -व्वंबु । **निश्रेणिप्रकाशायनम्** m. a kind of barred window over an inner staircase in order to give light. **—wasun —वसुन्** m.inf. to come downstairs (K.Pr. 246, K. 656).

hĕr^{i} **ह्यरि** adv. above ; upstream (of a river) (K. 75) ; **-pĕṭh**^{a} **-प्यठ** adv. from above, downwards (K. 450). Cf. **hyor**^{u}.

hēri हेरि, see **ḥēr, hīr**^{ü}, and **hyūr**^{u}.

hīra हीर । वज्ररत्नम् m. a diamond, adamant (K. 590, 914, 921, 923) ; met. a very sharp intelligent boy (spoken of as such in the circle of his own relations or caste-fellows).

hir^{i} **हिरि**, etc., see **hyur**^{u}.

hīri हीरि in **hīri gatshun हीरि गक्षुन् । दैन्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to be reduced to poverty, esp. by the want of the means necessary for any necessary work. Prov. **akhāh gōmot**^{u} **hīri, vīri mangān ṭang,** one who has nothing seeks for pears on a willow tree (i.e. seeks for sustenance even in unlikely places). Cf. K.Pr. 7 for a variant. The opposite of this word is **kīri**, q.v.

hīr^{ü} **हीरू । शिरः** f. (sg. abl. **hēri 2 हेरि**, for 1, see **hēr**, for 3, see **hyūr**^{u}), a head (esp. when separated from the body) of a man, a sheep, or the like. El. (apparently incorrectly) says this word is never applied to the human head (K.Pr. 27, 197). Cf. **kala-hīr**^{ü}, s.v. **kala.**

hēri-phŏphüj^{ü} **हेरि-फुफंजू । क्षुद्रशिरः** f. a small head, a little head, esp. the little head of a sheep or a goat separated from the body. **-pröpyun**^{u} **-प्रोंपिनु । वलिदानविशेषः** m. a religious offering of a sheep's or goat's head made together with clarified butter, to

the Hindū god Gaṇ^{i}sh (Gaṇēśa) or to Brahmī and the other *Mātṛkā* goddesses.

hōr 1 होर् adv. there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 155); thither (El., W. 94). **-kun -कुन्** adv. in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160).

hōra होर adv. thence, from that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94). **-kani -कनि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 159).

hōr 2 होर् f. an agreement, contract, bargain; used in the following:— **hōra-bür^{ü} होर-वॅरू । शीघ्रप्रत्यर्पणा** f. lit. (?) a fissure in a bargain (cf. **bür^{ü}**); undoing a bargain, etc., by repaying a debt immediately after it has been incurred, undoing a work immediately after it has been accomplished, or the like.

hör^{i} हॉरि, see **hār 1.**

hörī 1 हॉरी । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district near the city of Śrīnagar, at the southern extremity of the Hāra-parbuth (see **hār 2**) where there is a rock worshipped from ancient times as an embodiment of the Hindū god Gàn^{i}sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa (see RT.Tr. II, 446).

hörī 2 हॉरी । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a goddess, in Sanskrit Śārikā, a form of Durgā. Her shrine is on the N.W. side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (see **hār 2**). Durgā is said to have taken the form of a Śārikā bird (see **hör^{ü} 1** and Śiv. 1046, 1782) and to have carried the hill to its present position in order to close the gates of hell. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n. and II, 446 (Śiv. 1500).

hörī 3 हॉरी । आषाढसस्यसमूहः f. a general name for the crops that ripen in the month of Hār (see **hār 1**), mostly pulses.

h°r^{u} ह्रु adj. (f. **h^{ü}r^{ü} ह्रू**), superfluous, remaining over and above; abundant (El. *hur, hurr*; cf. **hur^{u} 3** and **h^{a}run**).

-hāyĕka tōlun -हायॅक तोलुन् । आशातीताधिक्यमवलम्बमानः m.inf. to weigh one's surplus profits on (huge) paddy-scales (see **hāyĕkh**), to make a profit in business far exceeding one's expectations.

h^{a}ri tōlun ह्रि तोलुन् m.inf. to weigh with abundance, to give generous overweight (Śiv. 1476).

hor^{u} 1 ह्रु । युग्मम् m. a pair, two of anything (usually of inanimate things, Gr.Gr. 81); often —°, as in **aḷ^{a}ka-hor^{u}**, a pair of earrings (see **aḷ^{a}ka**); **pula-hor^{u}**, a pair of sandals; **wöl^{i}-hor^{u}**, a pair of rings (see **wôl^{ü}**).

hor^{u} 2 ह्रु m. *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (El. *haur*).

hôr^{u} होरु । चित्रवर्णः adj. (f. **hör^{ü} 2 हॉरू**), speckled, dappled, brindled, mottled, piebald (i.e. with light markings on a dark ground or vice versa) (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **hār 4** and **ḍaba-hôr^{u}**.

hör^{ü} 1 हॉरू । शारिका f. (for **2**, see **hôr^{u}**. The word may also be 1 p.p. f. of **hārun**), N. of a kind of *mainā* or starling (Sanskrit *śārikā*, see **hörī 2**), *gracula*. Cf. **hörī 2** (K.Pr. 77, 78; *Mainā-Coracias Indica*, W. 13; Śiv. 962, 1046, 1362, 1365, 1782; Rām. 4, 95, 1102).

hāri-baca हारि-वच । क्षुद्रशारिका m. a starling-fledgling; a small starling.

hūr حور f. a virgin of paradise, a black-eyed nymph (K.Pr. 50; Rām. 395, 1072, 1167, 1175, 1234).

huri ह्रि (? spelling), interj. the sound used for driving away cows (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **hàr^{i}.**

hūr^{i} ह्रि or **hawür^{ü} ह्वॅरू** f. i.q. **hor^{u} 1** (vill.) (Gr.Gr. 82).

hur^{u} 1 ह्रु । प्रसवासनसंनिवेशः m. a birth-bed, a lying-in bed, the bed of grass or straw in a lying-in room, used by a woman during the days of her impurity (eleven for a Hindū) after giving birth to a child. Among Hindūs, the grass is first changed, and the mother and child are bathed on the ninth day. Amongst Musalmāns, the grass is changed daily and the bathing is on the seventh day. In each case the child is given its name on the day of bathing (L. 258, 259, 270). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रसवाधिष्ठातृदेवविसर्जनम** m.inf. amongst Hindūs, on the above ninth day of bathing, seven vessels are filled with food and are regarded as representing seven tutelary deities. The food is formally consecrated and is then distributed amongst neighbours and relations. When the period of impurity is over the empty jars, the straw bedding, and other things of the lying-in room, are scattered on a river bank as offerings to the tutelary deities. Cf. L. 259 for further details. **hur^{u} trāwun** is to do this scattering.

hur^{i}-kaṭh ह्रि-कठ । बलिदानविशेषः m. the ram of the lying-in bed; N. of a sacrifice offered to a tutelary deity of a Hindū family either to secure the birth of a son, or to ward off evil from a woman just delivered of a son. The animal sacrificed is a ram, which is stroked three times by the mother before the sacrifice (L. 258). **-lĕj^{ü} -ल्यॅजू । प्रसवोपयोग्युखाविशेषः** f. (amongst Hindūs) the jar of the lying-in bed; the jar in which all food for the lying-in woman is placed, after being cooked on a fire worshipped by an attendant girl (see L. 258); one of the seven vessels filled with food on the ninth day, and considered to represent tutelary gods; see **hur^{u} trāwun** ab., and L. 259. **-māḍay -माँडय् । प्रसवोत्सवप्रवर्तनम्** f. the setting about, or engagement in, the customary festival on the occasion of the birth of a son or

daughter. **-phŏṭ^{u}** **-फ्हुंतु** । **प्रसूतासुदायपात्रविशेषः** m. the lying-in-bed basket, N. of a basket containing ginger, salt, rice, sweetmeats, turmeric, etc., sent as a present by the mother's parents to their daughter, on the day of the birth of her child (L. 259). **-pröpyun^{u}** **-प्रांपिनु** । **प्रसवस्थानबलिः** m. the offerings of rice, flesh, fish, etc., put into the seven vessels round a lying-in woman's bed (see **hur^{u} trāwun,** ab.). **-pöth^{a}r** **-पांथ्र्** । **प्रसवोचितसामग्रीसमास्तृतिः** m. the arranging of all the necessaries (the grass bedding, jars for offerings, cooking utensils, etc.) in a lying-in room; a genl. name for all the appurtenances of a lying-in room. **-rôch^{u}** **-रोकु** । **प्रसवस्थानाधिदेवः** m. (among Hindūs) the guardian of the lying-in bed; N. of the tutelary deity, a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over), in whose charge they both remain during the eleven days of lying-in (see ab.). **-sāway** **-सावय्** । **प्रसवकालिकाभ्युदयः** f. the prosperity of the lying-in bed; the rejoicings and congratulations received on the birth of a child. **-shāwüj^{ü}** **-क्षावंजू** । **बलिदानविशेषः** f. the she-goat of the lying-in bed, i.e. (amongst Hindūs) an offering of a she-goat and other articles to the tutelary god on the eleventh or twelfth day after the birth of a child, in order to ward off evil from it.

huri bĕhun **ह्रुरि व्यहन्** । **प्रसवार्थप्रतिष्ठानम्** m.inf. to be seated on the lying-in straw; (of a lying-in woman) to be in the straw, to be on the lying-in bed, to be confined (during the eleven days after birth); (of the same) to perform the necessary ceremonies to secure the birth of a son; the announcement to friends, etc., of the birth of a son. **—bīṭh^{ü}** **—वोठ्** । **अधिष्ठितप्रसवस्थाना** f. seated on the lying-in bed, a woman who is brought to bed with a child (during the days of her confinement in the lying-in room); a woman who is engaged in the ceremonies prescribed for securing the birth of a son. **—drāyĕ** **—द्राय** । **सुखेनोत्तीर्णजननाशुद्धाद्यवसरा** p.p. f. a woman who has just emerged from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has happily passed through the time of her lying-in without any untoward occurrence; a woman who has passed through her time of lying-in, but is still delicate and still unable to engage in household duties. **—wŏṭsh^{ü}** **—व्हंछ्** । **प्रसवस्थानोत्थिता** 1 p. p. f. a woman who has risen from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has recovered from her confinement, and is able to engage in household duties; a woman who is past the age for child-bearing.

huris bĕhun **ह्रुरिस् व्यहन्** । **प्रसवाभ्युदयोद्भवः** m.inf. to be seated for the lying-in straw; hence, to assemble on the occasion of a festival in honour of the birth of a son.

hur^{u} 2 **ह्रु** । **लेपनोपकरणपटखण्डः** m. a piece of rag used for plastering a floor, cooking place, or the like with the usual mixture of mud and cow-dung; cf. **cōka 1.** **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु** । **लेपनकर्म** m.inf. to apply such a rag, to plaster, as ab.

hur^{i}-aiṭham **ह्रुरि-ऐठम्** or **-öṭham** **-ओंठम** । **तिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-aiṭhüm^{ü}** **-ऐठंमू**), N. of a certain date, the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) on which the houses of Hindūs are freshly plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the festival of the **hērath** or *Śiva-rātrī*, see **-satam,** bel. and **hērath.** **-mĕṭs^{ü}** **-म्यंचू** । **श्वेतमृत्तिका** f. a kind of white earth used for plastering, and giving the appearance of whitewash. **-satam** **-सतम्** । **उत्सवाङ्गतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm^{ü}** **-सतंमू**), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun, on which houses are plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the *Śiva-rātrī*, see **-aiṭham,** ab., and **hērath.**

hur^{u} 3 **ह्रु** m. a surplus (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **h^{o}r^{u}.**

hur^{ü} **ह्रू** in **darbi-hur^{ü},** i.q. **hür^{ü} 1** in **darbi-hür^{ü}** (see **darb**).

hūr^{u} **ह्रू**, see **hōrun.**

hür^{ü} 1 **ह्रूं** । **काष्ठम्** f. (for **2,** see **har 3**), dry wood (Rām. 585), esp. a small piece or stick (K.Pr. 25, *har*); the small fuel used in a cooking stove; chippings (**hari hari,** by chippings and chippings, i.e. little by little, K.Pr. 787); **harĕ hĕñĕ wuri-dānas,** to take small chips (as fuel) for a long fire-trench cooking stove (requiring long bits of wood for fuel; cf. **wura,** K.Pr. 85); cf. **kaṇḍ^{i}-hür^{ü},** s.v. **koṇḍ^{u} 2.** **—baḍāwüñ^{ü}** **—बडावंञ्** । **चुल्ह्यग्निशमनम्** f.inf. to extinguish the fuel, to put out the fire of a cooking stove. **—kaḍüñ^{ü}** **—कडंञ्** । **चुल्ह्यग्निशमनम्** f.inf. to withdraw the fuel, i.e. to draw the fuel and extinguish the fire in a cooking stove.

hirbi (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain medicinal herb, the roots of which have purgative properties, *Euphorbia Thomsoniana* (L. 75). A hairwash is also made from this plant (L. 74).

höric^{u} **हांरिचू**, see **hörij^{u}.**

hrĕd **ह्रंद्** f. (sg. dat. **hrĕdi** **ह्रंदि**), the heart (L.V. 76).

harud **हरुद्** । **शरत्कालः** m. (sg. dat. **har^{a}das** **हर्दस्**, abl. **har^{a}da** **हर्द्**, and so on), the autumn or harvest season consisting of the two months **Öshid** and **Kārtikh** (in Skr., *Aśvina* and *Kārttika* = September–

October and October–November) (K.Pr. 78, 203; L. 326; Śiv. 1039, 1573; H. ix, 8; Rām. 1006, 1661); cf. **hör**[i] **wa harâd**[i], s.v. **hār 1.** —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **परिपाकागमः** m.inf. autumn to commence; the fruits of autumn to come in, the ripening-time or harvest to commence. —**waṭun** —**वटुन्** । **परिपक्व-सस्यसंग्रहः** m.inf. autumn to close; hence, the entire harvest to be brought home and stored.

har[a]**da-byôl**[u] **हर्द-व्योलु** । **शारदवीजम** m. autumn seed, seed sown in autumn for the spring crop (wheat, barley, pease, mustard, etc.). **-köl**[i] **-कॉलि** । **शरत्काले** adv. in the season of autumn, in the autumn. **-kani** **-कनि** । **शरत्कालप्राये** adv. in about autumn, in the autumn or thereabouts. **-wôñ**[u] **-वोञु** । **शारदजलम** m. autumn water, the clear and pure water obtained in autumn. **-wāph** **-वाफ्** । **शारदवापः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** **-वापस्**), autumn-sowing.

har[a]**duk**[u] **हर्दुकु** । **शरत्कालिकः** adj. (f. **har**[a]**düc**[ü] **हर्दॅच्**), of or belonging to autumn. **har**[a]**das-kyut**[u] **हर्दस्-कितु** । **शारत्काले** adv. in the autumn.

hŏrdus ह्रदुस m. beating, fighting, in **hŏrdus ta bŏrdus**, a hullabaloo (K.Pr. 85), lit. beating and smiting.

haradwār हरद्वार्, see **har 1.**

hrĕday हृदय् m. the heart (L.V. 101; Śiv. 57, 104, 161, 180, etc.; Rām. 44).

hrĕdayāwösī हृदयावॉसी m. he who dwells in the heart, God, the conscience as a form of God (Śiv. 270).

harf or **har**[a]**f** حرف, see **harph.**

hir[i]**-gŏgul हिरि-ग्वगुल्**, **hírigogul**, see **hyur**[u].

hargāh, hargah हर्गाह् هرگاه, هرگه conj. if (forming conditional sentences); also in other senses, as in **wuchta hargāh mēliy**, see if you can find it (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. xii, 3). —**ay** —**अय्** (H. viii, 10). —**kiy** —**किय्** (H. viii, 7, 13), id. **hargah-na** هرگه نه conj. if not, otherwise, unless (El., Gr.M.).

hārgil (? spelling and gender), the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (L. 73). Perhaps connected with **hār 1.** Cf. **hāra-nākh**, s.v. **hār 1.**

hurih (K.Pr. 85) for **harĕ**, see **hür**[ü].

h[a]**r-h**[a]**r हर्-हर्** in **h**[a]**r-h**[a]**r karān हर्-हर् करान्** । **अतित्वरितम्** adv. very hurriedly, very speedily. Cf. **hur**[ü]**-mur**[ü].

hara-har हर-हर्, see **har 3.**

harj (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr. It weighs about a pound, has one dorsal and five ventral fins, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales, and is in season from October till May (L. 158).

hörij[ü] **हॉरिजू**, **höric**[ü] **हॉरिचू** (Rām. 109) or **hörinj**[ü] **हॉरिंजू** (Rām. 344) f. a bow (El. *hārij* and *hāringj*); **tīr-i höric**[ü] (Rām. 109), **tīr-i hörinj**[ü] (Rām. 344), an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.

hörinjĕ-gāsa हॉरिंज्य-गास m. N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1298).

harkāra हर्कार هرکاره । **गूढपुरुषः** m. an outdoor servant employed to go on errands, carry letters, etc.; a running footman, courier, messenger, peon; a spy, detective, *mouchard*.

harkāragī हर्कारगी । **चारवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a spy or detective.

harakath हरकथ حرکت । **चेष्टा** f. (sg. dat. **haraküts**[ü] **हरकॅचू**), motion, action, movement (Rām. 118, 710, 712, 952); gesture, gesticulation; act, deed; opposition, prevention, hindrance. —**gatshüñ**[ü] —**गछ्ञ्** । **अङ्गवन्धविहतिः** f.inf. to be interrupted, disturbed, hindered; immovability or rigidity of the limbs to occur (from rheumatism, paralysis, or the like). —**karüñ**[ü] —**करॅञ्** f.inf. to shake (tr.) (El.); to move, stir oneself, be up and doing (Gr.M., K.Pr. 79).

haṛ[a]**l हॅर्ल्** । **कलहशीलः** adj. c.g. one who is quarrelsome, pugnacious, contentious (Gr.Gr. 134, W. 111).

hārul[u] **हारुलु** adj. in —**nūn** —**नून्** । **क्षुद्रखण्डात्मलवणम्** m. crushed salt as sold in the market (? in small pieces the size of cowries, **hār**).

harām حرام adj. c.g. forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong (K.Pr. 37, 150; W. 154); excluded; sacred, inviolable; illegitimate, spurious; as subst. m., an unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity (K.Pr. 75); fornication, adultery (El.). **-khāv** **-खाव्** । **अनर्थभोगी** m. an eater of unlawful things; hence, one who subsists on wealth earned by unlawful means (e.g. robbery, theft, swindling, or the like). —**khyon**[u] —**ख्यनु** । **अनर्थार्जितभोगः** m.inf. to live on unlawfully gotten wealth. **-körī** **-कॉरी** حرامکاری f. adultery, fornication (El.). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **व्यभिचरणम्** m.inf. to do unlawful things; esp. (of a woman of good family) to go wrong with men, to start leading a loose life. **-kaṭh** **-कठ्** । **जारजनितबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** **-कटस्**), a bastard; esp. a widow's bastard; met. a rascal (Gr.M.). **-kâṭil** **-कॅटिल्** । **जारजवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a bastard; evil conduct, loose conduct (indicating that the doer can only be a widow's bastard, not of respectable family). **-zôd**[u] **-ज़ोदु** m. a vile person (El.), a fornicator. **-zöz**[ü] **-ज़ॉज़ू** । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. a habitually unchaste woman.

harāmuk[u] **हरामुकु** । **जारजातः, अनर्थागतः** adj. (f. **harāmüc**[ü] **हरामॅचू**), of or belonging to the forbidden thing; hence, bastard-born, illegitimate; (of property) unlawfully earned (e.g. stolen property) (K.Pr. 77).

harömi حرآمي adj. e.g. unlawful, illegal; illegitimate, spurious; wicked, atrocious; as subst. m. a doer of what is forbidden or unlawful, a wicked person; a rascal, a cheat; a bastard. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्**। **निरर्थीभवनम्** m.inf. to become unlawful or forbidden (e.g. food which has become impure by having been partly consumed by someone else). —**karun** —**करुन्**। **निरर्थीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause (food, etc.) to become impure by partly consuming it, or allowing another partly to consume it.

hāram-hôrᵘ हारम्-होरु। **श्वलः** adj. (f. **-hörᵘ -ह़ारू**), dappled, mottled, speckled; with dirty marks.

hirmaji (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain colour, a chocolate brown, chocolate (L. 459).

harmŏkh हर्मखु, haramŏkh हरमखु, see p. 343*a*, l. 31.

hurū-murū हुरू-मुरू। **अकस्मात्** adv. suddenly, rashly, careless of cause, unexpectedly.

haran हरन्, a deer, i.q. **haryunᵘ 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 267, 529). In Śiv. 660, 1680, the sg. gen. is **haranunᵘ हरनुनु**.

haraṇa हरन, the form which **haran** or **haryunᵘ 1** takes in the following:—**haraṇa-ȧchⁱ हरन-अ̀छि**। **मृगाक्षिः, मृगाक्षी** f. an eye like that of a deer; a woman with eyes like those of a deer, a deer-eyed woman. **-koṭᵘ -कटु**। **मृगपोतः** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कटू**), a young deer, a fawn.

hᵃrun हरुन। **उपचयः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hᵃryōv हर्योव्**), to increase, become greater (El. *hurrun* or *hurun*) (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 45, Śiv. 653); to remain over and above, out of anything after due expenditure (e.g. of food after eating, H. x, 5); (of life) to remain over and above, (existence) to be continued after death (Rām. 57). **hᵃryō-motᵘ हर्यो-मंतु**। **उपचितः** perf. part. (**hᵃryē-müʦᵘ हर्यें-मंच़ू**), increased; remaining over and above.

harun 1 हरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **horᵘ ह़ोरु**), to abandon, put away, get rid of (Śiv. 928, 1587); to lose, abandon (life) (Rām. 624, 1182); to take away, remove, destroy (Śiv. 1726); to allow to fall or drop, to shed (e.g. tears) (YZ. 262; Rām. 168, 273, 286, 376, 774, 842, 966, 975, 1201, 1309, 1403, 1482, 1717, 1736) (or blood) (Rām. 1020, 1201, 1480, 1482, 1725).

harun 2 हरुन। **चरणम्, क्षीणीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haryōv हर्योव्**), to fall; esp. as leaves from a tree (L.V. 72), as tears or as petals from a flower (Śiv. 1061, 1062; H. xii, 9; as rain, Rām. 1546); met. (of energy, strength, etc.), to waste away (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 165, Rām. 248, 1577); (of liquid or powder) to dribble or drip from a vessel; to waste away, disappear, be destroyed (L.V. 72; Śiv. 1164, 1752; H. vii, 24); to become lifeless (Rām. 905).

haryō-motᵘ हर्यो-मंतु। **निपतितः, क्षीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **haryē-müʦᵘ हर्यें-मंच़ू**), fallen (of withered leaves, etc.) (Śiv. 1651); wasted away (of a stout person, or the like).

harith pyonᵘ हरिथ् प्यंनु। **अतिक्षीणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become withered (of a plant or tree); to waste away (from sickness, anxiety, old age, etc.).

hārun हारुन। **पराजयः, हापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôrᵘ होरु**), to take away, put away, remove (Śiv. 1500, 1577, 1889; Rām. 968, 1153); to abandon, banish, give up (e.g. sinful thoughts) (Śiv. 1753, 1816, 1819, 1892); to lose (in a mercantile transaction); to lose (in play, battle, etc.) (Rām. 1489, K. 252); to be defeated, be overcome, be unsuccessful; to throw down (Gr.Gr. lxxxiii); to pour forth, cause to flow, shed (blood, tears, or any other liquid) (YZ. 16, 39, 71, 275; Śiv. 1158, 1361; Rām. 284, 566, 640; K. 889).

hôrᵘ-motᵘ होरु-मंतु। **हापितः** perf. part. (f. **hörᵘ-müʦᵘ ह़ोरू-मंच़ू**), defeated in play or in a battle; (of money invested in a mercantile transaction) lost.

hārunᵘ हारुनु adj. (f. **hārüñᵘ हारंञू**), of or belonging to the month of Hār; see **hār 1.** —**tāph** —**ताफ्**। **आषाढातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), the heat of the sun in the month of Hār; met. any violently hot sunshine.

hairān, hörān حيران adj. e.g. perplexed, bewildered, distracted, confounded (Śiv. 371, 831, 1261, 1288; Rām. 877, 1127); harassed, plagued, worried (El.), K.Pr. 217, 247). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to perplex, puzzle (El.).

hairönī, hörönī حيرآني f. confusion, perplexity, perturbation (El.).

hōrun होरुन। **प्रतिदानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hūrᵘ ह़ूरु**), to repay a loan, repay a debt (K.Pr. 187), return a thing lent, pay or return for something (K.Pr. 106); met. to return evil for good; **drüʦᵘ hōrañĕ** f.pl. inf. to repay childish diseases, to get over such diseases (Rām. 1587).

hōran-pāṭhi होरन्-पाठि। **निष्कृतिवृत्तिः** m. a loan which is continually borne in mind as necessary to be repaid; a benefit which the recipient feels must be repaid by a benefit.

hūrᵘ-motᵘ ह़ूरु-मंतु। **प्रत्यर्पितः** perf. part. (f. **hūrᵘ-müʦᵘ ह़ूरू-मंच़ू**), (of a debt or other obligation) repaid; (of some pain or transaction which has to be undergone) undergone and done with.

hörinjᵘ ह़ोरिंजू, see **hörijᵘ**.

harnak (L. 330), see **hāra-nākh**, p. 343*b*, l. 47.

hᵃranāwun हरनावुन। **उपचायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃranôwᵘ हरनोवु**), to cause to increase; to save something out of a total after due expenditure.

hāranāwun हारनावुन् । पराजितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāranôw**ᵘ **हारनोवु**), to defeat, conquer, overcome (in play or in battle); (in a mercantile transaction) to overcome another so that he loses his capital expenditure.

hiranyāksh हिरण्याच् m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a noted Daitya or Demon. He was twin brother of Hiranyĕkashĕph (q.v.) and was killed by Viṣṇu in his third, or boar-, incarnation (Śiv. 856, 1254).

hiranyĕkashĕph हिरण्यकश्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **hiranyĕkashĕpas हिरण्यकश्यपस्** (in Hindū mythology) N. of a Daitya or Demon king (in Sanskrit *Hiraṇyakaśipu*) noted for his impiety. He had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by god, man, or animal. When he was illtreating his pious son Prahlāda, who was a devotee of Viṣṇu, that god appeared out of a pillar in the form of the 'Narasiṁha' (half-man, half-lion) incarnation and tore Hiraṇyakaśipu to pieces (Śiv. 857).

harün̄ᵘ **हरंचू । हरिणी** f. a female deer, a doe. The word is the f. of **haryun**ᵘ **1**, q.v.

harph or **harᵃph हर्फ** حرف m. (sg. dat. **harphas हर्फस्**), a letter of the alphabet; blame, censure, reproach, stigma, animadversion (K.Pr. 78). **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु । उपालम्भगर्होद्भवः** m.inf. censure to arise, esp. on account of a breach of hospitality. **harpha pata harpha हर्फ पत हर्फ** adv. literally (El. *harfa pat harfa*).

hᵃrĕr हर्यर् । उपचयः m. increase (Śiv. 1212), esp. gradual increase of wages, salary, etc.; more than full measure, there being something more than the full weight; (of a total amount of anything put to its proper use) there remaining something over and above.

hōrĕr होर्यर् m. an amount to be repaid, the principal of a debt (K.Pr. 238).

harārath حرارت (? gender), heat, warmth; feverishness; (in Kāshmīrī) herpes, scabies (El.).

hᵃrᵃrāwun हर्रावुन् । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃrᵃrôw**ᵘ **हर्रोवु**), to save something out of one's regular expenditure; to have one's wages or salary increased.

hărⁱ**sa हंरिस । सूदविशेषः** m. a stew of meat cooked with pounded wheat and rice. **-gor**ᵘ **-गंरु । सूदविशेषविक्रयाजीवी** m. a man, usually a Musalmān, who lives by preparing this stew. **—karun —करुन् । अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to make such a stew; met. to beat a man or beast with stick or fist till his flesh and skin are cut, to drub, beat to a jelly, roast the ribs of (so-and-so). **-wān -वान । सूदविशेषविक्रयस्थानम्** m. a shop or place where this stew is sold.

hirᵃs हिर्स्, hirs حرص **। तृष्णा** m. desiring eagerly, greediness, avidity, avarice, covetousness; esp. greediness for more of something previously obtained and enjoyed. **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । अतितृष्णोद्भवः** m.inf. covetousness or envy to arise.

harᵃsh हर्श । हर्षः m. (sg. dat. **harshĕs हर्शस्**), joy, gladness (Śiv. 483, 717, 925, 932, etc.).

harshĕs gatshun हर्शस् गक्कुन् । हर्षाप्तिः m.inf. to rejoice, become full of joy (Śiv. 929, 1128).

harᵃshun हरशुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **harᵃshyōv हर्श्योव्**), to rejoice (Rām. 1700, pres. part. **harᵃshĕn,** m.c.; K. 475).

hărⁱ**shun हंरिशुन् or hür**ᵘ**shun हंरूशुन् । विवाहविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haryush**ᵘ **हरिशु**), i.q. **haharun,** q.v., to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so-and-so. **hăr**ⁱ**shun băr**ⁱ**shun हंरिशुन् वंरिशुन् । परिणयादिविधानम्** conj. 1, i.q. **haharun baharun,** see **haharun**; to arrange, carry out, undertake, any person's marriage.

haryushᵘ-motᵘ हरिशु-मंतु । विहितविवाहः, संपादितविवाहः perf. part. (f. **harishᵘ-müṭsᵘ हरिशू-मंचू**), one who has been duly married.

hărⁱ**shŏr हंरिश्वर्, harshēshŏr हर्षेश्वर् । हर्षेश्वरः** m. N. of a sacred place (in Sanskrit Harṣēśvara) about ten miles east of Śrīnagar. Here there is a *Liṅga* or representation of Śiva in a small cave on the summit of a high ridge to the north of the village of **Khunᵃmŏh** (RT.Tr. 459) (Śiv. 925, 927, 932, 1180, **harshēshŏr**).

hărⁱ**shuth हंरिशुथ् । अतिहृष्टता** m. (sg. dat. **hăr**ⁱ**shĕtas हंरिशतस्**), great joyfulness, a feeling of intense happiness.

hairath, hörath हैरथ حیرت m. (sg. dat. **höratas** حیرتس), perturbation and stupor (of mind), astonishment, amazement, consternation. **—khyonᵘ —ख्यनु । अत्याश्चर्यानुभवः** m.inf. to become astonished, amazed. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to surprise (El.).

höratas gatshun हैरतस् गक्कुन् । आश्चर्यान्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to become amazed, e.g. at unexpectedly seeing something hitherto considered impossible or non-existent.

hērath हेरथ् । शिवरात्रिमहोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. **hērüṭsᵘ हेरंचू**), N. of a celebrated Hindū festival, the Sanskrit Śivarātri, in honour of the god Shiv (Śiva), lasting for five days from the 11th lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun (in Skr. Phālguna = February–March) until the day of the new moon (L. 266, K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 524). It is preceded by a festival of cleansing the house, commencing on the 1st lunar day of the dark fortnight and ending on the 8th. Cf. **ḍulᵘ 1** and **hurᵘ 2.**

hērüṣ^{ü}-bôg^{u} हेरंच़ू-बोगु । **शिवरात्रिसुदायः** m. N. of a present given by the relations of a Hindū girl to the relations of her husband on this festival. **-truwāh -त्रुवाह** । **शिवरात्रित्रयोदशी** f. (sg. dat. **-truwösh^{ü} -त्रुवांशू**), the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun, being the middle day of the Hērath festival. According to tradition King Dāmodara II of Kashmīr was changed into a serpent, and was told that he would never leave his snake-form till the whole of the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa was read through to him on the night of this date. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and he still lies under the curse (RT.Tr. note to i, 166).

hartā-kartā हर्ता-कर्ता । **मुख्याधिकारी** m. the head or supreme controller in any business.

harta-karta karun हर्त-कर्त करुन । **सर्वथाधिकार-वृत्तिः** m.inf. to conduct or manage a business with full authority.

hartāl हर्ताल् । **हरितालकम्** f. (sg. dat. **hartāli हर्तालि**), orpiment, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic, ratsbane.

har-tar हर्-तर्, see **har 5.**

hari-ṭandar हरि-च़न्दर् m. N. of an ancient king famed for generosity, piety, and self-abnegation, in Sanskrit Hariścandra.

hirav हिरव् । **नवनीतसारः** m. butter purified by several washings.

h^{a}rawun ह्रवुन् or **h^{a}rāwun ह्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^{a}row^{u} ह्रंवु** or **h^{a}rôw^{u} ह्रोवु**), to cause to increase, make larger (El. *hurawun, hurrāwun*).

h^{a}rawun^{u} ह्रवुनु । **उपचीयमानः** n.ag. (f. **h^{a}rawüñ^{ü} ह्रवंञू**), remaining over and above (of anything after the rest has been properly used up or expended); regularly increasing (of profits, pay, salary, or the like, or of a river, etc.).

harawun^{u} ह्रवुनु । **निपतन्, क्षीणीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **harawüñ^{ü} ह्रवंञू**), (of a leaf, petal, etc.) dropping to the ground, withered and being shed; (of a person) one who is becoming withered, wasting away (from disease, cares, etc.).

hārawun^{u} हारवुनु । **पराजयन्** n.ag. (f. **hārawüñ^{ü} हारवंञू**), one who is being conquered in a game or battle; one who in a mercantile speculation lets his invested capital be lost.

hör^{ü}-wan ह्यारू-वन् । **अर्हद्वनम्** m. N. of a village about 2½ miles N.W. of the gardens of Shālimār, near Śrīnagar, probably the site of the ancient *Saḍarhatrana* (RT.Tr. I, 173; II, 455). The intake of the Śrīnagar waterworks is now at this village.

hōrawañ होरवञ् । **विसर्जनोपायनम्** f. presents made by a host to a visitor on his departure, for him and for his relations and friends—the *bidāygī* of India.

hārawüṭ^{ü} हारवंटू f. (sg. dat. **hārawacĕ हारवच्य**), a species of waterfowl in Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1816).

hāryul^{u} हारिलु । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. N. of a bird, described as of the crane kind, and mottled white in colour.

hĕryum^{u} ह्यर्युमु, hēryum^{u} हेर्युमु, or **hīryum^{u} हीर्युमु** । **ऊर्ध्वतनः** adj. (f. **hĕrim^{ü} ह्यरिमू**, etc.), of above, belonging to a higher region; of a place higher than that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 152); upstairs, of or belonging to the upper rooms of a house. **—pôr^{u} —पोरु** m. the upper quarters, the upper room of a house (Gr.M.).

haryun^{u} 1 हरिनु । **हरिणः** m. (in some compounds this word takes the form **haraṇa**, q.v. The f. is **harüñ^{ü}**, q.v.) a deer (YZ. 12, 68, *harnah*).

haryun^{u} 2 हरिनु । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a village about 14 miles S.W. of Śrīnagar, said to be the ancient Hiraṇyōtsa. See, however, RT.Tr. i, 288, where it is stated that the position of Hiraṇyōtsa is unknown.

haryun^{u} 3 हरिनु । **जातकोमलाङ्कुरः** adj. (f. **harīñ^{u} हरिञ्**), (of a tree or the like) having shoots or buds just bursting forth. Cf. **har 3.**

harza حرزہ adj. e.g. vain, futile, idle, frivolous, absurd; subst. m. nonsense, twaddle. **-gor^{u} -गंरु** । **निन्दनशीलः** m. (f. **-gür^{ü} -गंरू**), an idle talker, a prater; a gad-about, a gossip.

h^{a}s ह्स । **कलहादिप्रेरणा** m. incitement or urging on (to quarrelling, attacking, or the like); incitement or urging on a dog, or the like, to attack (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 121). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **कलहायोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to incite, urge on, as ab.

hās ह्यास् । **उपहासः** m. laughter, esp. laughing at a person, ridicule. **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** । **उपहासानुभवः** m.inf. ridicule to occur (to so-and-so), to become a subject of public ridicule or scoffing, to be subject to a general verdict of 'serve you right'.

hāsa-ḍās ह्यास-डास् । **विनाशोपहासः** m. ridicule incurred owing to the destruction of one's property or work.

hasa ह्स interj. of respect, used (1) as a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in **falön^{i} söhiba-hasa,** Mr. So-and-so (Gr.M.); or as a pure interjection following the noun to which it refers, but usually separated from it by the subject of the sentence, as in **hē söhib, bŏh, hasa, chus zānān,** Sir! I suppose (Gr.M.; II. ii, 11; v, 7; x, 4, 8, etc.).

hasö ह्सा interj. of respect, generally used with a verb to emphasize an affirmative statement, as in

āhan-sö karān hasö chuh, Yes, Sir, he *is* doing (Gr.Gr. 101). **-hē** -हे interj. of respect used by men to men, usually with **juv** or **sö** added, as in **hasö-hē nārān juv** (or **sö**), ho Nārāyaṇ (Gr.Gr. 97).

hás[i] हंसि, see **host[u]** 2.

hasö हसा, see **hasa.**

hĕs ह्यस् حس । **स्मृतिः** m. feeling, sense; a sense, a faculty of sense (Śiv. 1514); imagination; (in Kāshmīrī) memory or expert knowledge due to previous thorough acquaintance with any thing or subject, or to previous thorough experience (Śiv. 80, 189); meditation (on something), concentration of mind (Śiv. 1530, 1532, 1687, 1845, 1853, 1857); care, attention, carefulness (Śiv. 1017). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । **स्मारणम्** m.inf. to call to a person's memory how to deal with some forgotten subject, to remind about. **—gatshun** —गछुन । **ज्ञानागमः** m.inf. such expert knowledge to be acquired. **-hōsh** -होश् । **चेतनादिकम्** m. memory and sense, mental faculties generally. **—hyon[u]** —ह्यनु m.inf. to capture the intellect, compel attention (Śiv. 257); to capture the senses (Śiv. 1453). **—yun[u]** —यिनु । **ज्ञानावाप्तिः** m.inf. thorough knowledge of any science or art to come by study and practice; the senses to return in the case of fainting, senselessness, etc.

hĕsa phērun ह्यस फेरुन् । **उद्बोधाप्तिः** m.inf. to be brought to one's senses (e.g. of a madman, or one suffering under delusions); to have some forgotten business forcibly called to one's memory; to be cognisant of (Śiv. 1428). **—phirun** —फिरुन् or **—phirawun** —फिरवुन् । **उद्बोधनम्** m.inf. to bring a person to his senses, as ab.; forcibly to stir up a person's memory about something forgotten. **—phirawun[u]** —फिरवुनु । **उद्बोधकः** n.ag. (f. **—phirawüñ[u]** —फिरवञ्), one who brings another to his senses, or stirs up his memory, as ab. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । **अनुभवी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), experienced, thoroughly cognisant by practice. **—yun[u]** —यिनु । **स्मृत्यवलम्बः** m.inf. to come to one's senses (from madness, delusion, or the like).

hĕsas āsun ह्यसस् आसुन् m.inf. to remember (Śiv. 1719).

hisa हिस, i.q. **hissa,** q.v. (Gr.M., Rām. 815).

hōs होस् । **अपूर्णता** m. incomplete, and hence unsuccessful, result of some laborious or lengthy work.

hūs हूस । **अभ्यवस्कन्दाक्रन्दः** m. the shouts or outcry raised in a town when it is suddenly raided or attacked by robbers, an uproar (Gr.Gr. 51, K.Pr. 127). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **आक्रन्दोड्डावनम्** m.inf. to raise such an outcry; met. (of a number of children or women suddenly attacked) to scream out for help. **—wŏthun** —ब्वथुन् । **आक्रन्दोड्डवः** m.inf. an outcry to be raised owing to the plundering, etc., of a town; met. loud outcries of lamentation to be raised by the mourners in the mourning room of a house in which a death has occurred.

husi हुसि f. N.P., short and familiar for *Ḥusainī,* a woman's name (K.Pr. 85).

hisāb حساب m. an account, reckoning (El.; K.Pr. 82, 139, 246); computation, arithmetic; an account, bill of charges, bill (Gr.M.); the account for a good action, the reward for such (K.Pr. 75). **—bōzun** —बोज़ुन् m.inf. to understand the value of anything (K.Pr. 234). **-kitāb** حساب كتاب m. an account with a merchant (Gr.M.). **hisābuk[u] far[a]d** حسابک فرد m. a bill (Gr.M.).

hasad حسد m. malice, envy (YZ. 405, Rām. 785).

tas chuh myôn[u] hasad, I envy him (W. 125).

hash हश् । **श्वश्रूः** f. a mother-in-law, the mother of a man's wife or of a woman's husband (K.Pr. 76, 80, 158, 231; W. 142; Śiv. 56, 881; Rām. 762, 1696).

ōra-hash, a husband's stepmother (Rām. 759).

hashĕ-bāpār हश-बापार् । **श्वश्रूवृत्तिः** m. the conduct or actions of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law; met. conduct like that of a mother-in-law. **-nŏshĕ** -न्वश । **श्वश्रूस्नुषे** f.pl. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (e.g. when engaged together in some work) (Gr.Gr. 72).

hāshĕ हाश in the following: **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । **निःसारधान्यम्** m. paddy which, owing to unfavourable winds or to drought, has withered and barren ears. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । **निष्फलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become withered and without fruit or seed (of edible fruits or seed-crops) (Śiv. 255). **—karun** —करुन् । **आशोष्य निरर्थीकरणम्** m.inf. to wither up and render barren (edible fruits, seed-crops, etc.).

hashā हशाँ interj. an expletive used in address (Śiv. 249, where the speaker addresses himself).

hasöhē हसाहे, see **hasa.**

hish हिश् । **पक्षिवारणशब्दः** m. the cry made in scaring away birds (e.g. domestic fowls or sparrows). **hish hish karun** हिश् हिश् करुन् । **उत्साहनम्** m.inf. to say 'hish hish' to a child, or the like, to encourage (e.g. in learning to walk, or in learning its lessons).

hish[u] हिशू, see **hyuh[u].**

hōsh होश् هوش । **चेष्टा, स्मृतिः, बोधः** m. understanding, judgment, intellect (Śiv. 237, 491, 1028, 1032, 1061, 1809, 1848); sense, discretion (YZ. 204, 219; Śiv. 1270, 1365, 1590, 1690, 1800; H. i, 5; Rām. 1043); mind, soul; remembrance or coming into mind of

something previously experienced or known (Śiv. 343, 844, 1055); knowledge of a science or art gained by practice; movement of the limbs as a sign of a person coming to after a faint, or the like (Rām. 873). **—gatshun —गछुन् । बोधागमः** m.inf. intelligence or comprehension to come (to a child, or the like, as the result of education). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to consider, think (Rām. 354); to be sensible, have sense, not to be a fool (Rām. 329); to take heed (Rām. 818, 1506). **—nyun^{u} —निनु** m.inf. to take the senses, destroy a person's presence of mind, render distraught (Rām. 1626). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यनुवृत्तिः** m.inf. memory to remain; hence, to bear in mind, keep in memory something which one has not practised for a long time (Śiv. 935, **rūdum-na hōsh,** I did not bear in mind); to remain sensible, keep one's senses (Rām. 533, **rūdus na hōsh,** he became insensible); one's presence of mind to remain (Rām. 1392, 1459, **rōzān na kēh hōsh,** he entirely loses his presence of mind; so Rām. 1520). **—thawun —थवुन् । अवेक्षणम्** m.inf. to bear in mind; to guard carefully and attentively something committed to one's charge. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । स्मृत्यापत्तिः** m.inf. memory or intelligence to come (to someone who is mistaken or a fool); (of a person in a faint, or the like) to show signs of life by movements of the limbs.

hōshĕ-kin^{i} होश-किनि adv. attentively, with care and attention, with one's senses alert (Rām. 1286). **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु । चेष्टाबोधहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रंछ्**), without understanding; unwary, foolish; deprived of sense or consciousness, unconscious, in a faint; intoxicated, stupified; (= **bē-hōsh,** q.v.). **hōshĕ-wôl^{u} होश-वोलु । सुबोधः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), experienced, learned (e.g. in book learning, or in experience, or in some science or art) (Śiv. 1029). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । बोधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come into remembering; to gain knowledge or call to mind (by study, practice, thinking over, or the like) some mode of action, science or art, esp. when previously known and forgotten (Śiv. 189).

hōshĕs pyon^{u} होशस् प्यंनु । स्मृत्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call some forgotten thing to mind after long thought (K. 224). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. to come to one's senses (after a faint, agitation, or the like) (Rām. 1733).

höshī हॉशी (cf. حاشيه) **। डोरकविशेषः** m. a braid or flowered embroidery used for putting along the edges of a cloth, etc.

höshīdār हॉशीदार । डोरकविशिष्टः adj. e.g. embroidered (of the edges of a cloth).

hāshĕlad हाशलद् । शोषविकारोपेतः adj. e.g. withered and dried up (of edible fruits or seed-crops, etc.). See **hāshĕ.**

hishĕm हिशम् a jingling repetition of **hishō,** in **hishĕm hishō** (m.c. for **hishĕ**), all equally alike, all equally big (K.Pr. 212).

hashmath حشمت m. (sg. dat. **hashmatas हशमतस्**), equipage, retinue, train; state, dignity, pomp, parade; (in Kāshmīrī) degree, rank (El.).

hashĕr हशर् । बलाद्व्यभिचारः m. rape by violence, esp. rape of somebody else's girl-wife (Gr.Gr. 139).

hishĕr हिश्यर् or **हिशर् । सादृश्यम्** m. similarity, likeness, resemblance (cf. **hyuh^{u}**) (YZ. 23). El. makes this word (spelt *hishir*) an adj. meaning 'convenient', but cf. the next. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to compare (El.). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । मैत्रीसंबन्धयोगः** m.inf. similarity to come; a close friendship to arise amongst a number of people owing to frequent association, community of occupation, and commensality, or the like.

hish^{ĕ}rāwun हिशरावुन् । उपमापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hish^{ĕ}rôw^{u} हिशरोवु**), to cause to resemble, to make similar to something else.

hashĕtôn^{u} हशतोनु । श्वश्रूत्वम् m. the usual conduct of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law's affectionate ways; similar conduct shown to a person who is not so related (Gr.Gr. 139, 147).

hōshiyār هوشيار, هشيار, **hush^{i}yār हुशियार्** (Śiv. 1485, 1866), **hushyār हुश्यार्** or **husyār हुस्यार्** (Śiv. 1710) adj. e.g. intelligent, prudent; acquainted; well-informed; sensible, knowing; mindful, cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant, on one's guard; awake, conscious, in one's senses (Śiv. 1866). **—gatshun —गछुन् । बोधापत्तिः** m.inf. to become intelligent, to become sensible; to arrive at the age of puberty; to become conscious, to come to one's senses; to awake from sleep (W. 87, Śiv. 1710, H. v, 5); of something previously unknown, knowledge to be gained, memory of some forgotten thing to come. **—karun —करुन् । उद्बोधनम्** m.inf. to apprize, make acquainted; to render a person cautious or vigilant, to put him on his guard (against), to warn; to rouse, awake a person from sleep; to remind. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । प्रतिजागरा** m.inf. to remain (or be) careful (in respect of), to be on (one's) guard (against), to be vigilant (Śiv. 1485); to keep watch, to look out; be on the alert (K.Pr. 46).

hushyörī هشيآري or **husyörī हुस्यॉरी** (Rām. 1635), sense; prudence, discretion; carefulness, vigilance, watchfulness. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्** f.inf. to be careful, vigilant; to keep awake (Rām. 1635).

has^{a}kh हसख् f. (sg. dat. **haski हस्कि**), rivalry, emulation; contention.

haska-has^{a}kh हस्क-हसख्। परस्परस्पर्धा f. mutual emulation or rivalry; emulation exhibited by mutual abuse, mutual recrimination.

hasakhar हसखर्। उद्धतः m. (as subst., f. **hasakhür^{ü} हसख़ंरू**), rude, insolent.

hasakharī हसखरी। उद्धतता f. insolence.

hösil हांसिल् حاصل f. (K.Pr. 56), product, produce, outcome (K.Pr. 56, YZ. 157, Rām. 20); profit, gain, good (El., Rām. 26, 802). **bē-hösil,** adj. e.g. fruitless, profitless (Rām. 15). **—gat̤shüñ^{ü} —गट्शून्** f.inf. a product to result, as in **shēṣ^{a}taras sŏn gat̤shiy hösil,** for iron gold will result to thee as a product, i.e. your iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100, K.Pr. 46). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्** f.inf. to obtain, reap a result (K.Pr. 30).

husn حسن m. comeliness, beauty (K.Pr. 235, YZ. 18, W. 148).

hasain dach (? spelling), f. a variety of grape grown in Kashmīr. See El. s.v. *dach*.

h^{a}sanāwun ह्सनावुन्। आक्रोशाद्युत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^{a}sanôw^{u} ह्सनोवु**), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person (e.g. by tale-bearing or calumny) to commit a violent assault; cf. **h^{a}sawun. h^{a}sanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्सनोवु-मंतु। आक्रोशादिनिमित्तं प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **h^{a}sanöw^{ü}-müt̤^{ü} ह्सनांवू - मंच्यू**), incited, as ab.

hasar = حصر m. surrounding, encompassing; restriction, limit; siege, blockade; dependence, reliance; **chuh ath pĕṭh kyāh hasar,** what reliance is on this? what good comes of this? what is the good of doing this? (Rām. 1649).

haṣ^{a}rath हंसरथ्। आश्चर्यम् m. a marvel, a miracle (Rām. 1419, 1480).

hissa हिस्स حصہ or **hisa हिस। भागः** m. part, portion, lot, share, division (Ram. 815). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु। भागात्मना प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüt̤^{ü} —आमंच्यू**), received as a share; met. received as one's lot in life (i.e. a husband by a wife, or a wife by a husband). **—bāgay —वागय्। विभागकल्पना** f. division into shares, calculation of the amount of each share. **—khasun —खसुन्। विभागेन लब्धिः** m.inf. the share to mount; hence, to be received as one's share. **—karàn^{i} —करंनि। विभाजनम्** m.pl.inf. to divide a number of articles into shares, to divide out a number of articles; to cut up a single thing into shares. **z^{a}h hissa karàn^{i},** to divide or cut in two (Gr.M.). **-nom^{u} -नंमु। अल्पमात्रभागः** m. a very small portion of anything (*quasi*, as much as can be lifted on a finger-nail). **-pāsa -पास** (= حصہ پاس)। **भागवृत्तिः** m. a share of property due from another in whose possession the whole is. **-rasa -रस** (= حصہ رسد, حصہ رسا)। **भागवृत्तिः** m. a share in joint family property, the amount due to each coparcener. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु। भागयोग्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a share-holder, coparcener.

hissadar हिस्सदर् (= حصہ دار)। **विभागभागी** m. (f. **hissadariñ हिस्सदरिञ्**), a shareholder; a partner in a business.

host^{u} 1 हंस्तु। हस्तः(नक्षत्रविशेषः) m. the thirteenth of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or lunar asterisms, in Sanskrit *hasta*, said to be shaped like a hand, and to be part of the constellation Corvus.

host^{u} 2 हंस्तु। हस्ती m. (in composition this word sometimes takes the form **hàs^{i} हंसि**. The f. is **hastiñ हस्तिञ्** or **hàs^{i}tiñ हंसितिञ्**, q.v.), an elephant (L.V. 24, 47; K.Pr. 3, 69, 80, 150, 190, 218; YZ. 124, 481; Śiv. 353, 751, 894, 967, 1562; H. vi, 16, 17; Rām. 1269; K. 29, etc.).

hàs^{i}-gan हंसि-गन्। हस्तिकर्णः, क्षेत्रविशेषः m. an elephant's ear; N. of a sacred spot called in Sanskrit Hastikarṇa, about 36 miles S.E. of Śrīnagar; Cf. RT.Tr. v, 23, and II, 461. **-hōkal -हाँकल्। अन्दुकः** f. a chain used as an elephant's shackle. **-hōkal gat̤shüñ^{ü} -हाँकल् गट्शून्। अतिबलवतो निरुद्यीभवनम्** f.inf. an elephant's shackle to occur; met. a powerful person to find himself stopped by some impediment. **-khēl -खेल्। हस्तिघटा** f. a troop of elephants (e.g. wild in the forest). **-kara -कर। हस्तिकरः** m. an elephant's trunk. **-yüḍ^{ü} gāsa-gĕḍ^{ü} -यंडू गास-ग्यंडू। बद्धभोगिनोऽत्यल्पाप्तिः** f. for an elephant's belly, a wisp of grass; hence, when very much is required of anything for any purpose, very little to be received, a drop in the ocean.

hàst^{i}-ambör^{i} हंस्ति-अम्बांरि। परिस्तोमः f. an elephant-litter, see **ambör^{i}**; N. of a children's game, in which one child poses as an elephant, and the other mounts him (K. 221). **-baca -वच। कलभः** m. a baby elephant, i.e. one about a year old. **-bür^{ü} -बंरू। वारी** f. an elephant-trap, a concealed pit for catching wild elephants. **-dōth -दाँथ्। हस्तिदन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **dōtas दाँतस्**), an elephant's tusk, ivory. **-höj^{i} -हांजि** or **-höj^{u} -हांजू। हस्तिशाला** f. an elephant stable. **-hāl -हाल्। हस्तिशाला** f. (sg. dat. **-höj^{ü} -हांजू**), id. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु। आधोरणः** m. an elephant keeper, an elephant groom, an elephant driver, a *Mahāwat* (K. 431).

hastiñ हस्तिञ् (Gr.Gr. 37) or **hàs^{i}tiñ हंसितिञ्। हस्तिनी** f. a she-elephant. See **host^{u}.**

hᵃsawun हसवुन् । रोषादिसूचना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃsowᵘ हसंवु**), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person to commit a violent assault; cf. **hᵃsanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 124). **hᵃsowᵘ-motᵘ हसंवु-मंतु । आक्रान्त्याद्यर्थम् प्रेरितः** perf. part. (f. **hᵃsüwᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ हसंवू-मंच़ू**), incited, as ab.

husyār ह्स्यार्, see **hōshiyār.**

husyörī ह्स्यारी, see **hushyörī.**

hata 1 हत, see **hath.**

hata 2 हत, interj. used by a Hindū woman when addressing her husband, when she is alone with him, and she is near by. She does not mention his name, but merely uses the interjection (Gr.Gr. 100); cf. **hatōv,** bel.

hatā हता interj. hallo!, used in addressing male juniors or inferiors, usually with **ā** added to the obl. form of the noun, as in **hatā gulyā,** ho Gulᵘ (Gr.Gr. 97, W. 100); **hatā juwā,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80).

hatau हतौ interj. used, like **hatabā** bel. by women, with various suffixes added to the noun. Thus, **hatau—au** or **hatau—a,** used when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatau kākau,** O father (**kākh**); **hatau himath kaulau,** O Himat Kaul; **hatau gana,** O Gana. **hatau—a bāyau,** used when addressing men or women by their proper names only, as **hatau mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēv (Gr.Gr. 99).

hatō हतो interj. used by a man in sorrow or in addressing a person at a distance, **ō** or **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatō paryō,** hallo Porᵘ (Gr.Gr. 98; W. 100; Śiv. 553, 588; H. x, 5; Rām. 1375).

hata-bā हतबा interj. used (like **hatau,** ab.) by a woman in addressing a man or woman (W. 100) with various suffixes attached to the noun, as follows: **hatabā—bā,** used when addressing a man or woman respectfully; especially when addressing a priest, as in **hatabā himath-bā,** O Himat. **hatabā—au,** when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatabā kākau,** O father (**kākh**). **hatabā—a,** id. as **hatabā kāka. hatabā—a bāyĕ** or **hatabā—a bayau,** used in addressing a man by proper name only, as **hatabā mahādēva bāyĕ** or **hatabā mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēva (Gr.Gr. 99). **hatabāhē हत-वाहे** interj. used by a man in addressing an elderly priest, a person of the middle class, or servant, **bā** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatabāhē zana-bā,** O Zana (Gr.Gr. 97).

hata-biñ हत-विञ् interj. used when a man addresses a woman (W. 100); **möjᵘ̈** is suffixed if she is older than the speaker, as in **hatabiñ pārvath möjᵘ̈,** O mother Pārvat; **biñ** is suffixed if she is of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker, as in **hatabiñ Saraswath biñ,** O sister Saraswat. It is not used in other cases (Gr.Gr. 98).

hata-dĕdi हत-द्दि (K.Pr. 80) or **-möjᵘ̈ -मंजू** interj. used by a man when addressing an elder woman, **möjᵘ̈** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatamöjᵘ̈ pārvath möjᵘ̈,** O mother Pārvat (Gr.Gr. 98). **-sa -स** (H. x, 5) or **-sö -सं** interj. used in addressing equals, male or female (W. 100). **-söhē -सांहे** interj. used by a man addressing a man respectfully. If the caste of the person addressed is not mentioned, then **juv** or **sö** or both must be suffixed to it. Thus, **hatasöhē rāma kaul,** O Rām Kaul ('Kaul' being the name of a caste); **hatasöhē nārān-juv** (or **nārān-juv-sö**), O Nārāyan; **hatasöhē gana-sö,** O Gana. **Sö** may also be added to a caste-name, as in **hatasöhē rāma kaul-sö.** If **bā** is suffixed, it indicates that the person addressed is older, and is a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant, as in **hatasöhē sahaz-bā,** O Sahaz; cf. **hatabāhē,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 96, 97).

hatōv हतोव् interj. used by women in addressing a man or woman at a distance, **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatōv manasā rāmau,** hallo Manasā Rām. It is also used by Musalmān women in addressing their husbands. Thus **hatōv ködirau,** O Kādir. Hindū women use **hata,** ab., and do not mention the husband's name (Gr.Gr. 100).

hatay हतय् (El. **hatai**) or **hatöy हतंय्** interj. used by men in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatay** (or **hatöy**) **watshariy,** O female child (**watshürᵘ̈**) (Gr.Gr. 99) (W. 100, *hatāi, hatöi*). In H. xii, 16, it is used by a mother addressing her daughter.

hȧtⁱ ह्ंति card. the form which **hath,** a hundred (q.v.) takes in multiplication as in **kāh hȧtⁱ,** eleven times a hundred. It can only be used with numerals above ten. We cannot say **ʦōr hȧtⁱ,** four times a hundred, but must say **hath ʦākh,** a hundred times four (Gr.Gr. 86).

hĕta ह्यत, see **hyonᵘ.**

hĕtⁱ ह्यंति, see **hyonᵘ** and **hyotᵘ.**

hōṭā होटा interj. of respectful address, O! (L.V. 17).

hṓṭᵘ ह्ंतु, 1 p.p. of **hŏʦun** (f. **hŏʦᵘ̈ ह्ंचू**), gone bad, decayed, tainted (Gr.Gr. 212; K.Pr. 12, 177, 247). Cf. **aḍa-hṓṭᵘ**, p. 11*a*, l. 30.

hŏṭsa-bata ह्रुत्स-वत । **ओदनविशेषः** m. boiled rice steeped in water for several days, then strained and fried in oil. It is eaten with spices such as pepper and cloves.

hotᵘ हंतु । **आहतः** adj. (f. **hüṭsᵘ** हंत्सू), struck; used —° as a sec. suff. meaning 'affected by' (Gr.Gr. 136). Thus, **āra-hotᵘ**, afflicted by pity, pitiful; **bŏchi-hotᵘ**, smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410); **nĕnd^{a}ri-hotᵘ**, sunk in sleep (L.V. 32; YZ. 47; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1865); **guma-hotᵘ**, sweaty; **lawa-hotᵘ**, dewy; **prayĕma-hotᵘ**, overcome by affection (Śiv. 1666); **tāpa-hotᵘ** (Śiv. 1813) or **tāwa-hotᵘ**, warm, hot; **trēshi-hotᵘ**, thirsty (YZ. 406, 411; Śiv. 1585); **ṭsakhi-hotᵘ**, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

hoṭᵘ 1 हंटु । **कण्ठः** m. the throat (K.Pr. 81, 155, 194, 250; YZ. 54, 374; Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 792, 812, 1040, 1436, 1877; H. viii, 1; Rām. 974, 1041–2, 1122, 1489; K. 309). —**ṭsaṭun** —च्रटुन् m.inf. to cut a person's throat (H. v, 7).

hàṭⁱ-gand हंटि-गंड् । **कण्ठग्रन्थिः** m. a knot in the throat; hence, inability to eat proffered food (owing to fear, sorrow, delusion, or the like); tying up the neck or mouth of bag or sack filled with articles; tying up the mouth of a filled jar. **-grindam** -ग्रिन्द्म् । **कण्ठरोगविशेषः** m. a disease of the throat in which the air passages are obstructed by phlegm, (?) bronchitis. **-grindam dyunᵘ** -ग्रिंद्म् दिनु । **गलपीडनम्** m.inf. to throttle, to compress the throat by a noose or by the hands. **-shrūṭsᵘ** -श्रूच्रू । **सकण्ठभूषा** f. 'throat clean', a bride with ornaments on her neck. **-vĕsorᵘ** -व्यसंरु । **कण्ठरोगविशेषः** m. throat deranged, a disease of the throat accompanied by internal swellings. **-vesorᵘ pyonᵘ** -व्यसंरु प्यंनु । **कण्ठरोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. such a disease of the throat to occur. **-wothᵘ** -वंथु । **ईषदपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-wüṭshᵘ** -वंक्रू), throat-descended; hence, nearly full to the throat (of a jar, etc.); meeting with approbation (of something selected and approved out of a number of things). Cf. **haṭi wasun**, bel.

haṭi gaṭshun हटि गक्रुन् m.inf. to happen or come into existence in the throat; hence, a promise to be made (K.Pr. 81). **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । **कण्ठमालाविशेषः** m. the bead necklace ordinarily worn by Kāshmīrī women, composed of strung pearls, gold, coral, or the like, or (when these are not available) of a single bead on a string. **-pholᵘ gandun** -फंलु गंडुन् । **शोकपरित्यागलक्षणकण्ठमालाधारणम्** m.inf. to tie on the necklace; (among women) met. to put on a necklace as a sign that mourning for a dead person is over, to go out of mourning. **-pholᵘ ṭsaṭun** -फंलु च्रटुन् । **शोकचिह्नधारणम्** m.inf. to cut the necklace; (of women) met. to put off one's ornaments as a token of grief; (of men or women) to go into mourning. **-pholᵘ ṭsaṭith bĕhun** -फंलु च्रटिथ् व्यङ्गन् । **शोकं धृत्वेव कार्यपरित्यागः** m.inf. to be in mourning, as ab.; met. to give up one's occupation (as if one were suffering great grief and could not do one's work). —**wālun** —वालुन् । **रोचकीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to descend from the throat, to swallow something difficult to swallow (e.g. owing to its size or shape, or owing to disease of the throat); met. to cause to go down the throat, to induce a person to swallow a thing, to make him like and accept something, even if he disliked before. —**wasun** —वसुन् । **रोचकीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down from the throat, to be swallowed down (of something for any reason difficult to swallow); met. to meet with approval (of something selected and approved out of a number of things); cf. **hàṭⁱ wothᵘ**, ab. **-wasth** -वस्थ । **कण्ठभूषणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), any neck ornament of the necklace kind. —**wothᵘ-motᵘ** —वंथु-मंतु । **यथेष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**wüṭshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —वंक्रू-मंच्रू), (of something for any cause difficult to swallow) swallowed down; approved of and selected (out of a number of things). Cf. **hàṭⁱ-wothᵘ**, ab.

hoṭᵘ 2 हंटु, **hoṭhᵘ** हंठु m. (?) a shore (El. *haut*, *hauth*, where it is probably a misprint for *bauth*, i.e. **boṭhᵘ 1**).

hutⁱ ह्रुति adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 154). Often confused with **huti 1**. **huti 1** ह्रुति । **अमुत्र** adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (W. 94); thence (El., Gr.Gr. 155). Often confused with **hutⁱ**. **-kinⁱ** -किनि adv. thence, from that place (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 155).

hutyukᵘ ह्रुत्युकु । **आमुत्रिकः** adj. (f. **huticᵘ** हतिच्रू), of or belonging to there (as ab.).

huti 2 ह्रुति, see **huh.**

hutᵘ ह्रुतु adv. there, in that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156). **-kun** -कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

hüṭᵘ हंटू । **काष्ठखण्डः, शुष्कफलखण्डः, निष्फलधान्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **hacĕ** हच्य), that which has become thin or wasted (cf. **haṭun**); hence, a stick, a piece of wood (K.Pr. 119); wood (Śiv., 1902–4); paddy standing in the fields, which for any reason has become dried up and withered (K.Pr. 47, 162), or a chip of dried fruit (cf. **bam-ṭsūṭhᵘ**). —° dried up (of potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, or the like, sliced, dried, and stored for winter use), cf. **ala-hüṭᵘ**, p. 22*a*, l. 50, and **kīshĕ-hüṭᵘ**, a certain fillet of hair, s.v. **kīsh.**

hacĕ हच्च । काष्ठखण्डानि, साहाय्यम् f.pl. bits of wood, a heap of split wood; met. help, assistance, esp. when rendered voluntarily and without being sought for. **—gaṭshañĕ —गक्ष्त्र** । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sticks; hence, to become withered or wasted (of a hungry person who does not get food); to waste away in prison, or the like. **—kaḍañĕ —कडत्र** । विवाधनम्, चीर्णीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to reduce to sticks; met. to cause a man or beast to waste away by overwork, or the like; to wear out any article by constant use. **—karañĕ —करत्र** । खिन्नीकरणम्, फलानां शकलशोषणम् f. pl. inf. to make sticks; met. to torment a hungry person (esp. one under one's protection) by keeping food away from him; to prepare dried slices of roots, etc., see ab. **—nērañĕ —नेरत्र** । चीर्णीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the sticks to issue forth; to waste away, become feeble (of a woman, owing to excessive child-bearing; of a man in his old age, by being worn out by long service). **-phol**^{u} **-फ़ोलु** । काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. a small heap of wooden chips or split wood.

hatab हतव् حطب । काष्ठखण्डभेदः f. firewood, esp. sticks collected in the forest to be used as such. **—diñ**^{ü} **—दित्रू** । छलनम् f.inf. to give firewood; met. (of a fraudulent shopkeeper) to sell damaged goods as in first-class condition, or goods under weight as up to weight. **—khĕñ**^{ü} **—ख्यंत्रू** । छलितीभवनम् f.inf. to eat firewood; hence, met. to be cheated, as ab. **—lagüñ**^{ü} **—लगंत्रू** । छलितीभवनम् f.inf. firewood to be applied, to be cheated, as ab.

hataba-hönz^{ü} **हतव-हांज़्रू** । इन्धनविशेषविक्रेता m. (his wife is **-hānzañ -हाज़्रत्र**), a man who collects sticks for firewood in the forest and brings it in boats for sale.

hatabā हतवा, hatabāhē हतवाहे, hatabiñ हतवित्र, see **hata 2.**

hutic^{ü} **ह्रतिचू**, see **hut**^{i}.

h^{a}**th ह्थ** । प्राणशोथः m. (sg. dat. ? **h**^{a}**tas ह्तस्**), swelling of the face, etc., caused by obstruction of the breath. **—khasun —खसुन्** । आयासोत्पन्नश्वासरोधः m.inf. such swelling to mount; hence, to be rendered utterly breathless by too severe exertion, violent anger, etc.

hath ह्थ् । शतम् card. (pl. dat. **hatan ह्तन्**), a hundred. For one hundred, the word is sing. as in Śiv. 166, 711; H. i, 9; v, 10, 12; while for two hundred or more it is plur. as in H. v, 1. For the higher hundreds, **hath** is used up to eight hundred; but for nine hundred and above **shĕth** (q.v.) is used. Thus **z**^{a}**h hath,** two hundred; **trihath,** three hundred; **nav shĕth,** nine hundred; **bāh shĕth,** twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84), but **hath sās,** a hundred thousand (Śiv. 1875) (K.Pr. 7, 58, 216; H. i, 8, 9; ii, 12; Rām. 536, 796); a copper coin, at present corresponding in value to the British pice, so called because in ancient times it corresponded to 100 *dīnāras* (RT.Tr. II, 310 ff., esp. 312, 315). In this sense it is only used when more than two pice are referred to in counting, as in **trihath,** three pice; **pönṭshath,** five pice (Gr.Gr. 85, K.Pr. 216). **-gob**^{u} **-गंबु** । शताङ्कुरः m. (of a tree, etc.) possessing a hundred shoots. **-güñ**^{ü} **-गंत्रू** । गुदनाडीमूलम् f. the base of the rectum. **-gor**^{u} **-गंरू** । शतगृही m. (f. **-gür**^{ü} **-गंरू**), one who (visits) a hundred houses; hence, met. a gossip, a gadabout; a wandering beggar; a fickle restless fellow (Rām. 1652). **-handöj**^{ü} **-हंडांज़ू** or **-handāl -हंडाल्** । व्यभिचारिणी f. she who has a hundred lovers, an unchaste woman; cf. **handāl.** **-haṭur**^{u} **-हटुरू** । धूर्तः m. (f. **-haṭür**^{ü} **-हटंरू**), a persistent and impudent cheat. **-khanḍ -खंड्** । शतप्रायः m. about a hundred. **-shĕth -श्थ्** । शतप्रायकम् m. a little more or less than a hundred, a hundred or thereabouts.

hata-bod^{u} **हत-बंदु** or **-bŏḍ**^{u} **-बुंदु** । शतशः संख्याकः adj. (f. **-büz**^{ü} **-बंज़ू**), consisting of hundreds; counted in hundreds; in pl., hundreds (of such and such a thing), in the sense of a very great number. See **bŏḍ**^{u} **2** (Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 1626; H. ix, 9; K. 478, 928). **-gon**^{u} **-गंनु** । शतगुणः adj. (f. **-güñ**^{ü} **-गंत्रू**), a hundred-fold. **-môr**^{u} **-मोरू** । शतमारकः adj. (f. **-mör**^{ü} **-मांरू**), a killer of hundreds; met. of a malicious character, maleficent, envenomed. **-wahor**^{u} **-वहंरू**, or **-wahur**^{u} **-वह्रूरू**, or (Gr M.) **-wuhur**^{u} **वुह्रूरू** । शतवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish**^{ü} **-वरिशू**), a hundred years old; that which has lasted a hundred years.

hăt^{i} **hūn**^{i} **khyō-mot**^{u} **हंति ह्रनि ख्यो-मंतु** । बह्वल-कार्योद्वहनव्यग्रताकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—khyē-müṭs**^{ü} **—ख्ये-मंच़्रू**), distracted by the necessity of carrying out a number of different urgent and difficult works at the same time. **hăt**^{i} **hūn**^{i} **khyon**^{u} **हंति ह्रनि ख्यंनु** । बह्वकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted, as ab. **hăt**^{i} **wạhăr**^{i} **हंति वंहंरि** । शतवर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a hundred years.

hathāh khanḍā ह्थाह् खंडा m. a group of about a hundred, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

haṭh 1 हठ् । आग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **haṭhas हठस्**), obstinacy, stubbornness, malevolent pertinacity; a kind of forced *yōga* or abstract meditation amongst Hindūs, in which the mind is obstinately withdrawn from external objects (Śiv. 1833, K. 877). **—karun —करुन्** । आग्रहवृत्तिः m.inf. to show obstinacy, to act obstinately.

haṭh 2 हठ् । किण: m.pl. a callosity, a corn (K.Pr. 15) ; a scar, cicatrix. **—gatshàn^{i} —गक्कॅनि । किणचिह्नोद्भव:** m.pl.inf. corns or callosities to come on the feet or hands. **—karàn^{i} —करॅनि । किणौघसमुद्भव:** m.pl.inf. a crop of callosities to come on the hands from hard manual work.

hāṭh 1 हाठ् । हठ: m. (sg. dat. **hāṭhas हाठस**), obstinacy, malevolent pertinacity. **—phuṭarun —फुटरून । प्रथमत: कोपेनाक्रान्ति:** m.inf. to break a person's obstinacy (by opposing it) ; to keep in subjection (a servant, or the like) by dealing crossly with him from the very first. **—phuṭarāwun —फुटरावुन् । कोपाविष्कारेणाक्रमणम्** m.inf., id.

hāṭh 2 हाठ् । हट्ट: m. (sg. dat. **hāṭas हाटस्**), a market, a bāzār ; traffic, buying or selling in a market.

haṭhī हठी । आग्रहस्वभाव: adj. e.g. obstinate, malevolently pertinacious.

hĕth 1 ह्यथ्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hĕth 2 ह्यथ् adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **hĕtas ह्यतस्**), friendly, kindly, well disposed ; pleasant, agreeable (L.V. 28). **hĕth samāgam** (Śiv. 1848), a friendly meeting, and also (with double meaning) having taken **(hĕth 1)** a meeting, having met. Cf. **hyot^{u} 1.**

hĕṭh ह्यठ । अहंकार: m. (sg. dat. **hĕṭas ह्यटस्**), capering, frisking ; self-conceit (as indicated by such a gait). Cf. **hĕṭal.**

hēṭh हेठ् । विलम्ब: m. hindrance, obstruction, delay. **—lagun —लगुन । विलम्बोद्भव:** m.inf. such delay to occur (when a work should be done quickly).

hīth हीथ् । व्याज:, निमित्तम् m. (sg. gen. **hītas हीतस्**), a cause, a reason (K. 114) ; a groundless reason, an excuse, apology (K.Pr. 36) ; a pretence, evasion, feint, blind, subterfuge (K.Pr. 149, Śiv. 1458) ; a groundless charge, a false accusation ; a method, means, as in **hīth guzarānuk^{u}**, a means of support (Gr.M.), **hīth gālanas,** a means or cause of so-and-so's destruction (K. 31, 72). **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । हेतुमात्रोपस्थिति:** m.inf. a mere and unnecessary excuse to be made (e.g. for something which was bound to occur) (Rām. 406). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु । अपदेशाविष्कार:** m.inf. to evade, sham, shuffle, make excuses (for refraining from or for doing any action). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. a false accusation to be brought, a groundless charge to be laid (Rām. 1667). **—karun —करुन् । व्याजमात्रसमुद्भव:** m.inf. to make an excuse ; (of something petty) to be a cause of something serious (e.g. indiscretion in diet to be the cause of sickness becoming more violent or returning). **—lāgun —लागुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to make pretended excuses, esp. to pretend sickness, to malinger, in order to get off doing something. **—shādàn^{i} —छाडॅनि । व्याजापेक्षा** m.pl.inf. to seek for excuses ; to seek for grounds of accusation against anyone. **—wuchun —वुक्षुन् । अपदेशप्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see excuses, to advance pretexts in order to hinder some work.

hīta हीत, adv. on account (of), for the sake (of) ; **tamiy hīta,** on that account, for that reason (Rām. 1754). **sītāyĕ-handi hīta,** on account of Sītā (Rām. 228). **-wör^{ü} -वॉरू । ईषन्मात्रापदेश:** f. a small or slight pretext. **-wör^{ü} gatshüñ^{ü} -वॉरू गक्षञ् । ईषन्मात्रापदेशापात:** f.inf. a slight pretext or reason to occur (e.g. a very slight and unexpected thing to cause death, or the like). **-wör^{ü} karüñ^{ü} -वॉरू करॅञ् । ईषन्मात्रहेतूद्भव:** f.inf., id.

höthī हॉथी । अत्युदार: adj. e.g. very liberal, generous.

hōṭh^{ü} हाँठू । वन्ध्या f. barren (of a woman, cow, or other female animal) (El. *hönṭ*) (K.Pr. 65, 76, 99). Cf. **kāwa-hōṭh^{ü}**, s.v. **kāv 1.**

huth 1 ह्युथ्, see **huh.**

huth 2 ह्युथ् adv. there (within sight) (W. 94, *hòt, hut*).

hutha ह्युथ adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153). **-pöṭh^{i} -पॉठि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 153).

huth^{u} ह्युथु adj. (f. **hutsh^{ü} ह्युछू**), of that kind, like that (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 153).

hathāh हथाह्, see **hath.**

hàth^{i}hār हॅथिहार or **hàth^{i}yār हॅथियार् । आयुधम्** m. a tool, implement ; a weapon ; (pl.) arms [Śiv. 12 (**hàth^{i}hār**), K. 595, 948 (**hàth^{i}yār**)].

hōṭhun हाँठुन । निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōṭhyōv हाँठ्योव्**), to be fruitless, barren, lit. and met. **hōṭhyō-mot^{u} हाँठ्यो-मंतु । निष्फलीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **hōṭhyē-müts^{ü} हाँठ्ये-मंचू**), become fruitless.

hathōra हथोर । मुद्गरायुधविशेष: m. a (smith's) large hammer, a sledge-hammer.

hōṭh^{a}ran हाँठ्रन् । निष्फलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hōṭh^{a}rüñ^{ü} हाँठ्रञ्**), causing to be fruitless, rendering fruitless, lit. and fig.

hōṭh^{a}rāwun हाँठ्रावुन् । निष्फलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōṭh^{a}rôw^{u} हाँठ्रोवु**), to make fruitless, render fruitless (esp. something of which the fruit is expected to come quickly), lit. and fig. **hōṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} हाँठ्रोवु-मंतु । निष्फलीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **hōṭh^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü} हाँठ्रावू-मंचू**), rendered fruitless, as ab.

hàth^{i}yār हॅथियार्, see **hàth^{i}hār.**

hĕtakār ह्यतकार् । हिताचरणम् m. the act of helping or forwarding (someone's work or desires), grant of help (Śiv. 122, 584, 1510).

hĕṭal ह्यटल् । **उत्प्लुतगतिः** adj. c.g. (of a horse) habitually curvetting, frisky-natured, high-spirited ; (of a man) one who habitually goes capering along, one who habitually skips along, one who bounds along. Cf. **hĕṭh.**

hatul magdūr हतुल् मग्दूर = حتى لمقدور adv. to the best of one's power, so far as lies in (one's) power, to one's utmost (Rām. 1531).

hatim^{ü} हतिमू, see **hatyum^{u}.**

hĕtam-ditam ह्यतम्-दितम् (**hyot^{u}**, taken, and **dyut^{u}**, given), in **—lagun —लगुन्** । **प्राणान्तव्ययतागमः** m.inf. the alarm and agitation caused by the knowledge that one is at the point of death to be experienced ; similar alarm and agitation to be experienced under other circumstances.

hutām ह्युताम् adv. till then (W. 94).

hatamöj^{ü} हतमांजू, see **hata 2.**

haṭun हट्युन् । **क्षीणीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haṭyōv हट्योव्**), to be or become lean or thin, to waste away (from sickness, sorrow, anxiety, or the like) ; to move away, fall back, retire, be driven back, repulsed (Śiv. 1163, 1557). **haṭyō-mot^{u} हट्यो-मंतु** । **क्षीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭyē-müṣ^{ü} हट्ये-मंच्यू**), become lean, etc., as ab.

hutĕn ह्युत्यन् । **अमुत्र** adv. there, u.w. ref. to something within sight, or not distant. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155, and **hutith.**

hutinuk^{u} or **hutyunuk^{u} ह्युतिनुक्** । **आमुत्रिकः** adj. (f. **hutinüc^{ü} ह्युतिनंच्यू**), of or belonging to there, as ab.

hutinas ह्युतिनस् । **अमुत्र** adv. i.q. **hutĕn.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 155.

hatiñ^{ü} हतिञ्यू, see **hatyun^{u}.**

haṭur^{u} हट्युर्, see **hath,** and cf. **haṭ^{a}run 2.**

hĕṭ^{ü}r^{ü} ह्यट्रू । **श्वित्ररोगः** f. white leprosy (El. *hittar* ; W. 111 *hètar*) ; cf. **atha-hĕtur^{u},** p. 58*b*, l. 12. **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंच्यू** । **श्वित्ररुद्भवः** f.inf. white leprosy to fall (i.e. to become afflicted with it).

hĕṭ^{a}rilad ह्यट्रिलद् । **श्वित्री** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hĕṭ^{a}riladiñ ह्यट्रिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from white leprosy, a leper (El. *hittarilad* ; W. 111 *hètarilad*).

haṭ^{a}ran 1 हट्रन् । **क्षीणीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} हट्रंच्यू**), the act of making thin, causing to waste away (a man or beast by putting to severe exertion or by ill-treatment).

haṭ^{a}ran 2 हट्रन् । **परिचालना** f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} हट्रंच्यू**), the act of rolling or moving something from one place to another.

haṭ^{a}run 1 हट्रुन् । **क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ°r^{u} हट्रु**), to cause to become thin, to cause to waste away (by overwork, ill-treatment, or the like). **haṭ°r^{u}-mot^{u} 1 हट्रु-मंतु** । **क्षीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} हट्रू-मंच्यू**), caused to become thin, as ab.

haṭ^{a}run 2 हट्रुन् । **परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ°r^{u} हट्रु**), to roll anything from one place to another ; to move to one side, put aside (= Hindī *haṭāna*) ; met. to put aside or successfully resist (a claim) (Gr.M.). **haṭ°r^{u}-mot^{u} 2 हट्रु-मंतु** । **परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} हट्रू-मंच्यू**), moved aside, etc., as ab.

haṭ^{a}ri haṭ^{a}ri phērun हट्रि हट्रि फेरुन् । **परितो भ्रमणम्** m.inf. to wander hither and thither to great distances, with much toil, and to no profit. **haṭ^{a}ri haṭ^{a}ri phirun हट्रि हट्रि फिरुन्** । **परितो भ्रामणम्** m.inf. to roll something about from place to place ; to cause some poor fellow to wander, as ab. **haṭ^{a}ri haṭ^{a}ri phiranāwun हट्रि हट्रि फिरनावुन्** । **परितो भ्रामणम्** m.inf. to cause some poor fellow to wander about from street to street, to no profit, and with great toil.

haṭ^{a}rāwun 1 हट्रावुन् । **क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^{a}rôw^{u} हट्रोवु**), i.q. **haṭ^{a}run 1,** q.v. **haṭ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} 1 हट्रोवु-मंतु** । **क्षीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ^{a}röw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} हट्रांवू-मंच्यू**), i.q. **haṭ°r^{u}-mot^{u} 1,** see **haṭ^{a}run 1.**

haṭ^{a}rāwun 2 हट्रावुन् । **परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^{a}rôw^{u} हट्रोवु**), i.q. **haṭ^{a}run 2,** q.v. **haṭ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} हट्रोवु-मंतु** । **परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ^{a}röw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} हट्रांवू-मंच्यू**), i.q. **haṭ°r^{u}-mot^{u} 2,** see **haṭ^{a}run 2.**

hatasöhē हतसोंहे, see **hata 2.**

huta-shēsh ह्युत-शेश् m. that which remains over and above after a sacrifice, the remnant of an oblation (Śiv. 1658, 1881).

hutith ह्युतिथ् or (Gr.Gr. 156) **hututh ह्युतुथ्** । **अमुत्र** adv. there, in that place near or within sight. Cf. **hutĕn.**

hatōv हतोव्, see **hata 2.**

hutawah ह्युतवह् m. that which conveys oblations (to heaven) ; hence, blazing fire, a raging fire (L.V. 38).

haṭāwun हटावुन् । **परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭôw^{u} हटोवु**), i.q. **haṭ^{a}run 2,** q.v. **haṭôw^{u}-mot^{u} हटोवु-मंतु** । **परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭöw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} हटांवू-मंच्यू**), rolled to a different place ; removed, put to one side, put aside.

hatyā हत्या or **hāt^{i}yā हंतिया** । **हिंसाकर्म** f. destruction of life, murder ; esp. murder of a Brāhman, a cow, or respectable person (this, of course, from the Hindū point of view),—a Hindū word.

hatay हतय्, hatöy हतांय्, see **hata 2.**

hutyuk^{u} ह्युत्युक्, see **hut^{i}.**

hatyum[u] हत्युम् । शतसंख्यापूरणः ord. (f. **hatim[ü]** हतिमू), hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

hatyun[u] हत्युन् । शतमूल्यकः adj. (f. **hatiñ[ü]** हतिञ्), costing or worth a hundred (rupees, or the like).

hutyunuk[u] ङतिनुकु, see **hutĕn**.

hàt[i]yôr[u] ह॑तियोरु । कृतहत्यः m. (f. **hàt[i]yārĕñ** ह॑तियार्यञ्), a murderer; esp. of cows, or of men (a Hindū word).

hàt[i]yör[i]gī ह॑तियो॑रिगी । हत्याकृद्वृत्तिः f. a habit of murdering; met. wicked conduct as bad as that of a murderer.

hĕʦ[ü] ह्यंच़ू, see **hyot[u]** 1 and 2, and **hyon[u]**.

hīʦ हीच़् । कथनमात्रम् f. the use of words alone, verbal prohibition, prohibition by word only, forbidding. This word appears to be wrongly spelt. We should expect either **hīʦ[ü]** or **hīʦh**. Moreover, although reported as fem., it is masc. in the following. —**hyon[u]** —ह्यंनु । वाङ्मात्रे ग्रहणम् m.inf. only to mention; in order to remind a person of some thing or action, to utter its name and nothing more.

hŏʦa ङ्गंच़, **hŏʦ[i]** ङ्गंच़ि, **hŏʦ[ü]** ङ्गंच़ू, see **hŏt[u]** and **hŏtun**.

hoʦ[u] 1 हंचु । मणिबन्धः m. the wrist, the forearm (H. xii, 12, 15).

hoʦ[u] 2 हंचु । स्वर्णकारवस्तुविशेषः m. a kind of small mould used by goldsmiths, into which gold is hammered so as to shape it into a boss or other ornament.

hüʦ[ü] 1 हंच़ू, see **hot[u]**.

hüʦ[ü] 2 हंच़ू, i.q. **hatyā**, murder, q.v. (K.Pr. 102).

haʦh हक़्, pron. adv. that many, so many (W. 94, *hats*).

hāʦh हाक़् । अभिशस्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hāʦi** हाचि), an accusation of a crime, or the like (K.Pr. 137; YZ. 312; H. vi, 9; K. 150, 675, 676); calumny, defamation. —**gaʦhiñ[ü]** —गक़्ंञू । द्वेषत्कालपरिचयदोषः f.inf. an accusation to occur; met. (of something destroyed after slight use or experience, or of the user or experiencer of something so destroyed) nothing but the blame to remain. —**karüñ[ü]** —करंञू f.inf. to accuse (El.). —**lagüñ[ü]** —लगंञू । अभिशस्त्युद्भवः f.inf. an accusation or blame to be incurred (whether rightly or wrongly). —**lāgüñ[ü]** —लागंञू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring an accusation (true or false). —**yiñ[ü]** —यिञू । अभिशस्त्यापातः f.inf. an accusation to come; to find oneself wrongly charged with something committed by another.

hāʦi-hond[u] हाचि-हंन्दु । स्पर्शमात्रभङ्गवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-hünz[ü]** -हञ़ू), of or belonging to an accusation; hence, the condition of being breakable by a mere touch, extreme brittleness, the condition of something which 'came in two in my hand'. —**lagun** —लगुन् । रूढदोषीभवनम् m.inf. to become an innocent subject of an accusation (esp. of theft, or the like).

hīʃh हीक़्, see **hīʦ**.

hōʦh होँक़् । आशौचम्, दोषः m. (sg. dat. **hōʦas** होँच़स), (among Hindūs) ceremonial impurity (owing to a birth, death, or the like); pollution arising from contact with some impure object; (met.) ill-repute arising from contact with something. —**khyon[u]** —ख्यनु । आशौचिभोजनोपभोगः m.inf. to eat impurity; to become or be ceremonially impure, as ab. —**pyon[u]** —प्यंनु । आशौचसंपातः m.inf. such ceremonial impurity to befall. —**yun[u]** —यिनु । दोषापत्तिः m.inf. ceremonial impurity to come; met. (among thieves, etc.) to become an object of suspicion to one's comrades.

hōʦa-bāpār होँच़-वापार् । आशौचभोज्यादिवृत्तिः m. the business of providing and cooking food for one who is ceremonially impure (as they have to eat apart). **-shŏḍ[u]** -श्वंदु । आशौचोत्तीर्णः adj. (f. **-shŏz[ü]** -श्वंज़ू), pure from impurity, one who has passed through a period of ceremonial impurity and is now pure; (of food) not ceremonially impure, not to be eaten by one who is ceremonially impure.

huʦh[ü] ङक़ू, see **huth[u]**.

hāʦal हाच़ल् । आभिशासकः adj. e.g. an accuser, calumniator; (of an action, thing, or state) that which renders one liable to blame even by a slight connexion.

hāʦul[u] हाचुलु । अभिशासकः adj. (f. **hāʦüj[ü]** हाच़ंजू), (of a person) slanderous, calumnious; one who habitually accuses, a habitual calumniator.

hīʦal हीच़ल । व्याजापेची m. one who is full of excuses, a pretender; evader, malingerer; one who tries to lay the blame on others.

hāʦalad हाच़लद् । अभिशस्तिजनकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hāʦaladiñ** हाच़लदिञ्), a calumniator; that which injures a person's reputation by merely a slight connexion.

hāʦilad हाचिलद् । आपन्नदोषः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hāʦiladiñ** हाचिलदिञ्), one who is defamed by calumny, or whose reputation is injured by an accusation (true or false).

hōʦalad होँच़लद् । आशौचयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hōʦaladiñ** होँच़लदिञ्), one who is subject to ceremonial impurity; that, contact with which renders one ceremonially impure, or (met.) injures one's reputation. See **hōʦh**.

hĕʦ[ü]-müʦ[ü] ह्यंच़ू-मंच़ू, see **hyon[u]**.

hŏṯsun ह्ऴुन् । विस्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏṭ^{u} ह्ऴुतु**; 2 p.p. **hŏṯsōv ह्ऴोव्**), to go bad, rot, decay (esp. of food, or the like). The causal of this verb is **hŏṯsanāwun ह्ऴनावुन्** or **hŏṭ^{a}rāwun ह्ऴ्रावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174). **—aṯsun —अच्ऴुन् । विस्रतावेशः** m.inf. (of food, fruit, etc.) to begin to decay, to show signs of turning bad; met. (of friendship or similar relation) to begin to turn into enmity. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf., id.

hŏṯ^{i} hŏṯ^{i} marun ह्ऴि ह्ऴि मरुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवपूर्वकमरणम् m.inf. decaying and decaying to die; to die a lingering and painful death (esp. used in invoking an evil fate on an enemy).

hŏṭ^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ऴुतु-मतु । विस्रीभूतम् perf. part. (f. **hŏṯ^{ü}-müṯ^{ü} ह्ऴू-मऴू**), decayed, gone bad.

hŏṯsanāwun ह्ऴनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṯsanôw^{u} ह्ऴनोवु**), i.q. **hŏṭ^{a}run** and **hŏṭ^{a}rāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

haṯsar ह्ऴर् । **दीनता** m. the condition of being smitten; misery, affliction, wretchedness; humility (El.).

hĕṯsar ह्यऴर् । **हितता** m. (of men, etc.) a kindly disposition, kindliness, benignity, kind-heartedness; (of ornaments, etc.) becomingness, enhancement (of beauty); (of a medicine) benignness, balsamicness, the possession of remedial properties; and so on for other things.

haṭ^{a}ran ह्ऴ्रन् । **आहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} ह्ऴ्रञ्**), the act of striking a blow; hence, reducing to misery.

hŏṭ^{a}ran ह्ऴ्रन् । **विस्रीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **hŏṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} ह्ऴ्रञ्**), (of food, fruit, etc.) the act of causing to decay or to go bad.

hŏṭ^{a}run ह्ऴ्रुन् । **विस्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭ^{o}r^{u} ह्ऴ्रु**), (of food, fruit, etc.) to cause to decay or go bad, i.q. **hŏṭ^{a}rāwun.**

hŏṭ^{a}rāwun ह्ऴ्रावुन् । **विस्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭ^{a}rôw^{u} ह्ऴ्रोवु**), to cause to decay, i.q. **hŏṭ^{a}run.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 174.

haṯṯē ह्ऴ्ये । **धिक्कारः** m. reproach, scolding uttered to or by a child.

hĕṯsāv ह्यऴाव्, hĕṯsōv ह्यऴोव्, hĕṯsöy ह्यऴॉय्, etc.; see **hyon^{u}.**

hav ह्व् (H. v. 4; xi, 11), see **hau.**

hāv 1 हाव् in **hāwa-dōr हाव-दोर्** । **प्रदर्शनमात्रम्** f. tantalizing (as when one promises some gift or to perform some work, and then merely shows it, and does not carry out the promise). Cf. **hāwun.**

hāv 2 हाव् in **hāwa-bāv हाव-बाव** । **शृङ्गारविलासादिचेष्टाः** m. coquettish gestures tending to excite amorous sensations, coquetry, blandishments.

hawā حوا, i.q. **hawāh 1**, q.v.

havĕ ह्व्य, see **havy.**

hiv^{i} ह्यि, etc., see **hyuv^{u}.**

hôw^{u} होवु adj. (f. **höw^{ü} ह्यॉवू**), evident, clear. The only authority for this word is El., who spells it *hó,ú.* It seems to be the 1 p.p. of **hāwun,** q.v., used as an adj.

huwa ह्उव, see **huh.**

hawāh 1 हवाह् (Rām. 130) or **hawā** حوا (Rām 867, 1651) । **वायुः, उच्छृङ्खलता** m. air, atmosphere (Rām. 130, 867); air, wind (Śiv. 340, 501, 505; H. ii, 6), esp. a gale (Rām. 1651); air, climate (Gr.M.); a gas; rumour, report; credit, good name; affection, favour, love, desire, passionate fondness; lust, carnal desire, concupiscence; an empty or worthless thing; puffed-up-ness, impertinence, sauciness (e.g. on the part of a child, a wife, or a servant).

hawāh 2 हवाह् (= حوا) f. Eve, the mother of mankind (Gr.M.; H. vii, 7).

hāwuk^{u} हावुकु m. one who shows, as in **wata-hāwuk^{u},** one who shows a road, a guide (Gr.M., YZ. 432).

hawal हवल् or **hĕwal ह्यवल्** । **परोक्षनिन्दा** f. (sg. dat. **hawali हवलि**), backbiting, speaking ill of a person in his absence. **—kariñ^{ü} —कर्ञू । असक्षत्परोक्षे परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to go about backbiting a person out of envy.

hawāla हवाल حوالہ or **hawālath** حوالت । **न्यासः** m. transfer, consignment, commitment; charge, trust, care, custody (K.Pr. 13; YZ. 102; Śiv. 662; H. x, 7; Rām. 218, 374, etc.); consignment (of any property, duty, or liability) in trust (H. v, 10). **—gaṯshun —गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be committed to (someone's) charge, to be delivered in trust, etc. **—karun —करुन् । समर्पणम्** m.inf. to give in charge or possession (of), to deliver in trust, to entrust, deposit, to commit to the care (of), to commit to the custody (of) (H. v, 7, 12; viii, 4; x, 12; xii, 22).

hawöl^{i} hĕth हवॉलि ह्यथ् or **hawölĕth हवॉल्यथ्** । **उपभोगनिमित्तकर्मोपन्यासवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **—hĕṯ^{ü} —ह्यॅञ्**), (in expressing gratitude for favours received) the act of making over to another the fruits of one's former virtuous conduct. **-mawöl^{i} -मवॉलि । कालकार्यचेपिजनसमागमः** m.pl. a number of persons visiting another and wasting his time.

hawālath Khŏdā حوالت خدا interj. adieu! (L. 458).

hĕwal ह्यवल् । **परोक्षनिन्दा** f., i.q. **hawal,** q.v.

hawāladar हवालदर् (= حوالدار) । **न्यासाश्रयः** m. (f. **hawāladariñ हवालदरिञ्**), one to whom anything is entrusted, a trustee; m. a military officer (of inferior rank), a havildar.

hawāladörī हवालदारी حوالدآري । **न्यासव्यवहार:** f. the business or act of taking things in trust, trusteeship.

hawālath हवालथ् حوالت m., i.q. **hawāla,** q.v.

hawölĕth हवाल्यथ् । उपभोगकर्मन्यासवृत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **hawölĕtsᵘ हवाल्यचू**), i.q. **hawölⁱ hĕth,** q.v. s.v. **hawāla.**

hawan हवन् । होम: m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice.

hawān (El.) **हवान्, haiwān, höwān** حيوان m. a quadruped, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute (Gr.M.).

hāwun हावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôwᵘ होवु**), to show, display, point out (K.Pr. 14, 81, 61, 87, 165, 242, 247; YZ. 18, 117, 126, 231, 411, 454, 461; Śiv. 15, 28, 33, 99, etc.; H. iii, 8; iv, 7, etc.; Rām. 6, 44, 61, etc.); to make manifest, to explain; to perform a Hindū religious offering; to take (a solemn oath) (H. v, 9; Rām. 1056; K. 812). This word is considered to be the causal of **ḍēshun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176). **hôwᵘ-motᵘ होवु-मंतु । प्रदर्शित:** perf. part. (f. **höwᵘ-mütsᵘ हांवू-मंचू**), shown, displayed; manifested, explained.

hĕwān ह्यवान्, hĕwönⁱ ह्यवांनि, see **hyonᵘ.**

hāwanāwun हावनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāwanôwᵘ हावनोवु**), to cause to show or display, to cause to explain; to cause a Hindū religious offering to be performed; to cause (a solemn oath) to be taken (Rām. 1575).

hĕwanāwun ह्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕwanôwᵘ ह्यवनोवु**), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonᵘ,** q.v., i.q. **hyāwun.**

hawürᵘ हवंरू । युगमम् f. a pair, two of anything; esp. a pair of plough-bullocks. **dāda-hawürᵘ,** a yoke of oxen (K.Pr. 10) (vill., cf. **horᵘ** 1).

hōwurᵘ होवुरु । भार्यापितृगृहम् m. the house of a man's father-in-law, i.e. of his wife's father (K.Pr. 29).

hōwᵃrⁱ-bötsᵘ होवंरि-वांचू । भार्यापितृपक्ष्य: m. the inhabitants of a man's father-in-law's house, a man's wife's father's relations. **-bāy -वाय् । स्यालपत्नी** f. the lady of a father-in-law's house, the wife of a man's brother-in-law.

hawas हवस् حوس or (Śiv. 190, 739) **hāwas हावस । काङ्क्षा** m. eager desire (Śiv. 190, 340, 739); lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity. Cf. **hawus.**

hawās हवास् حواس m.pl. the senses (Gr.M.).

hāwas हावस् (Śiv. 190, 739) i.q. **hawas,** q.v.

hāwaṣa हावंस । अतिकौतुकपूर्वकम् adv. with extreme desire, very eagerly.

hawus हवुस् حوس or **hāwusᵘ हावुसु । अत्यभीप्सा** m. eager desire; lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity, i.q. **hawas. —gatshun —गक्षुन् । आकाङ्क्षोद्भव:** m.inf. such desire, etc., to arise. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । आकाङ्क्षापूर्ति:** m.inf. to fulfil a desire.

hāwusᵘ हावुसु । कौतूहलम् m., i.q. **hawus,** q.v. **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । कौतूहलोद्भव:** m.inf., i.q. **hawus gatshun,** q.v. s.v. **hawus. —kaḍun —कडुन् । दृष्टोपभोग:** m.inf. i.q. **hawus kaḍun,** see **hawus. —yunᵘ —यिनु । इच्छोद्भव:** m.inf. extreme desire to arise.

hawāwā हवावा । अल्पमात्रा f. a whiff, a puff (El.); very little of anything [often **—°,** as in **āba hawāwā,** a very little water. In this sense only used for liquids, air, and things that cannot be said to have pieces (W. 21, 130)]; a moment of time, a twinkling of an eye (Rām. 549, 987).

hawāwi-hanā हवावि-हना । अत्यल्पमात्रा f., id.

hawöwⁱ हवांवि (= هواي) **। प्रदीपविशेष:** f. a rocket.

hāwawunᵘ हाववुनु n.ag. (f. **hāwawünᵘ हाववंनू**), one who shows, etc., see **hāwun** (Śiv. 623, 854).

hĕwawunᵘ ह्यववुनु । संग्रहीता, सहनशील: n.ag. (f. **hĕwawünᵘ ह्यववंनू**), one who takes, a taker; a buyer, purchaser, a customer; one who takes (abuse or ill-treatment), one who is poor-spirited, who is long-suffering, who 'takes it lying down'; one who exhibits equanimity and takes all things equally, as they come. Cf. **hyonᵘ.**

hĕwawañĕ khörᵘ ह्यववञ खांरू । प्रथमारम्भ एव adv. even at the very commencement.

havy हव्य् m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation to the gods; **havĕ-kavy हव्य-कव्य,** m.pl. oblations to the gods and to deceased ancestors (K. 974).

hawöyⁱ हवांयि । उच्छृङ्खल: adj. c.g. of or pertaining to the air; airy, windy; idle, vain, capricious, flighty; licentious; badly-conducted, disobedient; a votary of pleasure (used in Kāshmīrī, esp. with reference to children, women, servants, horses, or the like). **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a child, woman, servant, horse, etc.) to become disobedient and badly conducted, licentious, etc. **—karun —करुन् । उच्छृङ्खलतोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to lead into or encourage in licentious conduct, etc.

hay 1 हय् f. a litter, a palanquin, a carriage (Śiv. 1699).

hay 2 हय् conj. an optional form of **ay,** if, u.w. the past cond. as in **karihē hay,** if he had made (Gr.Gr. 257).

hay 3 हय् (Śiv. 585), i.q. **hāy 1.**

hay 4 हय् interj. used by a man in addressing his wife (H. xi, 14, 10, 19), or by a woman addressing a woman (H. v, 2; ix, 7). Cf. **hau, hav.**

hāy 1 हाय् । **शोकाक्रन्दः** m. a cry of trouble or sorrow, an 'alas'; interj. alas! (El. *háe*, W. 101, *hāi*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 536; Rām. 4; H. v, 7). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to groan (El.).

hāyi हायि interj. alas! (YZ. 342, 543, 544).

hāy 2 हाय् interj. used in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being also suffixed to the abl. case of the noun, as in **hāy watshariy,** O female child (**watshürᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 99).

hāy 3 हाय् । **गृहधूमः** f. soot (Rām. 651, 1199, 1212).

hāyĕ gatshun हाय गक्शुन् । **निरूपभोग्यीभवनम्** m.inf. to go to soot; hence (of some valuable or pretty person or thing) to be spoiled, to lose its value or beauty. **-raza -रज़** । **धूमरेणुसंघातः** f.pl. ropes of soot, a quantity of soot gradually collected. **-lṓtshᵘ -ल्वंक्छ** । **धूमसंघः** m. a lump or clotted mass of soot.

hayā حیا (El. *haiya*), i.q. **hayāh,** q.v.

haiyō, interj. hallo! u.w. sg. masc. or pl. masc. (El.).

hĕyi ह्यि, see **hyonᵘ.**

hēyō हेयो interj. addressed to a male inferior (W. 100).

hēyöī हेयोई् interj. addressed to a female inferior (W. 100).

hiy हिय् । **मालती** f. the jasmine and its flower (El. *hi*; K.Pr. 248 *hi*, 70, 182, 190, 204, 262 *hii*; YZ. 258; Śiv. 168, 225, 1686; Rām. 212, 649, 651, etc.). **-āsmān -आस्मान्** m. (El.) or **-āsmönī -आस्मांनी** f. (Rām. 1095), lilac, jasmine (El.). **-āsmīn** (? spelling) m. *Syringa Persica* (El.).

hiyĕ-māl हिय-माल् । **मालतीपुष्पस्रक्** f. a jasmine garland, a garland of jasmine flowers (often used as an offering to a Hindū god) (Rām. 1025, 1090, 1571, 1581). **-pōsh -पोश्** । **मालती-(जातो-)पुष्पम्** m. the jasmine-flower. **-rang gatshun -रंग् गक्शुन्** । **मुख-विकारागमः** m.inf. the face to become yellow (like a jasmine) owing to sorrow, anxiety, sickness, or the like. **-thürᵘ -थ्रू** । **मालतीवल्ली** f. the jasmine creeper (YZ. 543, Śiv. 345). **-tan -तन्** । **कोमलाङ्गी** f. jasmine bodied, applied to a slender and graceful sweet-scented woman (Rām. 247, 378).

huy ह्य् । **कोलाहलः** f. a general outcry and lamentation (e.g. on the occasion of a death, conflagration, inundation, or the like) (Rām. 835, 1161). —**tulünᵘ** —**तुल्नू** । **कोलाहलोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to raise such an outcry. —**wŏthünᵘ** —**व्वथ्नू** । **कोलाहलोद्भूतिः** f.inf. such an outcry to arise.

hyochᵘ ह्यंक्छ, see **hĕchun.**

hyoḍᵘ ह्यंड्, see **hĕḍun.**

hyuḍᵘ हिड्, see **hyurᵘ 2.**

hyuhᵘ हिहु । **उपमः** adj. (f. **hishᵘ हिशू**), like, closely resembling, exactly like (L.V. 10, 77, 109; K.Pr. 212); (of things compared) all alike, resembling each other (Śiv. 901). The object with which comparison is made is put in the nom. or in the dat. or, occasionally, in the gen. A good example of the use of the genitive is the phrase **cyônᵘ hyuhᵘ.** Here if we look upon **cyônᵘ** as the nom. of the possessive pron. 'thy', the words mean 'like thine' (so Śiv. 1696); but if we look upon it as the gen. of **tsʰh,** thou, they mean 'like thee' (so Rām. 810).

Hyuhᵘ is very commonly used with pron. adjs. of manner, thus,— **yuthᵘ hyuhᵘ,** this kind of (Śiv. 1207); f. **yitshᵘ hishᵘ** (Śiv. 1728, Rām. 359); **tyuthᵘ hyuhᵘ,** of that kind (Rām. 1000); **kyuthᵘ h.,** of what kind? (Śiv. 780, Rām. 1074); similarly **kus h.,** what sort of? (Gr.M.).

As examples of the word governing the nom., we have, e.g. **an hyuhᵘ,** like food (Śiv. 1229); **ara h.,** like a saw (Śiv. 1776); **gŏsôñᵘ h.,** like a mendicant devotee (Śiv. 825); **lūkan-hondᵘ** (nom. of gen.) **h.,** like (the conduct) of people (Śiv. 1799); **pampōsh h.,** like a lotus (Śiv. 813, 1536); **prān h.** (value) like (your) life (Śiv. 1547); **sūrĕ h.,** like the sun (Śiv. 98, 346, 740, 1586); **yinsān h.,** like a man (H. x, 7); **yār h.** (treat) like a friend (Śiv. 1687).

There is a slight difference in meaning when governing the dat. Thus,— **môlᵘ** (nom.) **hyuhᵘ,** (he is) like a father (to him); but **mölis** (dat.) **hyuhᵘ,** (the son is) like the father (Gr.Gr. 94). Other examples of the use with the dat. are:— (*a*) with pronouns, **tsĕ hyuhᵘ,** like thee (Śiv. 472, 1344, 1540; Rām. 933); **tas h.,** like him (Śiv. 35, 997, 1366; Rām. 1116); **tath h.,** like that (thing) (H. xii, 4); **kath h.,** like what? (Śiv. 901).

(*b*) With nouns subst. **cyönis garas hyuhᵘ,** like thy house (Gr.M.); **hūñĕ h.,** like a bitch (K.Pr. 7); **larĕ h.,** like a house (or houses) (Śiv. 1330); **lālas h.,** like a ruby (H. xii, 4); **rāzabāyĕ h.,** like a queen (or queens) (Śiv. 1237); **sīmābas h.,** like quicksilver (Śiv. 1464); **ṭhūlas h.,** like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

With words indicating comparative age, **hyuhᵘ** indicates the comparison. Thus,— **buḍᵘ hyuhᵘ ȧnⁱzĕn,** you must bring whoever among them is old, not 'bring him like an old man' (Gr.Gr. 94); **kõsa hyuhᵘ,** the youngest (among a number) (YZ. 418); **lŏkuṭᵘ h.,** id. (H. xii, 1); **zyuṭhᵘ h.,** the elder (of two princes) (H. viii, 5; similarly, Rām 699, 859).

Hyuhᵘ, like the Hindī *sā*, often has simply an intensive force, and in this use sometimes gives an idiomatic meaning to the compound, as in **alsēṭh-hyuhᵘ**, very fat; hence, a fat fool.

Other examples (by no means pretending to be complete) of various idiomatic uses of this word are,— **dôdᵘ hyuhᵘ**, something like a pain, a sort of pain (Gr.M.); **kunu-y hyuhᵘ**, exactly alike; **shālĕn byôlᵘ chuh hyuhuy**, (one) **shôlᵘ** seed is exactly like (another), lit. 'for *shôlus* the seed is exactly similar' (K.Pr. 193, spelt *hihúi*). **hyuhᵘ samakhun** **हिहु समखुन्। यथेष्टलाभः** m.inf. like (what one wanted) to become visible, just what one desired to be obtained.

Cf. **hyuvᵘ**, which is used with the same meaning, and in exactly the same way as **hyuhᵘ**.

hayāh हयाह् or **hayā** حیا **। गौरवम्** m. shame, sense of shame, modesty; shyness, bashfulness (K.Pr. 29); modest respect shown to an elder, etc., respectful obedience. **—gatshun —गक्षुन्। गौरवापातः** m.inf. modest respect to occur, respect to be shown to the wishes of an elder or the like (whether voluntary or involuntary); discouragement to be felt (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्। भीत्यनुवृत्तिधारणम्** m.inf. to make respectful obedience, punctiliously and modestly to carry out the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vĕtsar -व्यत्सर्। गौरवशीलता** m. habitual respect shown to the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु। सच्छीलः** adj. (f. **vĕtsᵘ व्यंच्यू**), one who modestly conforms to the wishes of his elders and betters.

hĕyihē ह्यियिहे, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyuhur, see **hihur**.

hĕyⁱhīw ह्यंयिहीव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyukᵘ हिकु। हिक्का m. a hiccough; convulsive sobbing or breathing. **—lagun —लगुन्। हिक्काविकारसंभवः** m.inf. an hiccough to come on. **hikⁱ-kyulᵘ हिकि-किलु। हिक्कावन्धविकृतिः** m. 'a hiccough-nail', a very painful disease caused by obstruction of the breath during a hiccough.

hāyukh हायुख्। धान्यतुलाविशेषः m. a large pair of scales used for heavy weights of grain, etc. (K.Pr. 136; Śiv. 589).

hāyĕkh-ḍünḍᵘ हायख्-डंडू। तुलादण्डः f. the beam of such scales. **-pôturᵘ -पोतुरु। तुलाविशेषपात्रम्** m. the pan of such scales.

hyolᵘ 1 ह्यंलु। सस्यमञ्जरी m. an ear, spike, or tassel (of corn, paddy, or the like, El. *hilyi*) (K.Pr. 168, translated 'sheaf'; YZ. 392, 397; L. 464; Śiv. 1212; H. vi, 15; Rām. 12).

hĕla-hĕl ह्यल-ह्यल्। मञ्जर्युद्भवारम्भः f. (of corn, etc.) the commencement of the formation of the ear or tassel.

hĕlⁱ-basta ह्यंलि-वस्त। मञ्जरीकोशः f. the leaf-casing or sheath of an immature ear or tassel of corn. **-phal -फल्। मञ्जर्युद्भवफलसमूहः** m. the fruit of an ear, corn (e.g. barley, paddy, wheat, panic, etc.) generally. **-mūr -मूर्, -mūran -मूरन्**, or **-mūray -मूरय्। मञ्जरीमर्दनम्** f. husking the ear, a method of removing grain from the ear by rubbing. **-ray -रय्** m. a kind of blight in which the stalk and ears of the rice plant wither (L. 334 *hil rai*).

hĕli-drāv ह्यलि-द्राव्। उद्भूतमञ्जरीकः adj. c.g. (of corn) in the ear; of (a field, or the like) possessing corn in the ear. This word is reported to be c.g. We should expect a f. **-drāyĕ द्राय**. **—nērun —नेरुन्। मञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become in the ear, as ab. **-pĕṭhukᵘ -प्यठुकु। मञ्जरीभ्य एव संगृहीतः** adj. (f. **pĕṭhücᵘ प्यठ्यूच्यू**), 'of on the ear,' collected straight from the ear, i.e. quite clean and fresh. **-wothᵘ -व्यंथु। मञ्जरीतः, संगृहीतः** adj. (f. **-wütshᵘ -व्यंछू**), descended from the ear, i.e. i.q. **hĕli-pĕṭhukᵘ**, ab.

hyolᵘ 2 ह्यंलु, see **ȧdⁱ-hyolᵘ**.

hyonᵘ ह्यंनु। संग्रहणम्, क्रयः conj. 1 irreg. [inf. **hyonᵘ ह्यंनु**, dat. **hĕnis ह्यनिस्**, abl. **hĕni ह्यनि** or **hĕna 2 ह्यन** (for 1, see **hĕn**); pres. part. **hĕwān ह्यवान्**; fut. pass. part. **hyonᵘ ह्यंनु**, f. **hĕñᵘ ह्यंञ्यू**; impers. fut. part. **hĕnī ह्यनी**; conj. part. **hĕth ह्यथ्**; neg. conj. part. **hĕnay ह्यनय्**; freq. part. **hĕ hĕ ह्य ह्य** or **hĕth hĕth ह्यथ् ह्यथ्**; adverbial part. **hĕwönⁱ ह्यवांनि**; 1 p.p. **hyotᵘ 3 ह्यंतु** (for 1 and 2, see s.v.), pl. **hĕtⁱ ह्यंति**; f. **hĕtsᵘ 3 ह्यंच्यू** (for 1 and 2, see **hyotᵘ** 1 and 2), pl. **hĕtsa ह्यच्य**; 2 p.p. **hĕtsōv ह्यच्योव्**, pl. **hĕtsöy ह्यच्यांय्**; f.sg. and pl. **hĕtsöyĕ ह्यच्यांय**; 3 p.p. **hĕtsāv ह्यच्याव्**, pl. **hĕtsöyēy ह्यच्यांयेय्**; f. same as f. of 2 p.p.; fut. sg. 1 **hĕma ह्यम**, 2 **hĕkh ह्यख्**, 3 **hĕyi ह्ययि**; pl. 1 **hĕmaw ह्यमव्**, 2 **hĕyiw ह्ययिव्**, 3 **hĕyin ह्ययिन्**; past. cond. sg. 1 **hĕmahö ह्यमहां**, 2 **hĕhökh ह्यहांख्**, 3 **hĕyihē ह्ययिहे**; pl. 1 **hĕmahöw ह्यमहांव्**, 2 **hĕyⁱhīw ह्यंयिहीव्**, 3 **hĕhön ह्यहांन्**; impve. pres. 2 sg. **hĕh ह्यह**, pl. **hĕyiw ह्ययिव्**, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyin ह्ययिन्**; pol. 2 sg. **hĕta ह्यत**, pl. **hĕyⁱtaw ह्यंयितव्**, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyⁱtan ह्यंयितन्**; fut. **hĕzi ह्यज़ि**; past. **hĕzihē ह्यज़िहे**], to take, receive (L.V. 14, 45; Śiv. 1084, 1096; H. ii, 1; iii, 1, 2, etc.); to receive (as an answer to prayer) (Rām. 1260); to take, get possession of (Śiv. 1006); to take hold of, seize, grasp (Śiv. 1532, 1734, 1780, 1873; Rām. 38, 698, 800); to take forcibly,

to plunder; to take, imprison, capture (a person) (Śiv. 1004, 1341; Rām. 361); to buy (L.V. 89, K. 178), also **mŏl^{i} hyon^{u}** (e.g. K.Pr. 234); to accept (Śiv. 687); to take (good and bad treatment with equal indifference), to bear all things with equanimity; to take (a blow or an insult) lying down, to be poor spirited; to take, receive (a beating, or the like) (K.Pr. 59); to assume, wear (clothes, or the like) (Rām. 345, 1457); to take or assume (a character) (e.g. in a play) (Śiv. 1705); to take (a disease), be attacked (by sickness); to hold, retain, keep (Rām. 56); to adopt (a course of conduct, or of thought) (Śiv. 1754, 1858); to take (as a helper), to take refuge with (Śiv. 1164, 1178); to carry (Śiv. 1149, 1150, 1159, 1211, 1494, 1504, 1665, 1729; Rām. 81, 236, 305, 584, 603, 644, 676, 890, 900, 1394); to carry (news, a message, or the like) (Rām. 560, 800, 832, 928, 1780); to bring, fetch (L. 460, YZ. 242); to carry (a child, etc., in one's arms, etc.) (Śiv. 1357–8, 1381, 1385, 1401, 1542; Rām. 1286; **kŏchhĕ,** in the bosom, (Śiv. 377, Rām. 1522); to hold, carry (in the hand) (Śiv. 214, 392, 801, 855, 860, 1093, 1400; Rām. 121, 389, 821, 1308); to carry, draw (a sword) (Rām. 648, 903); to carry (a weapon with the object of attack) (Rām. 431, 1096, 1312); to seize (of fire or flames seizing something) (Śiv. 68, 92, 118; Rām. 103, 849, 1014, 1169, 1561, 1578, 1613); to begin (see bel.). **hyon^{u}-dyun^{u}** ह्यनु-दिनु m.inf. to take and give, reciprocal giving and taking (Śiv. 1832; Rām. 1440, 1744).

In the sense of beginning **hyon^{u}** is used with the inf. or fut. pass. part. of another verb, which agrees in gender with the object (if any). Thus, **suh karun hĕwān chuh,** he takes the act of doing, i.e. he begins to do; **suh chuh khath lēkhun^{u} hĕwān,** he takes the letter to be written, i.e. he begins to write it; **suh chuh zanāna mārüñ^{ü} hĕwān,** he takes the woman to be beaten, he begins to beat her. In this sense, **hyon^{u}** is most often used in the past tenses, and being a transitive verb, then itself agrees with the object (if any) in gender and number, the subject being put in the case of the agent. Thus, **parun hyotun,** he began to read; **tàm^{i} chuh khath lēkhun^{u} hyot^{u}mot^{u},** he has begun to write the letter, lit. by him the letter to be written has been taken; **tàm^{i} chĕh zanāna mārüñ^{ü} hĕts^{ü}-müts^{ü},** he has begun to beat the woman, lit. by him the woman to be beaten has been taken (Gr.Gr. 116). But other tenses also of **hyon^{u}** are used in this sense, although not so frequently. Thus:—

Impve. Śiv. 540, 941, 1301, 1770 (all masc.). Fut. (masc.) Śiv. 1190, 1193, 1195, 1202, 1720; Rām. 23, 718, 719, 1773; fem. **karüñ^{ü} hĕn būl^{i},** they will begin to chirp (Śiv. 1721).

The past tenses naturally appear in various forms. Thus:— **hyot^{u},** subject not expressed, Śiv. 1197, 1327; subject in agent case, Śiv. 1118, 1200, 1223, 1300; Rām. 170, 239 (**timau wanun^{u} hyot^{u}**), 709 (**Lakshmanan grazun^{u} hyot^{u}**), 1333, 1636.

With suffixes of agent case, **hyotum lāyun nādāh,** I began to utter a call (Rām. 1720); **hyotum natsun,** I began to dance (L.V. 94); **wuchun hyot^{u}mas,** I began to look at it (L.V. 48); **hyotun,** he or she began, YZ. 249; Śiv. 1233, 1707; Rām. 336 (she began), 654 (**pariyĕ hyotun samāna trāwun,** the fairy began to cast off her ornaments), 1178, 1755; **wanun^{u} hyot^{u}nas,** he or she began to say to him or her (YZ. 249, 389); **wanun^{u} hyot^{u}nakh,** he or she began to say to them (YZ. 215, Rām. 270); **hyot^{u}nakh prān nērun,** their life began to depart (Rām. 1333); **hyotukh banāwun,** they began to make (Śiv. 960); **hyotukh pakun,** they began to march (H. x, 1); **hyot^{u}has wanāwun,** they began to sing his praises (Śiv. 960); **hĕtin vih-hih^{i} hāwàn^{i},** she began to show airs and graces (Rām. 332); **hĕtikh tāj sāràn^{i},** they began to collect the crowns (Rām. 1462).

The suff. is even used when the main verb is intransitive, and when, therefore, it cannot refer to the subject. Its presence here is, in fact, logically indefensible, and is due to false analogy with the construction with transitive verbs. Thus, **chĕtàn^{i} hĕtin kēsh,** hairs began to grow white (Śiv. 1704); **hĕts^{ü}nas yiñ^{ü} nẹ̈nd^{a}r,** sleep began to come to him (H. v, 6).

This verb is often used in nominal compounds such as:— **and hyon^{u},** to take the end, go through a thing from beginning to end (Śiv. 120) (conj. part. **and hĕth,** throughout, Śiv. 1206); **apoz^{u} hyon^{u} növ^{i},** to take untruth on the voice, to speak untruly (Rām. 1056); **awatār h.,** to take an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 1384); **bôr^{u} h.,** to take the burden, accept responsibility (Rām. 134); **dāg h.,** to become branded (Rām. 203, 387, 643, 1713, 1718); **dŏg h.,** to take a beating, to be drubbed (K.Pr. 59); **danḍa h.,** to take in compensation (H. v, 11); **gam h.,** to suffer woe, be full of sorrow (Rām. 1655); **gāsa h.,** to carry grass in token of submission, as if

to say 'I am thy cow', Rām. 96; **hĕs h.,** to seize the mind, compel attention (Śiv. 25); to captivate the senses (Śiv. 1453); **lādan hĕñᵘ,** to accept a favour (Rām. 1439); **jān hyonᵘ,** to take life, to kill (Śiv. 130, 680; Rām. 67, 310, 492, 913); **khūn h.,** to kill, to murder (Rām. 814, 837, 1075); **khabar hĕñᵘ,** to carry news (Rām. 560); **kala hyonᵘ,** to hold the head, to fondle (Rām. 269, 1129); to cut off the head, behead (Śiv. 739); **kirāyĕ h.,** to take on lease (Gr.M.); **mŏlⁱ hyonᵘ,** to buy (H. x, 14; K.Pr. 234; YZ. 120, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268); **mŏshᵉkh h.,** to smell (Gr.M., Rām. 617); **nāv h.,** to take a person's name, to utter it with reverence (Rām. 271); **pānas h.,** to take upon oneself, take responsibility for (Rām. 134, 502); **prān h.,** to take life, to kill (Śiv. 1387, Rām. 1238); **path h.,** to take a back seat, be defeated, be overcome (Śiv. 1237, 1246); to refrain from (Śiv. 1843); **rukhsath h.,** to take permission to depart, to take leave (Śiv. 694, 1167; H. xii, 10, 13; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678); **rath h.,** to take blood, to kill, murder (Rām. 1240); **samāgam h.,** to take a meeting, to meet; **hĕth samāgam,** having met, and also (with double meaning, see **hĕth** 2 and **hyotᵘ** 1) a friendly meeting (Śiv. 1848); **ʦhāl hĕñᵘ,** to take a leap (Rām. 561, 886); **ʦapⁱ hĕnⁱ,** to take bites, to bite (H. x, 7, of a snake); **wath hĕñᵘ,** to take the road, to go forth (Rām. 680, 1598); **yād h.,** to keep in memory, remember (H. xii, 17); **zāg hĕñᵘ,** to wait for, expect (Śiv. 272, 1382); **zima hyonᵘ,** to accept responsibility, admit (H. xii, 15); **zanm h.,** to take birth, be born (Śiv. 34); **zĕvi h.,** to take upon the tongue, to mention, to name, to mention so-and-so's name (K. 675, 1055); **zuv h.,** to take life, to kill (L.V. 54; Rām. 810, 858).

hĕna-bāna ह्यन-बान । सहनशीलता m. a vessel of patience, one who bears (praise and blame, good fortune and bad fortune, good treatment and bad treatment, etc.) with equanimity, one who takes all things easily, as they come. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । गृहीतदानव्यापारः** m.inf. giving or taking, barter, traffic; esp. borrowing and lending. **-hār -हार् । अवश्यक्रेयः** n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken; a thing which should certainly be bought (on account of its excellence, beauty, etc.); (of a man) one who takes others' abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity, one who is poor-spirited. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । सहनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a taker; one who accepts abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity; one who will accept a thing under pressure; a buyer, a purchaser. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **वद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be taken; to be taken prisoner, arrested (K.Pr. 81); to be involved in difficulties (K.Pr. 81), become entangled in some difficult or complicated business; to be engaged in some business (Gr.Gr. 169).

hĕnī ह्यनी । अवश्यग्राह्यः impers. fut. pass. part. e.g. what should certainly be taken, what one should certainly endeavour to get by prayers and entreaties.

hĕth ह्यथ् conj. part. having taken. Very often used with various adverbial meanings. Thus:—

(*a*) taking (so-and-so or such-and-such), having (so-and-so) as a companion, accompanied by (Śiv. 731, 800, 1100, 1101, 1108, 1311, *et passim*; Rām. 136, 205, 1110; H. viii, 9).

(*b*) together with, in company with (Śiv. 698, 1175, 1353, 1440, 1456, 1484, 1529, 1886; Rām. 49, 308, 693, 695, 793, 859; H. xii, 23, 25).

(*c*) together with, in addition to, and also (Śiv. 64, 201, 213, 368, 686).

(*d*) together with, including, plus (Śiv. 32, 369).

(*e*) other phrases are **gam hĕth,** having taken sorrow, i.e. sorrowfully (Rām. 1101); **sŏkh hĕth,** happily (Śiv. 1459); **ʦūrⁱ hĕth,** secretly (Rām. 659).

hĕth gaʦhun ह्यथ् गछुन् m.inf. having taken to go, to take away, carry off (= Hindī *lē jānā*) (K.Pr. 36 *hit*; Śiv. 53, 63, 705, 722, 1600, 1617–8, 1887; Rām. 398, 402, 406, 415, 469, 601, 746, 926, 1044, 1354; H. v, 1; vii, 3, etc.). **—jān —जान्** (Śiv. 316) or **—zuv ta jān —ज़ुव् त जान्** (Śiv. 191), adv. taking (life and) soul, with all one's heart and soul. **—sāthay sāth साथय् साथ्** adv. having (a person) always with one, being always accompanied by (so-and-so) (Śiv. 1552). **—pānas sūty —पानस् सूंत्य** (Śiv. 1672), **—sūty —सूंत्य्**, or (e.g. Rām. 1322) **—sūtin —सूंतिन्**, adv. having taken with (one), having with one, (going) along, and having (so-and-so) with one, accompanied by (YZ. 88; Śiv. 169, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1322–3, 1554–5, 1698, 1758). **—sūty sūty —सूंत्य् सूंत्य्** adv. taking (so-and-so) along with one (Śiv. 1154, 1445, 1581). **—ʦalun —छलुन् । अपहरणम्** m.inf. having taken to abscond, to plunder and carry off (L.V. 86). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. having taken to come, to bring (= Hindī *lē ānā*) (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 382, 694, 834, 943, 1120, 1144, 1464, 1631; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6, etc.).

hyot[u]-dyot[u] ह्यंतु-द्यंतु । **कन्यानुवृत्तिकसुदायः** m. taken and given (**dyot[u]** for **dyut[u]**), presents given to a bride and her relations on various Hindū festivals following a marriage. **-dyut[u]** -द्यितु । **ग्रहणदानव्यापारः** m. taken and given; taking and giving, trade, traffic, barter with any person (= Hindī *lēn-dēn*). **-mot[u]** -मंतु । **रोगाक्रान्तः, क्रीतः, प्रतिगृहीतः** (f. **hĕẗ[ü]-müẗ[ü]** ह्यंच्यू-मंच्यू), taken, accepted; taken by disease, gradually wasting away from sickness; taken by force; bought, purchased.

hyūn[u] ह्यून । **नीचः, हीनः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **hīnis** हीनिस्, abl. **hīni** हीनि; f. **hīñ[ü]** हीञ्यू), incomplete, deprived of, bereft of; in this sense common —°, cf. **anga-hyūn[u]**, maimed, p. 33*a*, l. 43 (Śiv. 749, 1309, 1738); low, vile, base, mean (by caste, quality, occupation, conduct, or the like); ugly (Śiv. 1640).

hĕyin ह्यिन्, see **hyon[u]**.

hyond[u] ह्यन्दु । **वर्णी** m. (f. **hĕnd[i]yön[ü]** ह्यन्दियांञ्यू, in the meaning of a female Hindū), a Hindū; in Kashmīr, a Hindū of the upper castes.

hyáng, hyéng in El. for **hĕng**, q.v.

hyēr, i.q. **hēr**, q.v.

hyor[u] ह्यर् or **hyur[u]** 1 ह्युर् । **उपरि** adv. up, above, on the top (K.Pr. 43); upwards (Śiv. 61, 847); cf. **hyūr[u]** and **hēr**. **-bŏn** -व्वन् or **bŏn ta hyor[u]** व्वन् त ह्यर् । **ऊर्ध्वाधः** adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **bŏna-hyor[u]**, p. 110*b*, l. 15, and **hēri bŏn** and **hyūr[u]-bŏn**, s.v. **hyūr[u]**. **-bŏn gaẗshun** -व्वन् गक्युन् । **निम्नोन्नततापातः** m.inf. to become up and down; to suffer vicissitudes. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount, go up (Rām. 280; K. 74, 233), e.g. upstairs (H. iii, 2, 9) or up stream (H. xii, 6); **hyor[u] hyor[u] khasun**, to rise gradually upwards (K. 70). **-kun** -कुन् । **उपरि भागे** adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161, Rām. 1416), at the top, near the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyūr[u]-kun**.

hĕri-hyor[u] ह्यरि-ह्यर् । **अत्यूर्ध्वम्** adv. above the top, extremely high, highest of all. **-kani** -कनि or **-kanĕn** -कन्यन । **उपरिभागे** adv. at the top, on the height. **-kanyuk[u]** -कन्युकु । **उपरितनभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic[ü]** -कनिच्यू), of or belonging to (something) on the top.

hyur[u] 2 ह्युर् । **कण्ठनाडिका** m. the gullet, the throat. L.V. 57 spells this word **hyud[u]**.

hir[i]-gŏgul ह्यरि-ग्वगुल् । **कण्ठगोलः** m. Adam's apple, the apple of the throat (El. *hirigogul*). **-mŏnḍ[ü]** -म्वंड्यू । **कण्ठगोलः** f., id. **-woṭ[u]** -व्वंटु । **फलान्तरकोशः** m. the sheathe or integument of a fruit seed. **-wüṭ[ü]** -व्वंट्यू । **कण्ठगोलमूलम्** f. the base of Adam's apple.

hiri khasun ह्यरि खसुन् । **वाचि प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to mount on the throat; hence, to become a subject of conversation. —**phiri khārun** —फ्यरि खारुन् । **असकृद्वाग्विषय आरोपणम्** m.inf. (in conversation) purposely to return over and over again to the same subject (e.g. owing to affection or jealousy). —**phiri khasun** —फ्यरि खसुन् । **असकृद्वाग्विषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the subject of conversation over and over again. —**wasun** —वसुन् । **यथेष्टानुकूलीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down the throat, to be swallowed; met. pleasantly to suit a person's requirements (of something obtained after search). —**woth[u]** —व्वथु । **यथेष्टानुकूलीभूतः** adj. (f. —**wüẗh[ü]** —व्वंक्यू), gone down the throat, swallowed; met. (of something obtained after search) pleasantly suited to one's requirements.

hyūr[u] ह्यूर् । **ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. (abl. **hēri** हेरि 3, for 1, see **hēr**, for 2, see **hīr[ü]**), up, above; upwards (Rām. 922); cf. **hyor[u]** and **hēr**. **-bŏn** -व्वन् । **ऊर्ध्वाधः, निम्नोन्नतत्वम्** m. upness and downness, vicissitudes; as adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **hyor[u]-bŏn**, s.v. **hyor[u]**, and **hēri-bŏn**, bel. **-kun** -कुन् । **उपरिपार्श्वे** adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161); at the top, on the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyor[u]-kun**.

hēri-bŏn हेरि-व्वन् । **ऊर्ध्वाधः** adv. up and down, above and below (Śiv. 1412), from top to bottom; cf. **hyŏr[u]-bŏn**, s.v. **hyor[u]**, and **hyūr[u]-bŏn**, ab. **-kani** -कनि adv. above; upstairs. **-kanyuk[u]** -कन्युकु । **ऊर्ध्वभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic[ü]** -कनिच्यू), of or belonging to above or upstairs; hence, of or belonging to any place higher than some other place with which comparison is made.

hyot[u] 1 ह्यंतु । **हितः** adj. (f. **hĕẗ[ü]** 1 ह्यंच्यू), friendly, affectionate, kind; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, convenient (L.V. 61); cf. **hĕth** 2. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **प्रशस्तफलाव्यक्तिः** m.inf. to turn out friendly; to become salutary, profitable, to have beneficial results (whether expected or not). —**wanun** —वनुन् । **हितनियोगः** m.inf. friendly and good advice.

hĕẗ[ü] kath karüñ[ü] ह्यंच्यू कथ् करंञ्यू । **प्रशंसनम्** f.inf. to make a kind word, to put in a good word (esp. for some absent person).

hyot[u] 2 ह्यंतु । **संग्रहणीयः** adj. (f. **hĕẗ[ü]** 2 ह्यंच्यू), (properly 1 p.p. of **hyon[u]**, q.v.) (in business, or the like) the amount to be collected, the amount (originally taken, and now) due.

hyot[u] 3 ह्यंतु, see **hyon[u]**.

hayāth حیات f. life (El. gives *hyáti*).

hĕy[i]tan ह्यितन्, **hĕy[i]taw** ह्यितव्, see **hyon[u]**.

hyuvᵘ ह्युव् । तुल्यः adj. (f. **hivᵘ ह्यिव्**), like, i.q. **hyuhᵘ**, q.v. [The following examples, taken from Śiv., are arranged on the same principle as in the art. **hyuhᵘ**], like; alike (of several things compared) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 1230, 1231, 1298).

Governing nom. **ôṭᵘ hyuvᵘ**, like flour (Śiv. 1828); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 1292); **prabāth h.**, like the dawn (Śiv. 1641); **poshᵘ h.**, like a brute (Śiv. 1900).

Governing dat. **asĕ hyuvᵘ**, like us (Śiv. 1723); **tsĕ h.**, like thee (Śiv. 1067); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 1373); **razi h.**, like a rope (Śiv. 1818).

Governing dat. and gen. **tŏhĕ** (dat.) **sônᵘ** (gen.) **hyuvᵘ**, like you (and) us (Śiv. 1447). Cf. **cyônᵘ hyuhᵘ**, s.v. **hyuhᵘ**.

hĕyiw ह्यियिव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyāwun ह्यावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyôwᵘ ह्योवु**), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonᵘ**, q.v.; i.q. **hĕwanāwun**, q.v.

haz हज़् or **hàzⁱ हज़ि** interj. used by Musalmāns in addressing a superior (literally, Saint!) (L. 279; W. 100, 101; H. v, 9).

hĕzi ह्यज़ि, see **hyonᵘ**.

hōz होज़् حوض । जलशालिका m. a reservoir, cistern, pond, pool, tank, vat, trough, basin of a fountain.

hōza होज़ । पात्रविशेषः m. a large vessel or cistern for collecting water (usually of metal).

hŏzᵘ ह्ऊज़ू, see **hṛ̆dᵘ**.

hĕzihē ह्यज़िहे, see **hyonᵘ**.

hazᵃl हज़्ल् هزل । कुत्सा m. jesting; a jest, joke; buffoonery; nonsensical talk; obscene language; in Kāshmīrī, angry blame or censure.

hazīmath هزیمت m. (sg. dat. **hazīmatas हज़ीमतस्**), rout, defeat. **—khyonᵘ —ख्यनु** m.inf. to be routed, to be defeated (Rām. 916, 1400).

hazurᵘ हज़ुरु । धृष्टस्वभावः adj. (f. **hazᵘrᵘ हज़्रू** or **hazürᵘ हज़ूरू**), impudent, insolent (esp. of a child or youth). **hazürᵘ guzürᵘ ta bāzürᵘ हज़ूरू गुज़ूरू त बाज़ूरू । धृष्टनिर्लज्जस्वतन्त्रवृत्तिः** f. a young woman who is impertinent, immodest, and who goes her own gait.

hŏzar ह्ऊज़र् । निर्व्यञ्जनता m. (of food) dryness, want of gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipidity; (of conversation, etc.) dryness, insipidity, want of affection; (of a task, journey, or the like) uselessness, want of object. Cf. **hṛ̆dᵘ**.

hözir حاضر adj. c.g. present in attendance, at hand (K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 696); in attendance (in a court, or the like) (Gr.M., Śiv. 676).

hözirī حاضری f. attendance (in a court of justice, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 698).

huzūr حضور m. presence, the royal presence; the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj. Your Highness, (politely) Sir! (Gr.M.).

huzūrī حضوری adj. c.g. of or belonging to the presence. **—nōkar —नोकर्** m. a personal servant (H. viii, 5).

hazrath حضرت f. (sg. dat. **hazrüthᵘ हज़्रूत्हु**), presence; dignity; a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, Your Majesty (El.; H. iv, 2, etc.; vi, 8, 10, etc.). **-bal -वल्** m. the most popular of all the Musalmān shrines in the Kashmīr Valley; said to be built over the remains of the miracle-working Pīr Dastagīr Sāḥib, and to contain a hair of Muhammad's beard. In Phākh Pargana (El. and RT.Tr. II, 457).

j ज् ج. The eighth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is also the eighth consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and is the seventh consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, something like an English *j*, but is rather more dental, i.e. the place of contact between the tongue and the palate is slightly nearer the teeth than is the case in English. In schools, its name is **zày^{i} zö ज़यि ज़ा**.

The Sanskrit aspirate *jha* **झ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the *jh* **झ्** is, subject to the remarks below, represented by **j ज्**. Thus, the Hindī *jhamak* **झमक**, brilliancy, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jamak(h) जमख्**. Sometimes the *jh* **झ्** is retained in writing. Thus, in El., the word **jan**, a clang, is written *jhan*, as in Hindī, but this in no way affects the pronunciation. In the present work **j** will always be written, and **jh** never, in transliterating Kāshmīrī words, even when an affected purism induces a scribe to write **झ्** in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. It must, however, be remarked that, so far as the present writer's experience is concerned, he has never come across any instance of the use of this letter, even in the case of borrowed words.

As already remarked, the Kāshmīrī **j ज्** is rather more dental than the corresponding English letter. This makes it easy to change it into the dental sonant sibilant **z ज़्**, and the change is very common, although, so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, subject to no definite rule. Sometimes the two letters are optionally interchangeable, as in the case of the Persian word *juzw* جزو, a quire, which, when borrowed by Kāshmīrī, takes the form **juz^{a}wa जुज़्व** or **juj^{a}wa जुज्व**. At other times the use of **j ज्** or **z ज़्** indicates variant meanings of the same word, as in the case of **juv जुव्**, a suffix of respect, and **zuv ज़ुव्**, life, both of which native authorities connect with the Sanskrit word *jīva-* **जीव-**. As a rule, however, in words borrowed from other languages, such as Persian, which possess both *j* and *z*, the custom of the original language is followed, as in Persian *jārī* جاري, running, Kāshmīrī **jörī जारी**; Persian *zabān* زبان, language, Kāshmīrī **zabān ज़बान्**. There are, nevertheless, exceptions even to this, as in the case of **juz^{a}wa** or **juj^{a}wa** above mentioned, or in the case of the Persian *ziyāda* زیادہ more, which becomes **jyāda ज्याद्** in Kāshmīrī. In pure Kāshmīrī words the nearest approach to a rule is that when an original **j ज्** is followed by **y य्** it is not changed to **z ज़्**. To Kāshmīrī ears every **j ज्** has a *y*-sound inherent in it, and it follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under **ज़्** when it represents **z**, but, on the contrary, represent the *j*-sound by **jy ज्य्**. Others, again, make no distinction in writing between the two sounds, representing both by **ज्**. There are thus three systems of writing this pair of sounds, viz. :—

	1.	2.	3.
j	ज्	ज्य्	ज्
z	ज्	ज्	ज़्

The third system is that followed in this dictionary; but, as the second system is also in very general use, all important words will also be given with the spelling of that system, with cross-references to the spelling according to the third system. Thus, the word **jörī जारी** جاري, running, will be found in its proper place in alphabetical order; but, as the word is often written and pronounced **jyörī ज्यारी**, that word is also given in its proper place, with a cross-reference to **jörī**.

So strongly is the *y*-sound heard by Kāshmīrīs in the letter **j ज्**, that **ja ज** is usually pronounced **jĕ ज्य**, **ya य** following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **jangul जंगुल्**, a forest, is commonly written and pronounced **jĕngul ज्यंगुल्**, and the borrowed Arabic word *jald* جلد is pronounced by some **jal^{a}d जल्द्** and by others **jĕl^{a}d ज्यल्द्**. Conversely, an original **jy ज्य्** may be represented by **j ज्** or even **z ज़्**. Thus, the Sanskrit *jyōtiṣa-* **ज्योतिष-**, an astronomer, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jūtish जूतिश्** or even **zūtish ज़ूतिश्**, as well as by **jyūtish ज्यूतिश्**, the former being the usual spelling, although the latter, from a Paṇḍit's point of view, is etymologically more correct.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j**.

As has already been said, the Sanskrit or Hindī *jh* झ is represented in Kāshmīrī by **j** ज्. This **j** ज्, like an original **j** ज्, is also liable to be changed to **z** ज़्. Thus, the Sanskrit *budhyatē* बुध्यते, Prakrit *bujjhaï* बुज्झइ, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bōzi** वोज़ि, he will hear.

It thus follows that, if a word beginning with **jĕ** or **jy** is not found in this dictionary, it should be looked up under **ja** or **j** respectively, and vice versa. Moreover, as **j** ज् and **z** ज़् are sometimes interchangeable, if a word is not found under **j** it should be looked up under **z**, and vice versa.

jā जा or **jyā** ज्या جا or (H. ii, 4 ; x, 12) **jāh** जाह or (Śiv. 203, Rām. 573) **jyāh** ज्याह f. i.q. **jāy**, q.v., a place. **yĕkh jyā** यख् ज्या یک جا adv. in one place, together (Śiv. 905, H. as ab.) ; so, **ba yĕkh jā** व यख् जा بیک جا, id. (Rām. 573, 1685) ; **jyā-ba-jyā** ज्या-व-ज्या جابجا adv. here and there, everywhere (Śiv. 725). Cf. **bē-jā.**

jai जै m. victory ; hence, a cry of victory, the cry 'may there be victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 92, 915), as interj. victory ! (Śiv. 1896). **jai-jai** जै-जै interj. victory (to so-and-so) ! (Śiv. 159, 188, 685, etc.). **jai-jai-kār** जै-जै-कार् m. making the cry of victory, the cry of 'victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 5, 65, 1160, etc.). Cf. **jay.**

jāī, see **jāy.**

jī जी m. (sg. dat. **jiyĕs** जियस्), a suff. of respect, i.q. **juv** and **jiy,** q.v. This is the Hindī form of the word, and is probably borrowed from India proper. Cf. **brahmā-jī,** p. 121*a*, l. 38. It is sometimes added directly to the noun, as in **bābā-jī** (Śiv. 555), **nārad-jī** (Śiv. 639), **shivanāth-jī** (Śiv. 131), **vishn-jī** (Śiv. 1357), and sometimes to an obl. form, as in **krushna-jī** (Śiv. 110), **narasimha-jī** (Śiv. 857) ; **shiva-jī** (Śiv. 516).

jab 1 जब् । **गवादिपशुसमूहः** m. a herd of cattle.

jaba-wôl^{u} जब-वोलु । **गवादिपशुधनवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a herd-owner, esp. an owner of great herds.

jab 2 जब् m. a kind of grass, good for cattle-fodder (L. 70, 359).

jaba جبہ m. an outer robe or long cloth coat or gown (of any colour), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist ; a coat of mail, any coat of defence. **jaba-jāma** जब-जाम or **jĕba-jyāma** ज्यब-ज्याम جبہ جامہ । **कञ्चुकः** m. a coat of mail (in Kashmīr composed of rings locally made) (El. also *jabajáca*) (Rām. 919, 979 ; K. 556, 557).

jabīn جبین m. the forehead (El., YZ. 9).

jab^{a}rūth जब्रूथ جبروت m. (sg. dat. **jab^{a}rūtas** जब्रूतस्), omnipotence ; might, power, prowess (Rām. 742, 923, 1340).

jāch जाँच् । **अववोधः** m. (sg. dat. **jācas** जाँचस्), knowledge of some art or science.

jŏch^{u} ज्वछु or **joch^{u}** जछु । **कुत्सितवेशः, अशोभनः** adj. (f. **jŏch^{ü}** ज्वचू or **jüch^{ü}** जछू), a shabbily dressed person, a male sloven ; one whose actions are slovenly or ungraceful, a clumsy fellow, a lout.

jachyōv जछ्योव्, see **jakhun.**

jad जद् جد । **प्रपितामहः** m. an ancestor ; (in Kāshmīrī) a great-grandfather, the grandfather of one's father or of one's mother.

jada-buḍ^{i}-bab जद-बुडि-बब् । **वृद्धप्रपितामहः** m. a great-great-grandfather on the side of either parent.

jādū جادو, (Rām. 814) **jādŏh** जादुह, (Rām. 873) **jyādō** ज्यादो or (Rām. 901) **jyādōh** ज्यादोह् m. magic, enchantment, charm, conjuring. Cf. **jôd.**

jôd जोद् (= جادو) । **छत्या** m. a malevolent charm, an evil spell (Rām. 869, **jyôdāh,** with suff. of indef. art.). **-gar** -गर् or (Rām. 866) **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् । **अभिचारज्ञत्** m. one who knows how to cast such spells, a wizard.

judā जुदा جدا or (H. vii, 16) **judāh** जुदाह adj. e.g. separated, apart (YZ. 191, Rām. 1304) ; separate, distinct ; apart (from), free (from), void (of) (Rām. 1055) ; apart, broken in two, split apart, split open (Rām. 1709). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go apart, become separated (H. vii, 16). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to separate (El.).

jadād जदाद् (cf. جد and اجداد) । **पूर्वतरपुरुषः** m. a distant ancestor, further back even than a great-great-grandfather. Cf. **jad.**

jādūgar جادوگر (YZ. 44), **jôdugār** जोदुगार्, or **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् (Rām. 866), i.q. **jôd-gar,** s.v. **jôd.**

judāh जुदाह, i.q. **judā,** q.v.

jadöj^{i} जदोजि । **अतिलुब्धा, नीचभिक्षुकी** f. a mean and importunate beggar woman, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied ; a woman whose conduct is that of such a beggar ; see **jadāl.**

jadal जदल् (cf. **jadwal**), a ruled line (round a page), a marginal line. **-püṭ^{u}** -पटू । **रेखाङ्कनपट्टिका** f. a rule, consisting of a wooden or pasteboard board provided with threads on which the paper is pressed, and thus becomes ruled.

jadāl जदाल् । **अतिलुब्धः, नीचभिक्षुकः** m. (the f. is **jadöj^{i},** q.v.), a mean and importunate beggar, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied (Śiv. 1246) ; a man whose conduct is that of such a beggar. **-küṭ^{ü}**

-kaṭū -कटू । नीचलुब्धकन्या f. the girl-daughter of such a beggar. -kaṭh -कठ । नीचलुब्धबालकः m. a boy-son of such a beggar, a beggar's brat; a boy who himself habitually acts as such a beggar.

jadālgī जदाल्गी । अतिहठिवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mean, greedy, and importunate beggar; conduct such as that.

jadölil जदॉलिल् । अतिलुब्धत्वम् f. covetousness accompanied by meanness and importunity.

jadur[u] **जदुरु** । शाकादुच्छिष्टम् m. the refuse part of vegetables, cabbage-stalks, or the like.

jadwal जद्वल् جدول । परितश्चिह्नणम् m. the making of a ruled line or ruled border (round a page), ruling a marginal line (cf. **jadal**). -kalam -कलम् । रेखात्मचिह्नलेखनी m. a pen for ruling or making marginal lines, an etching pen, the English crow quill, or the like.

judöy[i] **जुदॉयि** جدائی f. separation, parting (K.Pr. 231; YZ. 142, 557; Rām. 1026; H. vii, 16); absence; estrangement, discord (Rām. 1616).

jafākār جفاکار, see **japhākār.**

jag 1 जग् or **jĕg ज्यग्** । यज्ञः m. a sacrifice, a sacrificial ceremony (Śiv. 74, 311, 392, 861; Rām. 79, 80, 1140, 1320, 1675, 1699, 1700; K. 305, 371, 402, etc.); esp. a joint general sacrifice to ward off or counteract some public calamity; a harvest home (El.).

jaga-yüz[ü]**man जग-यंज़ूमन्** । नियतयजमानः m. (his wife is **jaga-yüz**[ü]**man-bāy जग-यंज़ूमन्-वाय्**), the head person in whose name such a sacrifice is conducted on behalf of the others, usually one of the largest contributors to the cost.

jag 2 जग् । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **jaga 1 जग**), N. of a certain bird, a kind of swan of a pale yellow colour.

jaga 2 जग in **jaga-phamb जग-फम्ब्** । पुराणतूलः m. old cotton wadding which has been used for padded clothing, for padded caps, or the like.

jaga 3 जग, see **jog**[u].

jēgā जेगा جیغا m. an ornament worn on the turban, consisting of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad, embroidered, ornamented with precious stones, and bearing an almond-shaped gold plate; cf. **bombur-par**, p. 108*a*, l. 31. See L. 375 for particulars as to the spread of imitations of the shape of the **jēgā** in the pattern of shawls and carpets (Rām. 1457).

jog (? spelling) m. a lazy fellow (K.Pr. 125).

jōgī जोगी (Śiv. 206), i.q. **jūg**[i], q.v.

jog[u] **जंगु** । बाधा m. impeding or stopping another's work by conspiring or uniting with others for this purpose. —milawun —मिलवुन् । अन्तरायविधानम् m.inf. (of a number of people collected together) deliberately to stop some work, so as to prevent its accomplishment —shunun —क्षुनुन् । अन्तरायकरणम् m.inf. violently, or by robbery, or the like, to stop another's work.

jaga-bog[u] **जग-वंगु** । विरोधनम् m. deliberately to stop another person when speaking, or the like, to interrupt and stop a conversation.

juga (? spelling) in **juga juga,** dancing (a bird or similar object) up and down (e.g. on the hand) (K.Pr. 37).

jūg[i] **जूगि** । योगी m. (sg. voc. **jōgi जोगि**, Rām. 1778; pl. dat. **jōgĕn जोग्यन्**, Rām. 73, 784, 1735), a kind of Hindū ascetic, a Yōgī, esp. a member of the *kan-phaṭā* or 'split-eared' Yōgīs (Śiv. 206, 528, 529, 588, etc.; Rām. 96, 1134). -pāthchāh -पाथ्छाह (= یوگ بادشاد) । ओषधिविशेषः m. 'the King of Yōgīs,' N. of a certain thorny creeper growing on the lower slopes of the hills. In medicine it is used as an antiphlogistic (L. 76). -pöth[a]r -पॉथर् । योगिवेशनाट्यम् m. the Yōgī character—one of the stock characters in a theatrical performance. -pāwur[u] -पावुरु । योगिपादुका m. a Yōgī's slipper, a magic slipper, by wearing which a Yōgī is supposed to go from place to place through the air.

jugiñ जुगिञ् । भूषणविशेषः f. a triangular gold ornament studded with jewels worn by women on each side of the forehead.

jagur[u] **जगुरु** । विघ्नकरणशीलः m. one who, out of pure perversity, attacks others and stops their work.

jāgur[u] **1 जागुरु** । हठविधानम् m. pretended obstinacy or determination (e.g. such as is displayed by natives of Kashmīr when bargaining, their arms flung violently about and saying that they will never, never, consent to pay or receive such a price,—all this being merely part of the ordinary procedure preliminary to an agreement).

jāgur[u] **2 जागुरु** । असद्धठी m. one who exhibits such sham obstinacy as that described under **jāgur**[u] **1.**

jigar जिगर् جگر m. the liver; looked upon as the seat of the affections, equivalent to the English heart (YZ. 140; Śiv. 329, 1005). —dazun —दज़ुन् m.inf. the liver to burn or to be inflamed, to be heart-broken (YZ. 298, 514). —gālun —गालुन् m.inf. to cause one's liver to melt, to show affectionate service (to = **path**) (Rām. 192). -gōshĕ جگرگوشه m. a lobe of the liver; met. one dear or beloved, a darling (YZ. 152). -trāsh -त्राश् جگرتراش ? m. cutting of the liver, the liver being cut to pieces, rending of the heart (Rām. 1539).

jagargōṭh जगर्गोठ् । भङ्गा f. (sg. dat. **jagargōṭi जगर्गोटि**), N. of a kind of **bhang**; see **banga.**

jugath जुगथ् । अतिलाभः m. (sg. dat. **jugatas जुगतस्**), gain, esp. sudden and unexpected gain of wealth without exertion, a valuable windfall.

jigari, see **dönᵘ.**

jögīr جاگیر m. land granted rent-free or revenue-free in perpetuity (L. 305). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf. to extract a *jögīr*, i.e. to make a grant of land rent- or revenue-free (K.Pr. 33).

jāh 1 जाह्, see **jā.**

jāh 2 جاه m. dignity, rank, high position, esp. in the Persian phrase **māl o jāh,** wealth and dignity (YZ. 233, 401).

jahᵃl جہل m. ignorance, foolishness; foolish or senseless disputation, a war of words (K.Pr. 183). Cf. **jahal.**

jahal जहल् m. anger, rage (Rām. 828, 1374, 1377, 1406, 1418, 1453). Cf. **jahᵃl.**

jahāl जहाल् । क्रोधयुक्तहठः m. angry obstinacy or persistence (esp. in quarrels).

jöhil جاهل adj. c.g. ignorant, illiterate (Gr.M.); an ignorant fool (K.Pr. 46).

jahām जहाम् m. N. of a village in Kashmīr famous for the tobacco grown there (K.Pr. 86).

jahān जहान् جہان or (Śiv. 919) **jĕhān ज्यहान्** m. the world (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 86, 107, 173, 260, 263; W. 132; Śiv. 1153; Rām. 281, 320, 587, 714, etc.).

jahannam جہنم m. Gehenna, Hell (K.Pr. 34).

jahāza जहाज़ (=جہاز) । **पोतः** m. a ship; the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । नियामकः** m. a sailor (esp. in a sea-going ship).

jajā phijāh जजा फिजाह् (? =جزا فزا 'reward-increase') । **खेदपूर्वकातिप्रार्थनम्** m. lamentable entreaty, pitifully begging for something. The affiliation of this word is doubtful. If the Persian equivalent suggested above is correct, they would be the cry of a beggar, that the granting of his request would bring abundance of reward.

jajīrᵘ जजीरू । धूमपानयन्त्रम् f. a kind of hookah, or native pipe for smoking tobacco through water, a hubble-bubble (El. *jajir*) (K.Pr. 61). **—tulanwôlᵘ —तुलन्वोलु** m. a pipe-bearer (El.).

jajīri-gaṭh जजीरि-गठ् । धूमपानयन्त्रमध्यभागः m. (sg. dat. **-gaṭas -गटस्**), the upright stem of a hookah, issuing out of the water-receptacle; cf. **gaṭh 2.** **-ṭang -टंग्** m. N. of a kind of pear (L. 350*n*). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । धूमपानयन्त्रजलम्** m. the water of a hookah, through which the tobacco-smoke passes. It is used medicinally as a lotion for burns.

jujᵃwa जुज्व or **juzᵃwa जुज़्व** (=جزو) । **पत्रसमूहः** m. a part or section of a book consisting of a fixed number (e.g. eight) of leaves; a quire (of paper); a printer's sheet.

jakh-jakh जख्-जख् । वृथाजल्पनम् m. prating, jawing, with the object of urging another.

jakhun जखुन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jokhᵘ जंखु**, 2 p.p. **jachyōv जछ्योव्**. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously. Cf. **jūrun.**

jakharbam जखर्बम् । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, esp. that caused by a number of children, accompanied by the sound of blows or slaps on the various limbs.

jakhawunᵘ जखवुनु । कार्मः n.ag. (f. **jakhawünᵘ जखवंञू**), a zealous worker.

jal 1 जल् جل । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain small bird with a sweet voice, ? a lark. It is kept as a pet (Śiv. 181).

jal 2 जल् or **jĕl ज्यल्** (=جلد) । **शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, speedily (Śiv. 478, 1286; H. vi, 16). **-jal -जल् । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, very speedily (Śiv. 971).

jāl जाल् جعل । **लेखकूटः** m. a written counterfeit, a forgery.

jēl 1 जेल् m. a prison, a jail (the English word) (K.Pr. 245).

jēl 2 जेल् ? m. a row, string, line; a chain (Rām. 16).

jilⁱ जिलि (=جل) । **अश्वाघास्तरणम्** f. the large carpet-like body-cloth of a horse, elephant, or the like, a horse-cloth, housings. Cf. **julⁱ.**

jōla जोल । ज्वरविशेषः m. a fever resulting from chill, characterized by inward burning and outward chill (horses are specially liable to it). **—gaṭshun —गठ्शुन् । ज्वरोद्गमः** m.inf. an attack of such fever to come on.

jölⁱ जालि । जालात्मपटः f. network; lace, bobbinet; a lattice, grating, trellis-work.

julⁱ जुलि (=جُل) । **अश्वकम्बलः** f. a horse-blanket. Cf. **jilⁱ.**

jūlⁱ जूलि । वस्त्रमयपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **jōlĕ जोल्य**), a bag, sack, pouch, wallet; esp. a beggar's wallet. **—ṭshunüñᵘ —छुनंञू । भिक्षार्थं पर्यटनम्** f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jambēl ṭshunüñᵘ**, s.v. **jambēl.**

jilb जिल्ब् or **jilⁱb जिलिब्** (? جلب) f. a horse's flank [**drāv jilbi,** he went out to (stand in attendance by) the horse's flank (K. 29)]. **jilⁱbi pakun जिलिबि पकुन्** m.inf. to go by the flank, to curvet (of a horse) (K. 1008). Cf. **jilav.**

jŏlāba ज्वलाब جلاب । **विरेकसद्दौषधं च** m. a purgative diarrhœa.

jald or **jal^{a}d जल्द** or **jĕl^{a}d ज्यल्द** جلد adv. quickly (El., K.Pr. 3, 157; Śiv. 356, 661; Rām. 718, 770, 1078, 1382; H. xii, 15, 23, 24). **jald-jald pahān जल्द-जल्द पहान्** or **jald pahān जल्द पहान्** adv. quickly (El.). Cf. **jal 2.**

jaldī जल्दी جلدي f. quickness, speed; haste, hurry. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्** f.inf. to make speed, to hurry (Śiv. 799).

jil^{a}d जिल्द । पुस्तकवन्धः m. (sg. dat. **jildas जिल्दस्**), the skin; hide, leather; binding of a book; a book; a volume of a book (Gr.M.); (regarding the gend. of this word, which is f. in Hindī, see W. 18). **-gor^{u} -गर् । पुस्तकवन्धनशिल्पी** m. a bookbinder (W. 111).

jalgōza जल्गोज़ جلغوز **। फलविशेषः** m. a kind of nut resembling a pistachio. It is much esteemed as a dainty.

jālakh-dūz जालख्-दूज़ । पटचित्रणकारः m. an embroiderer; a maker of saddle-cloths and rugs (El.).

julm or **jul^{a}m** ظلم m. tyranny, violent injustice (Gr.M.).

jalandar जलंदर् m. dropsy (Gr.M.).

jālāra जालार । वस्त्रदशाविशेषः m. a kind of fringe on a woollen garment or shawl, woven or netted in a fancy pattern.

jalus (? spelling and gend.) a tax levied on a village on account of expenses of English visitors (L. 415).

jalwa جلوه m. manifestation; splendour, lustre, effulgence, glory. With emph. **y jalŏy** (H. vi, 17). **—dyun^{u} —दिन्** m.inf. to give forth glory, to manifest oneself in glory (H. vi, 7).

jalāv जलाव् or **jĕlāv ज्यलाव् । तेज औज्ज्वल्यम्** m. blazing (cf. **ālav**); brilliancy, effulgence; flame, blaze, burning of fire (Rām. 1578, 1582, 1613; K. 884); met. brilliancy of character, gloriousness, glory; dignity, dignified appearance (K.Pr. 261). **—dyun^{u} —दिन् । तेजस औज्ज्वल्यविधानम्** m.inf. to give effulgence or glory (e.g. to a jewel by polishing, to a person by conferring honour, to a business by making it prosper).

jilav जिलव् (? جلو or جلاب), f. in **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्** f.inf. tightly to squeeze a horse's flanks between the heels when riding him (K. 381). Cf. **jilb.**

jalŏy जल्वय्, see **jalwa.**

jam जम् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain dangerous internal disease, said to be due to blood-disorder. It is either pneumonia or congestion of the lungs, both of which are called by the same name.

jām جام m. a goblet, bowl, cup (El.).

jāma-khôs^{u} जाम-खोस् m. a large bowl (El.).

jama जम or **jĕma ज्यम**, i.q. **jamā**, q.v. **—thawun —थवुन** m.inf. to make a collection, to pile up, to heap up (Śiv. 1302). **—yun^{u} —यिन्** m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 797).

jamā جمع **jĕmā ज्यमा** or (Rām. 142) **jamāh जमाह्** or (Rām. 690, 820, 1130) **jĕmāh ज्यमाह्** m. a collection, congregation; amount, sum total, whole, total (of a whole) (Gr.M.); capital, principal; collection, savings (Gr.M.); the land-tax, the Government demand, land revenue, **takrörī jamā** (تکراري جمع), an item of revenue charged against a village, but disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go together, to gather, to assemble, collect (Rām. 1130). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to collect, accumulate, amass (K.Pr. 246); to add up, add together; to save, store up, lay by (K.Pr. 255, W. 22); to add to a sum already there, to deposit (money in a bank, or the like) (Gr.M.); to credit, to carry to credit in an account. **—sapanun —सपनुन्** m.inf. to become assembled, to assemble (Rām. 142, 820). **—yun^{u} —यिन्** m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 363, 690, 1130).

jāma जाम جامه or **jyāma ज्याम । वस्त्रविशेषः** m. a garment, robe, gown, vest (YZ. 19, 233, 458, 536; Śiv. 58, 98, 179, 281, 344, 789, etc.; Rām. 39, 119, 156, etc.; K. 421; H. x, 9); a long gown (having from eleven to thirty breadths of cloth in the skirt, which at the upper part is folded into innumerable plaits. The body-part, being double-breasted, is tied in two places at each side). **-kan -कन् جامکن । कोष्ठविशेषः** m. N. of a room adorned with pictures, and the like, found in the houses of the rich. It is properly a room adjoining a bath in which people change their clothes. **-takta -तक्त تخته جامه । पट्टविशेषः** m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth; i.q. **jāwār,** q.v. Cf. **jāmawār.**

jom^{u} जंमु । देशविशेषः m. N. of the country of Jamū (Jummoo), lying to the south-east of the Kashmīr valley.

jàm^{i}-wāla जंमि-वाल । जम्बूदेशभवः adj. e.g. born or produced in Jamū.

jumā جمعه m. Friday (amongst Musalmāns) (W. 106), i.q. **jumāh.**

jambēl जम्बेल् or **jamēl जमेल् । चर्मस्यूतिः** f. a leather-bag or wallet; a beggar's wallet (of cloth or any other material). **—shunüñ^{ü} —छ्नंञ्** । **भिक्षणम्** f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jūl^{i} shunüñ^{ü}**, s.v. **jūl^{i}.**

jāmbar जाम्बर् । सामर्थ्यम् m. (in exchanging, bartering, conversation, etc.) adequacy, suitableness, fitness, being entitled to.

jumbish जुम्बिश جنبش । **अल्पमात्रा** f. motion, movement; in Kāshmīrī, a small piece, a bit, of any inanimate object. Cf. **jimish.**

jambāsi, jāmbāz जांबाज़, see **trēl.**

jamāh जमाह, **jĕmāh** ज्यमाह, see **jamā.**

jumāh जुमाह جمعه । **शुक्रवासरः** m. 'the day of the congregation', Friday (on which day Musalmāns assemble to pray at the great mosque). Cf. **jumā.**

jamjam जमजम । **ज्वालाज्वालि** m. the flare or blazing up of burning straw, or the like. —**hyon**^{u} —**ह्यंनु** । **ज्वालात्माग्निदाहोद्भवः** m.inf. a sudden flare or blazing conflagration to take place. **-mālā** -माला । **पङ्क्तिगे ज्वालाज्वालि** f. a flaring line of fire. Cf. **jĕnjĕm.**

jumka जुम्क । **कर्णभूषणम्** m. the bell-shaped pendant of an earring; an earring with one or more of these pendants (K.Pr. 153). **-bŏlī** -बॉली । **कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m. an earring adorned with pendants. **-hor**^{u} -हॅरु । **कर्णिकायुग्मम्** m.a pair of earrings with pendants. **-kan** -कन् । **एकमात्रं कर्णभूषणम्** m.a single one of such earrings.

jamakh जमख् । **कान्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **jamaki** जमकि), radiance, lustre, sparkle, glitter, refulgence.

jāma-kan جامكن, see **jāma.**

jamēl जमेल् । **स्रूतिविशेषः** f. i.q. **jambēl,** q.v.

jumla جمله m. a sentence, a clause (Gr.M.).

jumala جمله m. the whole, aggregate, total. —**ālam** جمله عالم m. the whole world; He who is the (source of the) entire universe, God (H. i, 13).

jamāl-gōṭh जमाल्-गोठ् । **औषधभेदः, जयपालः** f. (sg. dat. **-gōṭi** -गोटि), a certain purgative nut (resembling the pistachio nut), *croton tiglium.* Cf. **jaipāl phal.**

jama masjid (= جامع مسجد) m. a congregational mosque; the main Musalmān Masjid in Śrīnagar (El.).

jamunā जमुना f. N. of a river, the river Yamunā (Jumna) in Hindōstān (Śiv. 213, 1057, 1151, 1386, 1489; K. 70 ff., 218, 229, 267, 305, 702, 864).

jaman-pat^{ü}**r**^{ü} जमन्-पत्रू । **पत्रिकाविशेषः** f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

jūmph^{ü}**r**^{ü} जूंफ्रू, see **jūph**^{ü}**r**^{ü}.

jamāra जमार m. *Viburnum fætens* (El.).

jāmūs (? spelling) m. a bull buffalo (L. 360). Cf. **mūsh**^{i}.

jimish जिमिश् । **अल्पमात्रा** f. a small piece of anything; a small part of any action; a short space or moment of time. Cf. **jumbish.**

jamsōza जमसोज़ । **रागविशेषः** m. lacquer or burnishing material used by jewellers.

jamāth 1 (= جمعه) m. (sg. dat. **jamātas** जमातस), Friday (El.).

jamāth 2 जमाथ् جماعت । **समूहः** f. (sg. dat. **jamöṭs**^{ü} जमाट्सू), a company, body, society, band, party, troop, group, congregated or collective body, assembly, congregation (K.Pr. 86, 207); a meeting, gathering; class, order, rank; in Kāshmīrī, esp. a collection of men in rows, a regiment.

jamōth जमोथ् in **jamōth karun** जमोथ् करुन् । **आह्वानविशेषविधानम्** m.inf. (amongst Musalmāns) to utter the call or cry summoning the faithful to a solemn religious meeting.

jāmawār جامهوار m. a kind of Kashmīr shawl in which the *jĕgā*-design (see **jēgā**) is interlaced with strips of various colours covered with small flowers (L. 376, 377). — Cf. **jāwār,** and **jāma-takta,** s.v. **jāma.**

jan जन् m. the sound of metallic vessels, etc., striking against each other, clang (El. *jhan*).

jān 1 जान् جان (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । **जीवः** m. (this word is f. in Hindī, see W. 18), the breath of life, vitality; life, spirit, soul, mind (K.Pr. 50; YZ. 8, 22, 62, 140, 152, 212; Śiv. 130, 191, 226, 680; Rām. 67, 156, 310, etc.); animation, vigour, energy, force, stamina; the best part, the essence (of a thing); that which imparts life or beauty, etc. (to a thing); ornament, grace, beauty; a sweetheart, darling (voc. **jāna,** K.Pr. 86).

jāna-mīr जान-मीर् । **अतिस्निग्धबालकः** m. prince of (my) life-breath, a darling and worthy son; esp. of some great person (K.Pr. 48); a living being (Rām. 1126). **-marg** -मर्ग् । **अल्पवयस्कः** m. one who dies in childhood or before he has reached man's estate.

jāni yār جان یار (for یار جان) m. a soul-friend, a thorough friend (K.Pr. 5).

jān 2 जान् (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । **शोभनः** adj. e.g. good, excellent, first-rate (K.Pr. 71, 86, 255; Śiv. 54, 239, 431, 707, 1102, 1656, 1712; Rām. 796, 1069, 1262, 1278; K. 984; H. vii, 27); beautiful (YZ. 18, 207; Śiv. 469, 882; Rām. 589, 596, 624, 1330; K. 219); good, right, advisable, proper (K.Pr. 24, 51, 95; Rām. 503); much (in a good sense) (Śiv. 426); as adv., well (Rām. 191, 1227, 1622; H. xi, 17); as interj. **jān kyāh,** how well! how excellently! (L.V. 89); cf. **jwān. -buth**^{u} -बुथु adj. (f. **-butsh**^{ü} -बुछ्रू), good-looking (El.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to be advisable, proper (to do anything) (Rām. 191, 401); to be right, proper (H. xi, 18); to turn out well (for a person), to result happily (L.V. 85). —**pahān** —पहान् । **किञ्चिच्छोभनः** adj. e.g. moderately good, not altogether good. —**pöṭh**^{i} —पॉठि adv. well, excellently. —**pyon**^{u} —प्यंनु m.inf. (of rain) to fall fast (Gr.M.).

jāni जानि in **jāni-ādan जानि-आदन् । ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain plant growing in the hills and described as possessing leaves that are red and blue on the face and green on the reverse, the *nīl-kanṭhī* of India, *Salvia sp.* used medicinally as a diuretic (L. 75).

jin जिन् جن । राक्षसः m. one of the Genii, a male fairy; an elf, spirit; a demon, an ogre (K.Pr. 84; Rām. 863, 892). **—aṭsun —अट्सुन् । राक्षसभूतावेशः** m.inf. a demon to enter (a person), to be possessed by a demon. **—ṭsānān^{i} —ट्सानंनि । भूतावेशः** m.pl.inf. demons to be caused to enter; esp. of some very prosperous person, to become possessed by devils.

jina-gāra जिन-गार । राक्षसवल्लुब्धत्वम् f. 'demon longing', i.e. greediness or voracity like that of a demon. **-phrôt^{u} -फ्रोतु । राक्षसवदाचारः** m. a demon-boor, i.e. a fellow who conducts himself like a demon, a blackguard, a barbarian.

jön^{i} जोंनि in **jön^{i}-jān जोंनि-जान جونِ جان । समग्रजीवात्मा** m. the whole self, body, breath, and soul considered as an entirety.

jönī जोंनी (often written **jyönī ज्योंनी**) **। शोभनता** f. goodness, excellence; welfare (Gr.M.).

jānch जांच्, see **jāch.**

janda जन्द । नक्तकः m. a garment made of rags sewn together, a patchwork coat, a patched coat, a poor man's ragged garment (K.Pr. 24, 86, 228; Rām. 345). **-s^{a}ṭs -सट्स् । नक्तकसौचिकः** m. a tailor who makes coats by sewing rags together; one who makes coats of good material in a similar fashion, a patchworker. **-s^{a}ṭsan -सट्सन् । नक्तकसूचिका** f. (sg. dat. **s^{a}ṭsüñ^{ü} सट्सून्**), the needle used in making patchwork.

janḍa जंड or **jĕnḍa ज्यंड । केतनम्** m. a flag, banner, standard, ensign. **-bardār -बर्दार् । ध्वजधरः** m. a banner-bearer, standard-bearer. **—dyun^{u} —द्युन् । अन्वेषणेन दृढीकरणम्** m.inf. to plant the flag; met. after careful preparation to make oneself firm in any place, course of action, or the like. **—dith bĕhun —दिथ् ब्यहुन् । स्थिरस्थितिविधानम्** m.inf., id. **-khān -खान् । असमर्थयोद्धा** m. 'captain flag', a soldier whose contribution towards a fight is to wave the flag; hence, a cowardly warrior, a poltroon, a shirker. **—lāgun —लागुन्** m.inf. to set up a flag; met. to insist on a claim (H. v, 11).

junḍa जुंड । पिचण्डिलः m. one who has a big belly, a corpulent person with a big appetite. **-müṭs^{ü} -मंट्सू । कुचिम्भरिः** f. a corpulent and gluttonous woman, who greedily fills her belly at the expense of the other members of the household, a greedy slut.

junḍ^{u} जुंडु । उदरम् m. the belly, esp. a big belly.

jundal जुंडल् । बृहत्कुक्षिः adj. e.g. big-bellied and greedy, voracious, gluttonous.

jāndār जान्दार् جاندار । सजीवः adj. e.g. having life, living, alive; having power or strength, active; lively, spirited (e.g. of a horse).

jang जंग् جنگ (often spelt **jĕng ज्यंग्**) **। कलहः** m. fighting; fight, battle, war, combat (K.Pr. 31, 86, 210; Śiv. 571; Rām. 481, 924, 1324, 1420, 1452). **—din^{i} —दिनि । महाविरोधनम्** m.pl.inf. to give combats, i.e. violently to oppose another with abuse as well as action. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to fight (W. 147).

janga-jang जंग-जंग् । अतिकलहः f. mutual combat, wordy warfare. Regarding gend. see Gr.Gr. 75.

junga जुंग । स्वार्थसमीही adj. e.g. impulsive, emotional, insisting on having one's own way, one who will have his own way.

jungagī जुंगगी । बलात्कारेण स्वार्थसाधनशीलता f. insistence on having one's own way, intolerance of others' wishes.

jangāl^{i} जंगॉलि । जाङ्गलः adj. e.g. of or pertaining to a forest or wood; born or produced in a forest or wood; uncultivated; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarian, clownish, boorish. **—kiṭs^{ü} —किट्सू** f. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

jangul जंगुल् (often written **jĕngul ज्यंगुल्**) **। जङ्गलस्थानम्** m. (sg. dat. **jangalas जंगलस्**; pl. nom. **jangal जंगल्**), a jungle; forest; in Kāshmīr esp. a mountain forest (YZ. 284; Śiv. 206, 267, 273, 495, etc.; Rām. 201, 388).

janjāl जंजाल् or **jĕnjāl ज्यंजाल् । आडम्बरः** m. entanglements, embarrassments, troubles, cares or anxieties (of worldly concerns or engagements) (Śiv. 1695); a teasing, tiring, or troublesome person or business; a plague, pest, bore; in Kāshmīrī, esp. noisy behaviour, speaking loud, shouting out (Śiv. 278); bombast.

janjöl^{i} जंजोंलि । कोलाहलशीलः adj. e.g. occasioning trouble, embarrassing, troublesome; a troublesome person, one who molests; in Kāshmīrī, esp. one who behaves noisily, one who is in the habit of speaking loudly or wrangling; bombastic.

janjul^{u} जंजुलु or **janjur^{u} जंजुरु । तिर्यङ्मुखम्** m. a face twisted downwards by the habitual practice of anger, etc., a lowering countenance.

jĕnjĕm ज्यंज्यम् m. great brilliancy, blazing brightness (Śiv. 1843). Cf. **jamjam.**

janjūr^{i} जंजूरि or **jĕnjūr^{i} ज्यंजूरि** f. (sg. dat. **janjūrĕ जंजूर्य**, etc.), a chain (Śiv. 1017).

janjur^{u} जंजुरु, see **janjul^{u}.**

janajāt (? spelling and gender), the population of a village including agriculturists and menials (L. 462).

janēl जनेल् । **प्रहारदण्डविशेषः** m. a kind of iron-bound club used as a weapon by hill Gujurs and herdsmen.

jānam جانم, my life (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 153), see **jān 1.**

janmāshṭamī जन्माष्टमी f. the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād^{a}rapĕth (August–September), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of Kṛṣṇa's (Krishna's) birth (L. 266).

jānāna जानान (cf. جانان) । **अतिमनोहरः** adj. e.g. very charming, very excellent, of extreme merit.

janūn جنون m. demoniacal possession, loss of reason, insanity, madness (El.).

jins جنس m. genus, kind, sort; goods, articles (as a group; hence, in sg.) (Gr.M.); cf. **gair-jins,** p. 296*b*, l. 21. **ba-jinsan ब-जिन्सन्** adv. in kind, in detail, to all appearance (Rām. 346).

janath, jĕnath (= جنّت) m. (sg. dat. **janatas जनतस्**), paradise, heaven, the abode of the blessed dead (H. iii, 7; xii, 13, 20–4).

jantrī जंत्री f. an almanac, calendar (L. 459).

jintyāna जिंत्यान m. *Gentiana* (El.).

janēw जनेव् m. the sacred thread worn by Hindūs (L. 261).

jānwar جانور or (Rām. 1496) **jānawar जानवर्,** or **jānawara जानवर** m. i.q. **jānawār,** a bird, q.v. (El., YZ. 398, Rām. 1496).

jānawār जानवार् or **jānāwār जानावार्** । **तिर्यग्जीवः** m. (often spelt **jyān° ज्यान°**), a bird. (**jānawār,** YZ. 143; Śiv. 158, 502, 1607, 1752; Rām. 314–16, 412, 1198; **jānāwār,** Śiv. 1721; Rām. 527; H. viii, 1; ix, 1, 3, 5); an animal (**jānawār,** Rām. 370, 373, 404, 1288). The above is the Hindū spelling, Musalmāns say **jānwar, jānawar,** or **jānawara,** q.v. Cf. Gr.M.

jināza जिनाज़ جنازه । **स्थूलदीर्घाकारमूढप्रायः** m. a bier with a corpse upon it; a bier; a corpse; (in Kāshmīrī) a long-limbed ablebodied fool.

jñān ज्ञान्, jñönī ज्ञानी, learned spelling of **gyān, gyönī,** respectively, qq.v.

jāñĕr जाञर् । **शोभनत्वम्** m. goodness, excellence.

japh जफ् । **बलादारोहः** f. (sg. dat. **japi जपि**), a sudden leap on to the back of a horse or similar riding animal. **—dīn^{ü} —दिञ्** । **बलात्स्वाधरीकरणम्** f.inf. to do this, to leap on to a height.

jàph^{i} जंफि in **—shunüñ^{ü} —छुनंञ्** । **बलाद्विरोधाय हस्तक्षेपः** f.inf. to wave or brandish the arm as a threat or challenge to another.

juph-kina-tākh जुफ्-किन-ताख् । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. N. of a gambling game, in which one player holds a number of cowries or similar objects in his hand and the other bets whether the number is even (Pers. جفت) or odd (Pers. طاق).

japhākār जफाकार् جفاكار m. a tyrant, oppressor (El.).

japhar जफर् in **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **अतिप्रेरणया बाधनम्** m.inf. when someone is detailed to do some work, to worry him by excessive urging to perform it quickly.

jāphur^{u} जाफुरु (? = جعفري) । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. N. of a certain flower, ? the marigold, for which El. gives *japhiri* m. According to El. there are two varieties, *shĕsh-barg j.* (six-leaved m.) and *makhmal j.* (velvet m.) (Rām. 644).

jūph^{ü}r^{ü} जूँफ़रू । **कुट्टिका** f. a small hut or hovel.

jaipāl phal जैपाल फल् m. *Croton tiglium*, i.q. **jamālgōṭh,** q.v. (El.).

jār जार् । **चित्रदीपकविशेषः** m. a lustre, chandelier.

jara जर or **jĕra ज्यर** adv. in showers, in floods (of tears, etc.) (Śiv. 1588); hence, very much exceedingly (Śiv. 334). Cf. **jàr^{i} 1.**

jāra जार in **jāra dyun^{u} जार दिनु** । **स्त्रिया निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to drive away or divorce a wife for bad conduct.

jàr^{i} 1 जंरि । **धारासंपातः** f. continued rain, showers, usually **—°.**

jàr^{i} 2 जंरि । **मूलौषधिः** f. the root of any medicinal herb, a root used as a medicine, a medicinal root.

jĕra ज्यर, see **jara.**

jēra जेर । **उद्भ्रमः** m. wringing the hands in extreme agitation, perturbation, the being beside oneself with fear, sorrow, or the like. **—anun —अनुन्** । **ससंभ्रमखेदोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to bring (i.e. commence) wringing the hands in extreme agitation, to be at one's wits' ends for fear, sorrow, or the like.

jīris-pĕṭh pyon^{u} जीरिस्-प्यठ् प्यंनु । **सोद्वेगत्वरापत्तिः** m.inf. to fall on such agitation, to be filled with agitation and to have to act at once, to be agitated and to have no time to make up one's mind. Cf. **jöris-pĕṭh pyon^{u},** s.v. **jôr^{u}.**

jōr 1 जोर् । **पटयुगलकम्** m. a double shawl.

jōr 2 जोर् in **jōr dyun^{u} जोर् दिनु** । **संकलनम्** m.inf. to count, add up. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **परीक्षणम्** m.inf. to take the total, to test the number of any collection of articles, to check the total.

jōra 1 जोर । **युग्मम्** m. a pair, couple (K. 538); one of a pair, a fellow, mate, match, counterpart. This word and **jūr^{i}** are generally, but not always, used with reference to animate objects, while **hor^{u},** q.v. is generally used for a pair of inanimate objects.

Jōra and **jūr**^{i} cannot be used interchangeably. **Jōra** is most used with numerals, as in **akh jōra** (but also **akh jūr**^{i}), one pair; **z**^{a}**h jōra**, two pairs, and so on; but **kōtar-jūr**^{i}, a pair of pigeons; **gur**^{i}**-jūr**^{i}, a pair of horses, and so on; both **atha-jōra** and **atha-jūr**^{i}, the two hands, with slightly different meanings; see p. 58*b*, l. 27. It is also looked upon as the singular of the plural **z**^{a}**h**, two. See Gr.Gr. 81, 82. Cf. **jūr**^{i}. With the suff. of the indef. art. we have **jōrāh**, see bel. **-bôj**^{u} **-वोजु । सदृशद्वितीय:** m. (of a man or child) a mate, a fellow; one who is alike another in all particulars and actions. **-judöy**^{i} **-जुदाय़ि** f. separation or disassociation of a pair, esp. the dissolution of the union between husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (K.Pr. 231). **-püṭ**^{ü} **-पंटू । युगमकैकतरप्रावरणम्** f. a double shawl; a shawl made up of two thicknesses or two widths joined together.

jōrāh जोराह । प्रायो द्वयम् c.g., pl. any pair, some pair (Rām. 447); about two. This word is declined in the plur., c.g. pl. ag. **jōrāhau** (Gr.Gr. 81, 93). **-khanḍā खंडा** c.g. about two, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 81, 93).

jōra 2 जोर m. (really the same as **jōra 1** in a special sense), a suit (of clothes) (Gr.M.).

jōrĕ जोर्य, jōri जोरि, see **jūr**^{i}.

jörī जारी جاري or **jyörī ज्यारी । प्रसारवान्** adj. c.g. running, flowing (Śiv. 205, 532, 1892, 1893; Rām. 722); proceeding, progressing; current, usual; continuing, continuous, permanent; issued and in force (of an order) (Gr.M.); opened and still open (of a school, or the like) (Gr.M.); as adv. in streams, continually, without cessation (Rām. 1735).

jor^{u} **जरू** adj. (f. **jür**^{ü} **जरू**), mounted (as jewels) (El.). Cf. **jarun.**

jôr^{u} **जोरू** m. in:—**jöris pĕṭh pyon**^{u} **जारिस् पठ् प्यंनु । कार्यार्थं खेदापात:** m.inf. to fall into agitation on the non-success of some work, when no other means of carrying it out appears to be available. Cf. **jīris-pĕṭh pyon**^{u}, s.v. **jēra.**

jūr^{i} **1 जूरि । युग्मम्** f. (sg. dat. **jōrĕ जोर्य**), two things, a pair of any two similar things. This word is the same in meaning as **jōra 1**, but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; see **jōra 1.** Thus we have **dāda-jūr**^{i}, a pair of bullocks (K.Pr. 187); **atha-jūr**^{i}, the two hands; **kōtar-jūr**^{i}, a pair of pigeons; **kár**^{i}**-jūr**^{i}, a pair of bracelets. We have both **akh jōra** and **akh jūr**^{i} meaning a pair; see p. 20*a*, l. 8. **jōrĕ jōrĕ जोर्य जोर्य** adv. in pairs (K. 1007). **—māraññĕ —मारञ्ञ । अत्युच्छृङ्खलीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to become unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained.

jōri-judöy^{i} **जोरि-जुदाय़ि । दम्पत्योर्विरहीभाव:** f. separation of a pair, esp. the separation of husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (cf. **jōra-judöy**^{i}, K.Pr. 231), (YZ. 557); discord between a married couple (Rām. 1616). **-shāla -शाल** m. a double shawl (a grand and expensive garment) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

jūr^{i} **2 जूरि** f. a suit of clothes, i.q. **jōra 2** (Gr.M.).

jŏrāba ज्वराव (= جراب) **। पादत्राण:** m. a kind of stocking or sock reaching only to the ankles (El.). **-gor**^{u} **-गंरू । पादत्राणकारू:** m. a stocking-maker; a stocking-seller. **-salay -सलय् । पादत्राणतूलिका** f. a needle for making stockings, a knitting-needle. **-sāz -साज़** m. a stocking weaver (El.).

jôrūb जोरूव् (= جاروب) m. a broom, a besom (Rām. 1511).

jarōga जरोग । प्रासाद: m. a lattice, window, casement; an open summer-house or pavilion on the roof of a mansion (K. 716).

jarāh जराह । उट्टङ्कितं भूषणम् adj. c.g. (of a trinket, etc.) bestudded, inlaid, enchased, mounted.

jōrāh जोराह, see **jōra 1.**

jarjar जर्जर् । वर्षाशब्द: m. the sound of a heavy fall of rain.

jarmāna جرمانه m. a penalty, forfeit, fine (Gr.M.).

jarun जरून् or **jĕrun ज्यरून् । उट्टङ्कनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jor**^{u} **जरू**), to inlay or set (with jewels), fix or set (jewels), bestud, enchase, mount (with silver or gold) (Śiv. 169, 1726; Rām. 568).

jor^{u}**-mot**^{u} **जरू-मंतु । उट्टङ्कित:** perf. part. (f. **jür**^{ü}**-müṭs**^{ü} **जरू-मंचू**), jewelled, studded with jewels (Śiv. 1640; K. 555, 921, 984).

jurun जुरून् । अर्जनोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **juryōv जुर्योव्**), to come to hand, to be got, be had, be obtained, procured, earned.

jūrun जूरून् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jūr**^{u} **जूरू**, 2 p.p. **jūryōv जूर्योव्**. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously and expertly. Cf. **jakhun.**

jarnail जर्नैल् m. a general (the English word) (Gr.M.).

jarra जर्र جرّ **। अतिवेगेन** adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily.

jīris जीरिस्, see **jēra.**

jūrawun^{u} **जूरवुनु । उपसेवमाना** n.ag. (f. **jurawüñ**^{u} **जूरवंञू**), an industrious worker.

jasōdā जसोदा f. N. of the foster-mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in Sanskrit Yaśōdā. **-nand,** m. the darling of Yaśodā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1423).

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jōsh जोश् جوش । **संतप्त:** m. boiling; effervescence; heat (Śiv. 1031; Rām. 533, 1733); excitement (K.Pr. 103, YZ. 204); passion, emotion (Śiv. 844); lust; fervour, ardour, zeal, vehemence (Rām. 713, 1387, 1392, 1459); enthusiasm; frenzy; anger, rage (Rām. 329, 689, 818, 1266). **—anun —अनुन्** । **उद्वेगोद्गम:** m.inf. excitement, emotion, etc., to come or take place. **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । **ज्वालापाकविधानम्** m.inf. (in cooking) to boil, to bring to a boil.

jàsh[i]na जंशिन or **jĕsh[ĕ]na ज्यशन** (cf. جشن) । **नाट्यम्** m. a banquet, feast, feasting (K.Pr. 66); a kind of nautch, a kind of dance by professional dancers accompanied by songs and instrumental music (according to El., the dancers are males) (K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1705).

jōshĕn जोशन् m. armour (El. *joshan*).

jish-tanga जिश्-तंग । **कोलाहल:** m. an uproar, loud shouts made by a crowd against some unpopular measure.

jism جسم m. the body (with limbs and members) (Gr.M.).

jisma जिस्म । **बलम्** m. strength of body. **-wôl[u] -वोलु** । **बलिष्ठ:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is able-bodied, strong.

jas[a]ra जसर । **संघ:** m. a crowd of multitudes coming and going.

jàst[i] जंस्ति । **चपुधातुविशेषनिर्मितम्** adj. e.g. made of zinc or pewter.

jasth जस्थ جست । **चपु** m. (sg. dat. **jastas जस्तस्**), zinc, spelter; pewter.

jastuv[u] जस्तुवु । **चपूद्भव:** adj. (f. **jastüv[ü] जस्तंवू**), made of zinc or pewter.

jaṭa 1 जट । **जटा:** m.pl. the twisted and matted hair of a Hindū ascetic (Śiv. 1120, 1258, 1893; Rām. 112). In Śiv. 1560 the word is sg. and the abl. is **jaṭi**; cf. **jaṭā**. **-dörī -दारी** m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1046, 1895). **-dārawun[u] -दारवुनु** n.ag. m., id. (Śiv. 1040). **-gaṅgā -गंगा** f. the Ganges, as it issues from the matted locks of Śiva (Śiv. 188); see **gang-jaṭa**, p. 291*b*, l. 43. **-gŏsôñ[u] -ग्वसोञ्** । **जटी** m. an ascetic who wears such matted hair. **-mŏkuṭh -ग्वकुठ्** or **-mukuṭh -मुकुठ्** m. (dat. sg. **-mŏkuṭas -ग्वकुटस्** or **-mŏkaṭas -ग्वकटस्**), a diadem composed of matted hair, a crown of the head covered with matted hair (Śiv. 188).

jaṭa 2 जट । **लुण्ठनम्** f.pl. plundering, pillaging, or similar action done by a fortuitous crowd of people. **-jōsh -जोश्** । **लुण्ठनादिकोलाहल:** m. the uproar raised by such a crowd.

jaṭā जटा f., i.q. **jaṭa 1** (Śiv. 778, 892). **-dar -दर्** m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 235, 629, 934, 1173). **-dār -दार्** m., id. (Śiv. 153, 379, 770, 918, 1078, 1615). **-dörī -दारी** m., id. (Śiv. 197). **-mŏkuṭh -ग्वकुठ्** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkuṭas -ग्वकटस्** or **-mŏkaṭas -ग्वकटस्**), the crown of the head covered with matted hair. **jaṭa-mŏkaṭa-gangā,** the Ganges (which issues) from the matted hair on the crown of Śiva's head (Śiv. 892). Cf. **ganga-jaṭa,** p. 291*b*, l. 43.

joṭ[u] जंटु । **जटी** m. an ascetic wearing matted locks (see **jaṭa**); hence, a person under no vow of asceticism who parades himself like a mad ascetic with matted locks.

jūt[i] जूति । **ज्योति:** f. light, esp. the illumination given forth by scented lamps in a Hindū temple, or the like, at the time of worship. Cf. **jōth** and **jūth.**

jath जथ् । **रोमसमूह:** f. (sg. dat. **jüṭh[ü] जंठ्वू**), the hair or down of the body; similar down on anything else; fur (K.Pr. 82, 162); the hairs of fur (cf. **brör[i]-jath,** p. 125*b*, l. 30). **—anüñ[ü] —अनंञ्वू** । **तोदनम्** f.inf. having set a person a task, pitilessly to urge him to complete it. **—galüñ[ü] —गलंञ्वू अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** f.inf. to be put to needless and great exertion. **—gālüñ[ü] —गालंञ्वू** । **अत्यायासविधानम्** f.inf. to put another to needless and great exertion.

jīth जीथ् f. (sg. dat. **jīṭh[ü] जीठ्वू**), victory (Gr.M., El. makes the word m.). **—prāwüñ[ü] —प्रावंञ्वू** f.inf. to gain a victory, to conquer (him = **tas pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.).

jŏtha ज्वथ । **अबद्धवाक्** m. a great talker of nonsense, a babbler.

jōth जोथ् । **ज्योति:** f. (sg. dat. **jūṭh[ü] जूठ्वू**), light (Śiv. 1881), esp. the smokeless light given forth by phosphorescent wood, or the like, phosphorescence. Cf. **jūt[i]** and **jūth.**

jūth जूथ् । **ज्योति:** f. (sg. dat. **jūṭh[ü] जूठ्वू**), the light given forth by a lamp, fire, or the like, glare, flare. Cf. **jūt[i]** and **jōth.**

juth[u] जुथु । **लक्ष्यग्रहणम्** m. (in a running race) touching the winning post, the winning of a race.

jŏṭhil जांठिल् । **अवकर:** f. a pile of refuse, a rubbish heap (of waste straw, wood, etc.). Cf. **jēṭil.**

jaṭh-paṭh जठ्-पठ् । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, at once (K.Pr. 87, *jaṭ-paṭ*).

jathur[u] जथुरु । **जीर्णावशिष्टवस्तु** m. worn out and abandoned (used esp. of books and the like).

jaṭij[ü] जटिजू, see **jaṭyul[u].**

jēṭil जेटिल् । **अवकर:** f. a heap of straw and other rubbish, a rubbish heap; spilling over of excess from a piled heap. Cf. **jŏṭhil.**

jital जितल् । **लवः** f. a small section, fragment, piece, particle, bit; (of time) an instant.

jaṭamāsī जटमासी m. *Nardostachys jatamansi*, spikenard (El., on whose authority the gender is put as m.).

jatan जतन् m. a shift, stratagem (El.).

jaṭiñ जटिञ् । **अल्पप्रायपादुका** f. a little straw sandal or shoe, esp. one that is worn out. Cf. **khrāv.**

jūtĕsh जूत्यश् । **ज्योतिःशास्त्रम्** m. Hindū astrology; astronomy.

jūtish 1 जूतिश् or **jyūtish ज्यूतिश्** । **ज्योतिःशास्त्रवित्** m. a Hindū astrologer (L. 302, Śiv. 479).

jūtish 2 जूतिश् m. astronomy (Gr.M.), i.q. **jūtĕsh,** q.v.

jatūtūh जतूँतूँह । **क्रीडाविशेषः** m. a game played by children in the early part of the night of the eighth lunar day of the light half of the Hindū month of Phāgun (February–March) after the ceremony of floating lights on a river. The children go in a crowd begging from house to house and from market to market.

jaṭāyu जटायु m. N. of a vulture who befriended the Hindū hero Rāma. He was mortally wounded in attempting to rescue Sītā when she was carried off by Rāvaṇa (Rām. 317, 405, 441, 526, 534).

jaṭyulᵘ जट्युलु । **जटावान्** m. (sg. dat. **jaṭilis जटिलिस्**; f. **jaṭijᵘ जटिजू**), one who wears matted hair, see **jaṭa 1.**

jüẗᵘ जंच़ू, see **jath.**

jaẗᵃl जच़्ल् । **अतिरोमा** adj. c.g. (of the body) covered with much down or short hair (Gr.Gr. 135); (of anything inanimate) covered with down like the down of the body. Cf. **jath.**

jüẗᵘlad ज़ंच़ूलद् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **jüẗᵘladiñ ज़ंच़ूलदिञ**), i.q. **jaẗᵃl.** Cf. **atha-j°,** p. 58*b*, l. 33.

jwí, see **jŏy.**

jav जव् । **अत्यल्पम्** m. the thickness of a barley corn (a measure of length); met. a very small amount of anything, a jot, a tittle (Śiv. 557).

jāv जाव् m. going, in **āv ta jāv,** coming and going (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **āv 1.**

juv जुव् or **jyuv ज्युव्** । **प्रशस्तः** m. a form of address, a term of respect, Sir, Master, used —° after a proper name, as **hē nārān-juv** ho, Sir, Nārān (Gr.Gr. 96); voc. **hata juwa,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80). Similarly, in Śiv. we have **brahmā-juv** (697, 848, sg. dat; 802, 1116, 1142); **krushna-juv** (853); **nārad-juv** (1336, sg. ag.); **rāma-juv** (1040, 1781); **vidura-juv** (1328, sg. gen.); **vishnu-juv** (581), all these being proper names. In Rām. we have **brahmā-j(y)uv** (597, sg. dat.; 704, 1745, ag.; 1086, 1177, gen.); **lákhᵢman-jyuv** (380, 1172, sg. ag.); cf. **jiy.** This word should be distinguished from **zuv ज़ुव्**, which means 'life'.

jāvi जावि in **jāvi laẗᵘjᵘ जावि लच़्जू** । **शाखामार्जनीविशेषः** f. a bundle of twigs used as a sweeping-brush, a broom.

jawāb जवाब् or **jĕwāb ज्यवाब्** جواب । **प्रतिवाक्यम्** m. answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question) (Śiv. 555; Rām. 804; H. iii, 4; xii, 17); a retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, etc.).

jawhar जव्हर جوهر m. a gem, a jewel (Rām. 568).

jwān ज्वान् । **अतिशोभनः** adj. c.g. very good, excellent. Cf. **jān 2.**

jawān जवान् or (Śiv. 22) **jŏwān ज्वान्** or (Śiv. 326) **jĕwān ज्यवान्** جوان । **युवा, युवतिः** adj. c.g. young, youthful, in the prime of manhood or womanhood; vigorous; as subst. c.g. a young man or woman (K.Pr. 87; YZ. 211; W. 48; Śiv. 22, 326); a youth (YZ. 9, 207).

jawönī जवानी جوانی often spelt **jĕwönī ज्यवानी** । **यौवनम्** f. youth, adolescence, puberty (Rām. 14, 99, 359, 1137, 1625); the season of youth.

jāvĕnda जाव्यन्द । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, stated to be sweet smelling and employed as a stomachic (? = Hindī *ajwān, Ligusticum ajowan* or *Ptychotis ajowan*).

jāwār जाँवार् (= جامه وار) । **पट्टविशेषः** m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth, i.q. **jāma-takta,** p. 373*b*, l. 32; cf. **jāmawār. -nārᵢwār -नॅरिवार्** । **पटविशेषछतवस्त्रभुजः** m. a kind of sleeve made of this cloth and worn by well-to-do women.

jewar, see **juwur.**

juwur जुवुर् । **फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **juwaras जुवरस्**), the edible seeds of a kind of water-lily, the *Euryale ferox* (El. *jewar*, so L. 72, 345; Śiv. 1808).

juwar-gōjĕ जुवर्-गोज्य । **फलविशेषसारः** f.pl. the kernels of this seed.

juvürᵘ जुवंरू f., see **cila-juvürᵘ,** p. 171*a*, l. 12.

jyā ज्या, see **jā.**

jay जय् m. victory (Śiv. 111, 658), i.q. **jai.**

jayĕ जय interj. mayst thou have victory! (Śiv. 1256). This word is really a Sanskrit imperative.

-jayĕ-kār -जय-कार्, i.q. **jai-jai-kār,** q.v., s.v. **jai.**

jāy जाय् جائي । **स्थानम्** f. (El. *jái*) a place (K.Pr. 87, 165; YZ. 14, 383; Śiv. 180, 519, 1087, 1232, 1330, 1488, 1743; Rām. 202, 8, etc.; K. 956; H. i, 3, 4, etc.); place, room, ground (Śiv. 90, 1716); room, space (K.Pr. 78); position (L.V. 50); the

place or proper place for anything (K.Pr. 50, 217; Śiv. 767); a proper place, an opportune moment for doing anything (Rām. 844); a place in which one dwells, a dwelling place (Śiv. 1236; Rām. 57, 72). **-shāy -शाय्** (= جائي شي) । **गृहादिकम्** f. a house with its appurtenances, such as garden, grounds, etc.

jāyĕ जाय sg. dat. commonly used for **jāyĕ-manz,** in a place (Śiv. 106, 169, 473, 969, 1071, 1136, 1190, 1468, 1618; Rām. 880, 1652, etc.), as in **akis jāyĕ,** in a certain place; **prath jāyĕ,** in every place (Śiv. 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1715, 1716; K. 862); **yith jāyĕ,** in this place, here; similarly in the plur. dat. **sārĕn^{u}y jāyĕn,** in all places, everywhere (Gr.M.). **—jayĕ —जाय** । **प्रतिप्रदेशम्** adv. in each place, in every place, here and there (Śiv. 719, 885, 1242, 1480). **-phyur^{u} -फिर्** । **स्थानपरिवर्तनम्** m. to change one's place; esp. (of a sick person) to go away for change of air. **-pĕṭh anun -प्यठ् अनुन्** m.inf. to bring to the place (of execution), to execute (El. *jái pĕṭh anun*). **-yimdād -यिमदाद्** جائے امداد f. a place of help, a circumstance in which help is required, need of assistance (Rām. 381).

jiy जिय् m. a form of address, used —°, i.q. **jī** and **juv,** qq.v.; as in **brahmā-jiy** (Śiv. 485; sg. ag. 679; dat. 717, 718). **nārad-jiy** (Śiv. 807; sg. ag. 796, 802, 879, 911). **shiwa-jiy** (Śiv. 679, 683, 811, 845, 1184; sg. dat. 992).

jŏy ज्वय् or **jōy जोय्** جوئي । **अल्पकुल्या** f. a rivulet, stream (El. *jwi*; Śiv. 506, Rām. 1501); a water-channel (Gr.M.).

jōyĕ-jōyĕ जोय-जोय adv. in floods (Rām. 1483).

jyāda ज्याद (= زیادہ) adj. more, additional (Gr.M.); superfluous, redundant; too much, excessive; with emph. *y*, **kam yā jyāday,** less or more (H. ii, 12). Cf. **kam** 1.

jyādō ज्यादो, etc., see **jādū.**

jyôdāh ज्योदाह्, see **jôd.**

jyāh ज्याह्, see **jā.**

jyāma ज्याम, i.q. **jāma,** q.v.

jyān ज्यान्, i.q. **jān** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyönī ज्यांनी, i.q. **jönī,** q.v.

jyānawār ज्यानवार्, jyānāwār ज्यानावार्, i.q. **jānawār,** q.v.

jyörī ज्यांरी, i.q. **jörī,** q.v.

jyōti ज्योति or **jyōtī ज्योती** f. light; esp. bright light, brilliance, glory (L.V. 76). **-rūph -रूफ्** m. he whose form is all glorious light, an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 104, 305, 512, 981, etc.). **-sŏrūph -स्वरूफ्** m., id. (Śiv. 346).

jyūtish ज्यूतिश्, i.q. **jūtish** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyuv ज्युव्, i.q. **juv,** q.v.

jyāy ज्याय् i.q. **jāy,** q.v.

jāyyun^{u} जायिनु । **वृहत्सद्म** m. a large three- or four-storied house, a mansion.

juz-rasī جزرسي f. frugality, economy (Gr.M.).

juz^{a}wa जुज़्व, i.q. **juj^{a}wa,** q.v.

k क् ک. The ninth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Rōman character, the first when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the twenty-eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **kōv ka कोव् क.** It is sounded like an English *k*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is uttered. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *q* ق *(qāf)*, which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases the *q* ق is usually pronounced as *k* in speaking Kāshmīrī. Some writers, however, represent it by *kh*.

The aspirate of **k** is **kh ख् کھ**, which is the second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **khŏn[i] kha खॅनि ख.** This aspirate *kh* is also used to represent the Arabic and Persian *kh* خ, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases, the *kh* خ is pronounced as the ordinary aspirated **kh** in speaking Kāshmīrī. Except in a few isolated words, such as **ṭsṓk[u]**, sour, when **k** is followed by **ü-mātrā**, by **y**, or by **ĕ**, it is changed to **c**. Thus, **batuk[u]**, a duck, fem. **bat[ü]c[ü]**; √**thak-**, be weary, 2 p.p. **thacyōv**; **nyuk[u]**, thin, **nicĕr**, thinness (Gr.Gr. 30; Gr.M., p. 23). Similarly, except in the case of a few isolated words, such as **khũkh[u]**, speaking nasally, **kh**, when followed by any of these letters, becomes **ch**. Thus, **hṓkh[u]**, dry, fem. **hŏch[ü]**; √**likh-**, write, 2 p.p. **lichyōv**; **tryukh[u]**, clever, **trichĕr**, cleverness (ib.).

kai in **kai zag** (L. 463), see **kĕv[i]-zag**, s.v. **kyov[u]**.

kāo, see **kāv**.

kĕ कॅ, see **kyāh 1**.

kī की (? spelling) m. the cord bending (? binding) the spokes of the large wheel together in the spinning wheel (El.).

kŏ क or **ku कु**, a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt, or the like. It is a Sanskrit prefix, but in Kāshmīrī it appears not only prefixed to borrowed Sanskrit words, but also to pure Kāshmīrī ones. Words to which this prefix is added will be found below in their proper alphabetical order.

koi in **koi kok** (? spelling and gender), a turnip-rooted Umbellifer (L. 71, eaten in times of famine). ? Cf. **kyov[u]**.

kŏ-aḍij[ü] कु-अडिजू । कुत्सितमस्थि f. a bad bone; met. the bone of some wretched fellow fit only to be beaten, or of some low fellow fit only to carry burdens, or the like, as in **amis chuh kŏ-aḍij[ü]**, he has a bad bone, i.e. he is not worth anything but a beating or to put to bearing burdens.

kaba कव । बाऊद्वयम् f.pl. the two forearms, from the elbows to the fingers. —**mēnañĕ —मेनञ । बाऊयुद्धम्** f. pl. inf. 'to measure the forearms'; hence, to struggle with the forearms against the forearms, to wrestle at arm's length.

kabā 1 कवा قبا ? f. N. of a garment worn by men, a long gown with flaps in the skirt. The skirt and breast are open, and sometimes has slits in the armpits. It resembles the **alkhölikh**, q.v., but is fastened with strings instead of buttons (Rām. 976).

kabā 2 कवा in **kabā-kūṭ[u] कवा-कूटु । मारण(शूल)स्तम्भः** m. an impalement post, the post on which a criminal condemned to death is impaled.

kōb कोव । वशीकरणावसरः m. a long-prepared opportunity for bringing another under subjection, the successful climax of such a preparation.

kõb कॉंव् (? spelling) f. a sheath, scabbard (El. *kómb*), i.q. **kâmb[i]**, q.v.

kṓb[u] 1 क्रंबु । कुब्जता m. a hump on the back, hump-backedness (K. 428).

kṓb[u] 2 क्रंबु । कुब्जः adj. (f. **kŏb[ü] क्रंबू**), hump-backed (K. 427); a hunchback, esp. one born so (K.Pr. 116); crooked (El. *kŏb*); cf. **kŏbur[u]**. —**kul[u] —कुलु । कुब्जो वृक्षः** m. a hunchback tree, a tree with a crooked trunk. Such tree is easily climbed and is the rendezvous for this purpose of all the children of the neighbourhood; hence, met. an under-servant, who is the fag and drudge of all the upper servants, and who never has a moment's peace (see K.Pr. 116 for the origin of the metaphor).

ˌbāba कवाव (= كباب) । **शूलाङ्कतमांसम्** m. roasted meat, collops, or slices, or small pieces of meat roasted on a skewer or spit, and then treated with grease (K.Pr. 200). Cf. **lĕjĕ-kabāba**, s.v. **lĕjᵘ**.

kaböbⁱ कवाँबि (= كبابى) । **दुर्व्यसनी** adj. e.g. one who makes or sells roast meat; met. an evilly conducted person, who is of an angry and miserly disposition, and who is at the same time addicted to other vices.

kubba कुब्ब قبه m. a dome, cupola (YZ. 8).

kabbal (? spelling and gend.), a kind of grass, the *dub* grass of India (L. 71).

kābal काँवल् । **रोगविशेषः** f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1**, q.v.

kabīla कबील قبيله m. a family (El.); a man's wife; a woman's husband (Rām. 265); the members of a family (Rām. 276, 1425). **-krônᵘ -क्रोनु**, family and relations (Rām. 1780).

kābul कावुल्, i.q. **kôbulᵘ**, q.v.

kabūl कबूल قبول m. acceptance; consent, assent; recognition, sanction; admission, acknowledgment; choice (El.); that to which God has consented, one's fate (K.Pr. 25). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to accept (El.); to choose (El.).

kābulī कावुली, i.q. **kôbulī**, q.v.

köbil कांबिल् قابل adj. capable, able, clever, skilful, competent; a fit or competent person, an able man, etc. (Rām. 1302).

kōbil काँबिल् । **काम्पिल्यः** (**औषधविशेषः**) m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cure for herpes.

kôbulī कोवुली adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān. **—phrasth —फ्रस्थ** m. a kind of poplar (L. 81).

kôbulᵘ कोवुलु m. (sg. dat. **kôbulas कोवुलस्**), the city of Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān; the country of Afghānistān, which in K. is treated as equivalent to the Kāmbōja of Sanskrit literature (K. 578, 582, 586, 619 ff.).

kabūliyĕth कबूलियथ قبوليت f. (sg. dat. **kabūliyüṯᵘ कबूलियंचू**), acceptance; a receipt (El.); a written agreement.

kŏbun क्बुन् । **कुब्जीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kŏbyōv क्ब्योव्**), to become hunchbacked (from disease, accident, old age, or the like).

kabr, kabar قبر, i.q. **kŏbᵘrᵘ**, q.v.

kibar किवर् كبر m. greatness, grandeur; nobility, eminence; pride, haughtiness (El., K.Pr. 112, Śiv. 324).

kŏbĕr क्बय्र् । **कुब्जता** m. hunchbackedness, the condition of being humpbacked.

kŏburᵘ क्बुरु । **कुब्जः** adj. (f. **kŏbᵘrᵘ क्बंरू**), one who has become hunchbacked (by disease, or the like, and who was not born so). Cf. **kǫ̆bᵘ 2.**

kŏbᵘrᵘ क्बंरू قبر or (H. iv, 7) **kabar कवर्** । **प्रेतभूखातम्** f. a grave, a tomb, esp. a Musalmān's tomb (as in K.Pr. 22) (K.Pr. 138 *kabri*). **-wŏbᵘrᵘ -व्बंरू** f., id. (El. *kabar-wabar*).

kŏbᵃrĕ wālun क्बंर्य वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend into a tomb, to inter (H. iv, 7, *kabari*).

kōbürᵘ कॉंबंरू । **समयविशेषः, कामारिपचोद्गानि सस्यानि** N. of a certain astronomical period in the month of Öshid (Skr. Āśvina = Septr.–Oct.) during which the sun is in Virgo (it corresponds to the Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*, for which, see bel.); hence, the spring crops (wheat, barley, etc.) usually sown in this period.

kōbari-kāh कॉंवरि-काह् । **कामारिपचोद्भूता वृष्टिः** m. the timely rain (**kāh 2**) that falls during this period, and after which the spring crops are sown (L. 328, *kámbar ká*). **-pach -पच्** । **कामारिपचः** m. N. of this period, in Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*. It is the dark half of the luni-solar month of Öshid (see ab.). During it, not only are the spring crops sown, but also offerings are made by Hindūs to their deceased ancestors (L. 266, *Kambar pach*). **-shrād -श्राद्** । **कामारिपचश्राद्धम्** m. the oblation (Sanskrit *śrāddha*) offered by Hindūs to deceased ancestors during this period.

kǫ̆bᵃrāwun क्बंरावुन् । **कुब्जीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kǫ̆bᵃrôwᵘ क्बंरोवु**), to make hunchbacked (by a blow, or the like); to make an inanimate object humped (e.g. to make the trunk of a tree crooked).

kabaṭh कबठ् । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kabaṭi कबटि**), a boy's game, the *kabaḍḍi* of India proper. It is a kind of prisoner's base. A boy enters the territory of the rival party and runs through it. He must cry '*kabaṭh*' the whole time, and as long as he does so without taking breath he cannot be made a prisoner.

kŏ-buthᵘ क्-वुथु । **कुमुखः** m. ugly-faced, ugly-mouthed; foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

kŏ-bĕṯᵘ क्-ब्यंचू । **कुत्सितक्रियायाम्** adv. in an evil work, in bad conduct, u.w. vbs. signifying expenditure, or the like.

kābay 1 काँबय् । **कामला** f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1** and **kābal.**

kābay 2 काँवय् । **काचमाची** f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an antiperiodic (L. 71, *kámbe*; 76, *kambai*; El. *kámbei*); i.q. **kāmal 2.**

kābayĕ-byôlᵘ काँवय-व्योलु । **काचमाचीबीजानि** m. its seed, used as medicine. **-pan -पन्** । **काचमाचीपत्रम्** m. its leaf. **-ras -रस्** । **काचमाचीरसः** m. its juice. **-wạthᵃr -वंथ्र्** । **काचमाचीपत्रम्** m. its leaf.

kŏ-byôl[u] **क्‍ख-व्योलु** । **कुत्सितं बीजम्** m. bad seed, that which (in the case of a plant) produces inferior seedlings, or which (in the case of a man) produces evil offspring.

kŏbyālyuk[u] **क्‍ख्यालिकु** । **कुबीजोत्पन्नः** adj. (f. **kŏbyālic[ü]** **क्‍ख्यालिचू**), born of a bad seed.

kabz **कब्‍ज़** قبض in **kabz-bandī** **कब्‍ज़-बंदी** قبضبندي f. constipation, costiveness (El.).

kabza **कब्‍ज़** قبضه m. a grasp, clutch (of the hand); possession, occupancy; the handle or hilt (of a sword); a hinge; a sheath (El.).

kubzā **कुब्‍ज़ा** N. of a poor humpbacked girl (in Sanskrit *Kubjā*), who showed devotion to Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) on his way to fight the demon Kaṁsa. In recognition of her devotion Kṛṣṇa embraced her, and stayed a short time in her house (Śiv. 702, 1470; K. 425 ff., 520 ff.).

kŏ-bāzun **क्‍ख-बाज़ुन्** । **कुपात्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-bāzanas** **-बाज़नस्**), a worthless vessel or utensil; met. a totally unworthy person.

kacĕ **कच्‍य**, see **koc[u]** and **küṭ[ü]** 1 and 2.

kaci **कचि** in **kaci-pūt[u]** **कचि-पूतु** । **अजपोतकः** m. a young he-goat, a male kid. Cf. **kacyul[u]** 2.

kōca **कोच** كوچه (often spelt **kōcĕ** 1 **कोच्‍य**, see art. **C**) । **गृहमार्गविशेषः** m. a lane, an alley, a narrow road between houses (YZ. 40, 253; Śiv. 1466, 1625, 1849; Rām. 44), a shopless street (El. *kóchih*); an alley leading to a house (L. 462). **-phyur[u]** **-फिरु** । **मार्गादिभ्रमः** m. alley-wandering; hence, losing one's way in the lanes of a town; met. losing one's way in some complicated business, losing the thread of an argument, or the like.

kŏcĕ **क्‍च्य**, see **kŏṭ[u]**.

kōcĕ 2 **कोच्य**, see **kūṭ[u]**, for 1, see **kōca**.

koc[u] **कंचु** । **आमः, अपक्वः, अर्धपाकः** adj. (f. **küc[ü]** **कंचू**), unripe, raw, green; (of food) raw, uncooked, insufficiently cooked; immature, crude; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; built of unbaked bricks, built of mud.

kach **कछ्**, spelt **kachy** **कछ्य** in Śiv. 500 । **कचः** m. (sg. dat. **kachas** **कछस्**), the short grass of the field, green grass (esp. the kind that grows in damp soil) (K.Pr. 43, L. 463, W. 144, Śiv. 500), met. a trifle (K.Pr. 181). **-nĕnd** **-न्यन्द्** f. the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arīsar** (L. 463; cf. 327).

kacha-dönü[ü] **कछ-दांनू** । **कच्छगुच्छः** f. (for **kacha-dāṇĕ**, 'kacha-paddy'), a kind of grass that grows plentifully in the Valley of Kashmīr. Its pods are eaten by children and by persons reduced to poverty. See RT.Tr. i, 211 ff. (I, 36 ff.) for an instance of its use. Cf. K.Pr. 43.

kāch **काछ्** m. (sg. dat. **kācas** **काचस्**), a carrot, *Daucus carota* (El.).

kāch **काँछ्** or (K. 605) **kākshā** **काँक्षा** f. wish, desire, longing (K. 605, 623, 798, 1114, 1127, 1134).

kāchĕ **काच्य**, see **köṭh[ü]**.

kàch[i] **कंछि**, in **làch[i]** **āradith** **kàch[i]** **ṣaṭun**, a jingle of **làch[i]**, and meaning 'by a thing of small moment' as opposed to **làch[i]**, 'by a hundred thousand (efforts).' Perhaps based on **kach**.

kŏch **क्‍छ** । **उत्संगः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏchi** **क्‍छि**, often written **kŏchĕ** **क्‍च्य**), the lap, the lower part of the bosom (where babies are carried or dandled) (K.Pr. 174, 227; YZ. 141; Śiv. 1549; K. 94, 158, 341, 469; L.V. 70).

kŏchi (or **kŏchĕ**) **hyon[u]** **क्‍छि** (or **क्‍च्य**) **ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take or carry in the bosom or lap (Śiv. 377, 1381, 1401). **-kĕth** **-क्यथ्** adv. in the bosom (e.g. with verbs of carrying or embracing) (Śiv. 1357, 1542; Rām. 665, 928, 1522; K. 161). **-pĕṭhuk[u]** **-प्यठुकु** । **उत्संगस्थः** adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc[ü]** **-प्यठचू**), of on the lap, (of a child much fondled) a mother's darling.

kōch **कोछ्** m. the belly (Gr.Gr. 133).

kuch **कुछ्** f. (sg. dat. **kuci** **कुचि**), the female breast, bosom (El.).

kūch 1 **कूछ्** گوچ m. (sg. dat. **kūcas** **कूचस्**), marching, march; journey; departure (El.).

kūch 2 **कूछ्** । **द्वारयन्त्रादिशब्दानुकृतिः** m. onomat. the creak (of a door, a machine, or the like).

kūch **कूँछ्** (? spelling) f. (sg. dat. **kūci** **कूँचि**), a corner (El. *kúnch*).

kuchĕ **कुच्य**, see **kuṭh[ü]**.

kuchu (L. 381), see **khoc[u]** and cf. **kochuw[u]**.

kucĕh (kuchĕh) (K.Pr. 116), **kucih (kuchih)** (K.Pr. 5), incorr. for **kuchĕ, kuchi**, see **kuṭh[ü]**.

kūcih (kūchih) (K.Pr. 239), incorr. for **kōcĕ**, see **kūṭ[ü]**.

kōchal **कोछ्‍ल** । **विस्तारवान्** adj. e.g. big-bellied, corpulent, large-bodied, full-bodied (only with reference to animate beings). Cf. **kōch** (Gr.Gr. 133).

kāchun **काँछुन** । **काङ्क्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôch[u]** **कोँछु**), to wish, want, desire, long for (K.Pr. 69; Śiv. 319, 1107; Rām. 1213). **kôch[u]-mot[u]** **कोँछु-मंतु** । **काङ्क्षितः** perf. part. (f. **kŏch[ü]-müṭ[ü]** **कोँछू-मंचू**), wished for, desired.

kacharī **कच्‍हरी** or **kachīrī** **कच्‍हीरी** f. a court of justice. These are the words as spelt by El. In India the word is *kacahrī*.

kāchĕr काच्चर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, toughness (of the woody condition reached by vegetables, radishes, or the like, allowed to grow old before they are plucked).

kāchur^{u} काकुरु, see **aḍ-kāchur^{u}**, s.v. **aḍ.**

kochuw^{u} कंकुवु । नक्रः m. a tortoise. (The Sanskrit translation, however, means 'crocodile'. This word is perhaps the same as the *kuchu* of L. 381, see **kuchu**).

kuchay कुक्य् । कोष्ठागारजीवी m. a grain-merchant, one who buys unhushed grain from cultivators, stores it, husks it, and then sells it. Cf. **kŏṭh^{u}.**

kacil 1 कचिल् । अल्पज्ञता f. want of experience (in anything), ignorance due to want of practice (K.Pr. 76, *kachal*).

kacil 2 (? spelling and gender), the Himalayan spruce, *Picea morinda*, i.q. **röyil,** q.v. (L. 79, 80, *kachil*).

kīcam कीचम् m. twisting, see **laci-kīcam,** s.v. **lüṭ^{ü}.**

kŏ-cāl क्व-चाल् । कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. an evilly behaved person, one of bad conduct, one of evil or corrupt life, one who is immoral.

kica-mama किच-मम । वचौषधगर्भस्याङ्कुरभेदः m. the aromatic rhizome or root-stock of the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-flag. It is used in medicine as an anti-phlegmatic.

kacĕn कच्चन्, see **küṭ^{ü}** 1 and 2.

kacer कच्चर् । आमता, अर्धपाकवत्ता m. rawness, greenness; (of food) rawness, uncookedness; immaturity; incompleteness.

kacūr कचूर् m. zedoary, *Zinziber zerumbet* (El.).

kŏ-cõṭ^{u} क्व-चोँटु or **kŏ-cõṭh^{u} क्व-चोँठु । कद्वदः** adj. (f. **-cõṭ^{ü} -चोँटॅू** or **-cõṭh^{ü} -चोँठॅू**), foul-lipped, foul-mouthed; one who habitually uses foul abuse; as subst. a foul, dirty lip. Cf. **cõṭ^{u}.**

kacyul^{u} 1 कच्युलु । मुखम् m. the face (a rare word).

kacyul^{u} 2 कच्युलु । अजः m. a goat; met. a foolish fellow with a long scanty beard. Cf. **kaci-pūt^{u},** s.v. **kaci.**

kȭcyōv कोँच्योव्, see **kõṭun.**

kad कद् or **kadd** كَدّ m. size, stature, height (El., Gr.M., YZ. 12, 229).

kād काद् । कर्मकरः m. a representative (Gr.Gr. 10), a paid representative engaged on behalf of someone to supervise a particular work, e.g. sowing or reaping a certain area, a work-overseer. Cf. **kād^{a}r.**

kāḍ 1 काड् । नदीपात्रम् m. the bed of a river, a river channel, the section of a river bed from bank to bank, the width of a river (Gr.Gr. 10).

kāḍ 2 काड् । पौरुषम् m. a man's length, the stature of a man (as a measure of length) (Rām. 632, **zangan kaḍun kāḍ,** to stretch oneself the whole length of one's body. So K. 119).

kāḍ 3 काड्, see **kā̃ḍ 1.**

kā̃ḍ 1 काँड्। काण्डः m. the stalk or stem of a reed, grass, or the like, straw. In the compound with **dan** 5 (p. 221*a*, l. 13) the word is spelt **kāḍ.**

kā̃ḍa-bôr^{u} काँड-वोरु । काण्डभारः m. a load or bundle of straw, reed-stems, etc.

kā̃ḍ 2 काँड् m. a section, part in general; a cluster, bundle, multitude (Śiv. 32).

kaid, see **köd.**

kōd कोद् । कर्पासवस्त्रसीमांश्रः m. the collar of the long cotton coat (*phĕran*) worn by Kāshmīrīs. It is a separate piece of stuff cut to shape the neck and sewn on to the body of the garment.

kōḍ कोड् m. a kernel (El.).

köd कांद् or **kaid कैद्** قيد m. imprisonment; a prison; hence, as adj. imprisoned (Gr.M.). **-khān -खान्** (H.) or **-khāna -खान** قيد خانه m. a prison (Gr.M.; Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to imprison (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12). **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. to become imprisoned (H. v, 8; vi, 11).

kõda कोँद। कुलालादिकन्दुः f. a kiln; a potter's kiln (Rām. 1446; H. xi, 11); a brick-kiln (Śiv. 1033); a lime-kiln. **-bal -वल्। कुलालादिकन्दुस्थानम्** m. the place where a kiln is erected, a brick or potter's kiln (Gr.Gr. 165). **—khasiiñ^{ü} —खसंञू । कुलालादिकन्दुयथावज्ञावः** f.inf. a kiln to arise; met. to become like such a kiln (which contains no imperfectly baked articles, but only well-made perfectly baked ones), hence, a collection of good ('pucka') articles or qualities to exist. Cf. Śiv. 1033, where the causal form of the verb is used.

köḍ^{i} 1 कांडि । गोर्दम् f. (for 2, 3, see **kôḍ^{u} 1, 2**), the brain; cf. **kôḍ^{u} 1.** **—tārüñ^{ü} – तारंञू । मस्तिष्कनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to extract the brain, to knock out a person's brains (in a fight, or as a capital punishment, etc.).

kôḍ^{u} 1 कोडु । गोर्दम् m. the brain. Cf. **köḍ^{i}.**

köḍ^{i}-al कांडि-अल । कूष्माण्डः f. N. of a kind of pumpkin.

kôḍ^{u} 2 कोडु । कर्पासशोधकः m. one who cleans seeds from raw cotton, a cotton-cleaner; a cotton carder (El. *kádhi*) (L.V. 102).

köḍ^{i}-bāy कांडि-बाय् । कर्पासीयन्त्रजीविपत्नी f. a cotton-cleaner's wife; a woman who lives by cleaning cotton. **-yĕnd^{a}r -यंद्र्। कर्पासीयन्त्रम्** m. the machine used for extracting seeds from raw cotton.

köida كَاعدہ **कांइद**, see **köyida.**

kūd[i] कूदि قيدي or (vill.) **köd[i]** कोदि m. a captive, a prisoner (Gr.M.; H. v, 7, 8, 9; vi, 11; x, 5, 12; K. 998, n.pl. **kūd[i]**).

kūḍī कूँडी f. a mortar (for pounding) (El. *kúnḍi*).

kūḍ[ü] कूड्, i.q. **kūr[ü]** कूर्, q.v. This is the form used towards Bāramulā (El.).

kadd قد, see **kad.**

kuddu sari, see **kudusēri.**

kuddūs قدوس adj. e.g. pure, holy, blessed; an epithet of the Deity (Gr.M.).

kŏ-dēh क्वदेह् m. an evil body, a vile body, (this) vile body (in self-depreciation) (L.V. 7).

kŏ-dŏh क्व-द्वह् । **कुदिनम्** m. an evil day, an unlucky day, an inauspicious day (W. 110).

ködakh कोदख् । **वन्धनविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ködakas** कोदकस्), a wrapper of paper, or the like, for containing loose leaves, such as those of a weakly-bound book, or the like.

kadköy[i] कद्कोयि । **अलसः** adj. e.g. lazy, one who dawdles at work.

kaḍ[a]l कंद्ल्, also written **kadal** कदल् । **सेतुः** m. a bridge (Śiv. 1830). See El. s.v. for a full account of the mode in which bridges are made in Kashmīr. The principle is that of a cantilever. **-on[u]** -ओनु । **सेतुस्थो ऽन्धः** m. a blind man who sits on a bridge to beg from passers by (who for his selfish ends blocks the traffic, and who gets out of the way only when he hears approaching footsteps); met. any selfish person who in every way pursues his own object without consideration for others. **—ṭaṭun** —ट्टुन् m.inf. to cut a bridge; met. (of a mischievous and extravagant wife) altogether to hinder her husband from crossing over to the other side (where prosperity and peace are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

kaḍ[a]la-bal कंद्ल-वल् । **सेतूपकण्ठतीर्थम्** m. the bathing place on the bank of a river and close by a bridge. **-kānul** -कानुल् । **सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम्** m. the main beams that support the floor of the wooden cantilever bridges used in Kashmīr; cf. **kānul.** **-kūṭ[u]** -कूट्ट । **सेतुस्तम्भः** m. the beams (in general) of a bridge. **-ṭhoṭh[u]** -ठोट्ठ । **सेतुमध्याधारः** m. the central pier supporting a long Kashmīr bridge. It is usually built of stone or brick.

kŏ̄ḍal कोंडल् (? spelling) m. the tail feathers of the **nīlyuj[u]** (q.v.) bird. They are worn by Persian and Hindōstānī women (El. *konḍal*; cf. also El. s.v. *nílúj*).

kŏ-ḍōl क्व-डोल् । **विषमाकारः** adj. e.g. ill-formed, misshapen, ungainly, ugly.

kadam कदम् قدم m. the foot; a footstep, step, pace (El.); (of a horse) his paces, mode of going (K.Pr. 71); a footprint, the mark of a foot (Śiv. 1666). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु m.inf. to set forth (H. x, 11, 12). **—tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the footstep; walk vigorously, step out (K.Pr. 46; Rām. 1648; L.V. 99). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to put down the foot, to walk, to step forward (Śiv. 496, 1088; cf. 1849; H. iv, 5).

kaḍun कड़ुन्, also (vill.) **karun** करुन् । **निष्कासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koḍ[u]** कंड़ु, pl.f. **kajĕ** कज्य; 2 p.p. **kajyōv** कज्योव्), to pull out, drag out, pluck out, root up (K.Pr. 33, 175; YZ. 569; Śiv. 124, 1111, 1462; Rām. 849; H. x, 13; K. 432); to take out, extract, bring out (K.Pr. 64, 94; YZ. 104, 454; Śiv. 1693; Rām. 1523; H. viii, 4, 11, 12); to take out (from a receptacle) (H. viii, 7, 10; xii, 17); to take out, withdraw (e.g. money from a bank) (K.Pr. 26); to bring forth, bring out, lead forth (H. iii, 4, 8; xii, 1); to draw out, entice out (of a place) (Rām. 375); to tear out, or off, dislocate (H. viii, 7); to tear off, pull off, strip (cf. **dāla**) (Śiv. 1329, Rām. 1233); to take off, detach (something fastened to another) (H. viii, 10); to take off (clothes) (H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7); to draw (a sword) (Rām. 411; H. viii, 13; x, 7; K. 33); to pull, drag (Śiv. 830; cf. **broḍ[u]**); to drive out, turn out, cast out, expel, banish; (Śiv. 706; Rām. 1167; H. iv, 2; viii, 11); to release, let go (Śiv. 1285); to deduct (cf. p. 155*a*, l. 29); to extract (e.g. venom from a wound) (Gr.M.); to drive away (weariness, etc.) (Śiv. 1752, 1867); to dig out; to accomplish, complete, effect; to pluck (fruit, vegetables, etc.) (K.Pr. 10, 80; Rām. 1283); to find out, bring to light, invent, discover; to strike (a balance); to bring out (a person's qualities), to train, bring up (a person, horse, etc.) (cf. p. 122*b*, l. 3); to bring out, produce, display (Śiv. 1299; H. x, 2, 12; xii, 15); to let out, give utterance to, utter (Śiv. 1907); to extract (a passage), to quote (Gr.M.); to experience (trouble, adversity, etc.) (Rām. 419); (of a period of time) to pass (it) somehow or other, to manage to spend (it), to while (it) away (K.Pr. 117, Rām. 1740); (generally) to pass (time) (H. viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11). This verb occurs very frequently in idiomatic expressions, of which the following are only a few examples. Many others will be found elsewhere in this Dictionary:—

āh kaḍun आह् कड़ुन्, to sigh (YZ. 494); **armān—** अर्मान्—, to drive out longing, to achieve

one's long-desired object (Śiv. 706, 1655, 1830); **atha— अथ—**, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462, YZ. 439); **dŏh— द्वह—**, to pass the day somehow or other, to while it away (K.Pr. 117); **dēwôlᵘ— देवोलु—**, to become bankrupt (Gr.M.); **kāḍ— काड्—**, to stretch one's whole length, to extend the limbs (Rām. 632, K. 119); **kruh kaḍânⁱ क्रुह् कडनि**, to be at the point of death; **kash— कश्—**, to pull a bow, draw a bow, prepare to discharge an arrow (Rām. 117, 123, 1271); to serve (a person) to his complete satisfaction; **mūla— मूल—**, to pull up by the roots (Gr.M.; Rām. 929, 1375, 1626); **tāna tāna— तान तान—**, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405); **ṭās— टास्—**, to make the sound of a slap; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend to the last farthing; **ʦopᵘ— च़ंपु—**, to take a bite out of something (K.Pr. 238); **ʦörith— चोरिथ्—**, to quote (from a book) (Gr.M.); **wani— वनि—**, to recognize (a person or thing) as (so-and-so or such-and-such) (Śiv. 910).

galatī kaḍüñᵘ गलती कडञ्यू, to pick out mistakes, criticize (Gr.M.); **wŏṭh— व्वठ्—**, to leap (Śiv. 998); **zĕv— ज़्यव्—**, to thrust out the tongue, to put it into position for immediate speech (K. 508).

koḍᵘ-motᵘ कंडु-मंतु । निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **küḍᵘ-müʦᵘ कंडू-मंच़ू**), pulled out; expelled, banished, and so on with all the meanings of **kaḍun. küḍᵘ-müʦᵘ kath,** an extract (from a letter) (Gr.M.).

kaḍith hāwun कडिथ् हावुन् m.inf. to produce and show (Rām. 670, 1466). **—nyunᵘ —निनु** m.inf. to take out and carry away, to carry out, to carry away (K. 57, 69, 191, 254). **—ʦhunun —छ़ुनुन्** m.inf. to cast out altogether, to expel, drive out (W. 85; Rām. 148, 257, 1391, 1608, 1695); to take off, doff (clothes) (H. x, 9).

kaḍañĕ कडञ । धिक्कारः f.pl. (Gr.Gr. 118), scolding, blaming, finding fault with (a servant, a child, or the like). The f.pl. of **kaḍun** also takes the form of this word. **kaḍañĕ-pösᵃrañĕ कडञ-पांसरञ । धिक्कारानादरादिकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to scold, to blame, as ab.

kadᵃr कद्र् نَدر or (Rām. 18) **kadürᵘ कद्रू** m. greatness, dignity, honour (Śiv. 497); rank (El.); doing honour, honouring (Rām. 18); (in estimating) the value or worth (e.g. of a precious stone) (K.Pr. 123).

kādᵃr कादर् । कर्मकरापेक्षकः m. one who wants work-people for any special work, an employer of workmen or workwomen, such as a large farmer who wants people for reaping, or the like. Cf. **kād.**

kādᵃr कॉद्र्, also spelt **kādurᵘ 1 कॉदुरु । कान्दविकः** m. (f. **kādᵃrĕñ कॉद्र्यञ्**, q.v.), a baker (of bread or of other articles; cf. p. 140*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 148; K.Pr. 20, sg. dat. **kādᵃris**; W. 18, 114).

kādur 1 कॉदुर् । कंदुः m. an oven (rare).

kādur 2 कॉदुर्, kādurᵘ 2 कॉदुरु, or **kādᵘrᵘ कॉद्रूरु । तृणकुसूलः** m. a large kind of jar, wrapped round with grass or twigs, and often plastered with mud, used for storing grain or as a receptacle for articles in frequent use. Cf. pp. 109*b*, l. 30 and 230*a*, l. 2.

kŏḍur क्कुड्र्, also spelt **kuḍur कुड्र्, kŏḍurᵘ क्कुड्रु**, or **kuḍurᵘ 1 कुड्रु । दृढबीजं द्राक्षादेः** m. (sg. dat. **kŏḍaras क्कुडरस्**), the small hard seed of a grape or similar fruit.

kŏḍar क्कुडर् । धृष्टत्वादिगुणाः m.pl. of the ab., met. audacity, hard-heartedness, and other blameworthy qualities of soul (as distinct from external defects).

ködir कादिर् قَادِر adj. potent, powerful, mighty; a common Musalmān N.P. **ködir-i-mutlakh** قَادِر مطلق m. the Omnipotent, the Almighty, N. of God (Musalmān) (Gr.M.).

kudurᵘ कुदुरु । कोद्रवः m. N. of a certain inferior grain eaten by the poorer villagers, the *kōdō* of India, *Paspalum scrobiculatum.*

kuḍurᵘ 2 कुड्रु । कठोरः adj. (f. **kuḍᵘrᵘ कुड्रूरु**), hard, difficult (of a road, mountain pass, or the like); coarse (El.); passionate, wrathful, hard to get on with, unbearable (K.Pr. 117).

kādᵃrĕñ कॉद्र्यञ्, also spelt **kādurĕñ कॉदुर्यञ् । कान्दविकस्त्री** f. a baker's wife; a female baker. Cf. **kādᵃr** (Gr.Gr. 39).

kŏdrath क्कुद्रथ् قدرت f. (sg. dat. **kŏdrüʦᵘ क्कुद्रूच़ू**), power, ability, authority; esp. God's power, omnipotence (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 602).

kudusēri (? spelling and gender), N. of a kind of small good apple (see El., s.v. *ʦúnṭ*). L. 349 spells the word *kuddu sari*, and says it is in shape long, and is juicy and rather acid; ripening early and not keeping.

kāḍay काडय् f. pulling out; hence, using up, expending, used —° as in **dŏha-°** (see **dŏh**), **dana-°** (see **dana 1**), **dyāra-°** (see **dyār**), qq.v.

kāgolᵘ 1 कॉगलु । रसस्नेहवान् adj. (f. **kāgüjᵘ कॉगंजू**), full of tarry sap (e.g. soft fir-wood), and hence easily inflammable.

kāgolᵘ 2 कॉगलु । धान्यादिशूकविशेषः m. the awn of grain.

kāgalunᵘ कॉगलुनु । रसस्नेहवत्त्वम् m. resinousness, the condition of possessing resinous sap (cf. **kāgolᵘ 1**); cf. L. 80 *kanglan*, the white resin of the blue pine, used as an application for wounds.

kāgᵘrᵘ काँग्रू or **kāgürᵘ काँगरू** or **kāgᵃr काँग्र्**। **हसन्तिका** f. (sg. dat. **kāgrĕ काँग्य** or **kāgarĕ काँगर्य**, abl. **kāgri काँग्रि**), the portable brazier, or *kāngrī*, much used in Kashmīr (K.Pr. *kángár*, 129, 131, 178; *káṅgri*, 50, 128, 129). For particulars see El. s.v. *kángri*; L. 70, 250, *kangar*; and K.Pr. 129. The word is a fem. dim. of **kang**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 37).

kāgri-khŏphᵘrᵘ काँग्रि-ख्वफ्रू। **भग्ना काष्ठाङ्गारिका** f. a worn-out brazier. **-khôrᵘ -खोर्**। **काष्ठाङ्गारिकार्धभागः** m. the outer half (made of woven twigs) of a brazier, remaining after the inner earthenware bowl has been broken or removed; see **khôrᵘ**. **-kŏṇḍolᵘ -क्वंडलु**। **हसन्तिकापात्रम्** m. the circular earthenware bowl of a brazier, which contains the burning fuel. **-könᵘ -कांनू**। **हसन्तिकालता** f. the covering of woven twigs outside the earthenware bowl of a brazier; see **könᵘ 2.**

kāgaz कागज़्, incorr. for **kākaz**, q.v.

kāgazī कागज़ी, incorr. for **kākazī**, q.v.

kh 1 ख् pron. suff. of the sing. nom. of the second person as in **poku-kh**, thou wentest; **korᵘm-akh**, thou wast made by me (Gr.Gr. 184). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*. Thus **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-a-s**, thou makest for him (Gr.Gr. 181). With this word may be compared the Armenian *kho*, thy, in which Indo-European *tu-* has become *kh-*.

kh 2 ख् pron. suff. of any case of the plur. of the third person, as in **karān chu-kh**, he makes them or he makes for them; **koru-kh**, he was made by them (Gr.Gr. 186). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*, as in **korᵘ-h-a-s**, I was made by them (Gr.Gr. 181).

kha ख m. the sky, the firmament; (in Saiva philosophy) i.q. **ākāsh**, the principle of absolute vacuity, the wide and limitless expanse of empty space; **-sŏrūph -स्वरूफ्** m. he whose nature consists in the principle of absolute void, the Supreme Deity of the Śaivas (L.V. 15).

khai, khāī, see **khay 1.**

khāo, see **khāv.**

khĕ ख्य, see **khyonᵘ.**

khō 1 खो ,ـ m. (El.), temper, disposition (cf. **khōy** f.) (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôwᵘ**; YZ. 5).

khō 2 (? spelling) m. *Oreoseris lanuginosa* (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôwᵘ**).

khoe, see **khōy.**

khū ख्वूँ, i.q. **khūn**, q.v.

kah 1 कह्। **स्वर्णमूल्यवर्णादिपरीक्षणम्** f. (sg. dat. **küshᵘ कंशू**), the testing of gold by its colour (ascertained by rubbing on a touchstone). Cf. **kah-wüṭᵘ.**

kah 2 कह्, see **kāh 1.**

kāh कँह्, for **kāh काँह्**, see **kēh.**

kāh 1 काह् or **kah कह्**। **एकादश** card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kāhan काहन्**, Śiv. 522, L.V. 95), eleven (Gr.Gr. 76); **kāh**, Rām. 1740; **kah**, K.Pr. 91, 95, 153; YZ. 82; **kahai**, only eleven (K.Pr. 97, W. 124). As a rule **kah** is used in the Musalmān dialect and **kāh** in the Hindū dialect. —**shĕth** —**श्थ्**। **एकादश शतम्** card. e.g. eleven hundred. With **kāh, hath** becomes **shĕth** (Gr.Gr. 84, Rām. 740–1).

kāha-nēthᵃr काह-नेथ्र्। **जातकर्मनामकरणे** m. N. of a certain Hindū birth-ceremony. On the eleventh day after birth (if all goes well) the mother ceases to be impure. The **kāh-nēthᵃr** ceremony is then performed. A Brāhman priest is summoned, and the mother drinks the five products of a cow. The seven birth-room vessels (see **hurⁱ-lĕjᵘ**, p. 346*b*, l. 41) are filled with food of which relatives and friends partake. A tree is traced in chalk upon the wall, and the family astrologers cast the child's horoscope (see L. 259, *kah netar*). **-nôwᵘ -नोव्**। **एकादशनामवान्** m. he who possesses eleven names; esp. the Hindū God Rudra (a form of Śiva) who appears under eleven forms, each of which again is a Rudra. The usual list of the names of these eleven Rudras is, in Sanskrit, Ajaikapad, Ahirbudhnya, Hara, Nirṛta, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅgāraka, Ardha-kētu, Mṛtyu, Sarpa, and Kapālin. **-röthᵘrᵘ -रोथ्रू**। **दानविशेषद्रव्यम्** f. N. of a present sent by a Hindū to his daughter's father-in-law and other relations on the eleventh day after the death of his father or other senior relation. It is on this day that the *śrāddha* ceremony for the deceased is performed.

kāh 2 काह्। **आसेचनम्** m. watering of fields, whether sown or not, by sprinkling (either from rain, or from reservoirs). Cf. **kōbari-kāh**, p. 382*b*, l. 13.

kāh 3 काह्। **एकादशी तिथिः** f. (sg. dat. **köshᵘ कांशू**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (according to the Hindū almanac) (Gr.Gr. 69; cf. **gāḍ**, p. 276*a*, l. 37).

kāh 4 काह्। **चर्मतन्तुः** f. a lace made of leather, a strip of leather used as a thread for sewing together the component parts of leather articles (such as shoes, bellows, or the like) (H. xi, 14).

kāha tāranĕ काह तारन्। **भस्त्राचर्मादिस्यूतिः** f. pl. inf. 'to pass the laces over', i.e. to sew leather goods with this leather lace.

kāh काँह्, see **kēh.**

kàh[i] 1 कहि । कथम् adv. how ?, in what manner ? (poet.) (Śiv. 1624). **-tām -ताम् । कथमपि** adv. somehow or other (poet.) (K. 1119). **-tāmath -तामथ् । कथमपि** adv., id. **-tāñ -ताञ् । कथंचन** adv., id. (K. 366, 740). **-tāñĕth -ताञथ् । कथंचन** adv., id.

kàh[i] 2 कहि । केन मूल्येन adv. at what price ? As in **kàh[i] chĕh dā̃-khār,** at what price is a *khār* of paddy ? like our ' how much is wheat a bushel ?' (K.Pr. 109).

kahū 1 कहू । कृपण: adj. e.g. miserly, a miser (obs.).

kahū 2 कहू, m. *Lactuca sativa* (El.); cf. **hand. -khor[u]** m. N. of a certain edible fungus, *Hydnum coralloides.* It grows in rotten wood, and in the burnt-out hollows of *Picea Morinda* (L. 73 *káho khur*).

kẽh क्यॅह्, see **kēh.**

kēh कॅह् । किंचित् pron. indef. used either as a subst. or as an adj.

[It has in the singular two sets of forms, one animate, the other inanimate. In the nominative singular animate it has a set of forms which are confined to the masculine, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **u,** and another set of forms which are of common gender, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **a**. In the other cases of the singular it is of common gender.

The inanimate forms of the singular are all of common gender.

In the plural there is no distinction between animate and inanimate, and all forms are of common gender.

The simplest forms of the sg. nom. are **kū̃h** (an. m.), **kā̃h** (an. c.g.), and **kē̃h** (inan. c.g.). To these **ʦ** is added as an indefinite suffix, so that we get some such form as **kū̃hʦ, kā̃hʦ,** or **kē̃hʦ** respectively, but such forms are now obsolete, although grammarians give a form **kē̃ʦ** or **kēnʦ,** which is now not used except in the nom. plur. (cf. Gr.Gr. 67, 91). In Rām. 150 there is, however, the form **kē̃hʦh-āh,** and this is the only instance yet noted of the preservation of the **h** before the **ʦ.**

This form **kē̃hʦhāh** leads us to the second set of nominative forms used at the present day. Under the rule of Kāshmīrī phonetics that a final surd must be aspirated, **kū̃hʦ, kā̃hʦ,** and **kē̃hʦ** regularly become **kū̃hʦh, kā̃hʦh,** and **kē̃hʦh** respectively. These have been contracted to **kū̃ʦh** (L.V. 60), **kā̃ʦh,** and **kē̃ʦh,** to which the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article is added, so that we finally arrive at the forms **kū̃ʦhāh, kā̃ʦhāh,** and **kē̃ʦhāh,** which are now in everyday use, as optional forms of **kū̃h, kā̃h,** and **kē̃h** respectively.

The suffix **ʦ** is not used in the oblique cases of the singular, which have special forms, but reappears in the plural, where it is used throughout.

For the singular oblique cases, the animate form is **kaĩsi** and the inanimate form is **kuni.**

For the plural, the nominative is **kē̃h, kē̃ʦ** or **kēnʦ,** or **kē̃ʦhāh,** and the base of the oblique cases is **kē̃ʦ.**

The above remarks primarily refer to the use of this pronoun as a subst. Its use as an adjective is very similar, but is more lax and will be dealt with later on.

The following are therefore the forms occurring in declension :—

Singular, nominative ; animate ; masculine, **kū̃h क्यूँह्** (K. 578, 795), **kū̃ʦhāh क्यूँछाह्** (Gr.M.) ; common gender, **kā̃h क्याँह्** (El. *kahn*) (L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 79, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189 ; Rām. 139, 164, 504, 720, 729, 770, etc. ; H. i, 2 ; vi, 10 ; xii, 2), **kā̃ʦhāh क्याँछाह** (Śiv. 356–7, Rām. 884).

Inanimate, common gender, **kē̃h क्यॅह्** (El. *kihn*) (Śiv. 309, 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 984, etc. ; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, etc. ; L.V. 9, 11, 19, etc.) ; **kē̃ʦhāh क्यॅंछाह्** (Śiv. 117, 974, 1529 ; Rām. 162, 587, 653, 1081) (**kē̃hʦhāh क्यॅंहछाह,** Rām. 150). In old Kāshmīrī we have also **kū̃h क्यूँह्** (L.V. 2), and **kū̃ʦh** (L.V. 60).

All oblique cases except gen., an. **kaĩsi क्यॅंसि** (Śiv. 1216, 1228, 1460 ; Rām. 133, 139, 215–6, 543, 1093, 1220, 1230, 1597, 1621, 1780 ; H. ii, 8 ; iii, 3 ; L.V. 35) or **kō̃si क्याँसि** (K.Pr. 171, 208 ; H. v, 9) ; inan. **kuni क्यूनि** (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757 ; Rām. 780).

Gen. an. **kaĩsi-hond[u] क्यॅंसि-हॅन्दु** (Rām. 381, 754, 881, 1228) ; inan. **kunyuk[u] क्यूनयुकु** (see bel.).

Plural, an. and inan., e.g. nom. **kē̃h क्यॅंह्** (Śiv. 123 ; Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6, 1379 ; L.V. 32) ; **kē̃ʦ क्यॅंछ्** or **kēnʦ क्येञ्** (Gr.Gr. 67, 91) or **kē̃ʦhāh क्यॅंछाह्** (Gr.M.) ; dat. **kē̃ʦan क्यॅंछन्** (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102) ; gen. **kē̃ʦan-hond[u] क्यॅंछन्-हॅन्दु** (Gr.M.) ; ag., abl. **kē̃ʦau क्यॅंछौ** (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102).

It will have been observed that in all the above forms, except **kaĩsi,** the stem vowel is long and is nasalized, thus, **ū̃, ā̃, ē̃.** In writing in the Nāgarī or Śāradā character the nasalization is often represented by an **n** before **ʦ,** thus, **kūnʦhāh कून्छाह्, kāntshāh कान्छाह्, kēntshāh केन्छाह्, kēnʦ केञ्, kĕntsan केञ्न्, kēntsau केञ्यौ.** This perhaps indicates a real variation of pronunciation, but, so far as the present writer's experience goes, there is no true *n*-sound, but only a nasalization of the vowel except

in the nom. pl. **kēnṭs,** in which the **n** is generally distinctly audible. The vowel is also very commonly written and pronounced short throughout, thus, **ũ, ã, ẽ.** This is particularly common in the Musalmān dialect (e.g. in H.), but also occurs in Hindū poetry, so that we get **kũh कुँह** كُنه (El. *kuhn*) (Śiv. 311; Rām. 715, 1076, 1762; L.V. 2, 35, 60); **kũṭshāh कुँछाह** كُنچِهاد; **kãh कँह** كنه (El. *kahn*); **kãṭshāh कँछाह** كَنچِهاد; **kẽh क्यँह** كِنه (El. *kihn*) (H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15); **kẽṭshāh क्यँछाह** كِنچِهاد (H. vii, 26; x, 3; xii, 4, 5, etc.) or even **kẽnṭsāh क्यन्साह** كِنچاد (H. vii, 20); **kẽnṭs क्यन्स्**, كِنچ; **kẽṭsan क्यँचन्** كِنچِن; **kẽṭsau क्यँचौ** كِنچَو.

The final **h** of **kũṭshāh, kãṭshāh, kẽṭshāh** is also sometimes omitted, so that we get **kũṭshā कूँछा, kãṭshā काँछा, kẽṭshā क्यँछा.** In the Persian character, moreover, the final **āh** of these three words is often written **ah,** so that we get **kũṭshah** كوچِهَه, **kãṭshah** كاچِهَه, **kẽṭshah** كيناچِهَه, etc. There are other minor variations of spelling, which it is unnecessary to note here.

When used as an adjective, all the forms given above for the use of this pronoun as a substantive may be employed, number for number, case for case, an. masc. for an. masc., an. c.g. for an. c.g., and inan. for inan. Moreover **kũh (kũh), kãh (kãh), kẽh (kẽh),** or **kẽṭshāh (kẽṭshāh),** etc., may be used without change to agree with any inan. noun in any case of either number. The following examples of adjectival use occur in the literature at present available:—An. m. sg. nom. **kũh कुँह** (Rām. 373); **kũh कूँह** (K. 419); **kãh काँह** (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8).

Inan. sg. nom. **kẽh क्यँह** (H. v, 10; vi, 16; viii, 1, 2; x, 1, 7; xii, 5); **kẽh क्यँह** (Śiv. 23, 375, 429, 518, 644, 750, etc.; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 533, etc.); **kãh काँह** (Śiv. 255, 477, 771, 1757; Rām. 417, 617, 836, 967, 1649); **kãh कँह** (K.Pr. 201); **kãṭsh काँछ** (L.V. 41); **kẽṭsh क्यँछ** (L.V. 59); **kẽṭshāh क्यँछाह** (Rām. 300, 699); **kẽnṭshāh क्यन्छाह** (H. xii, 4, 19); **kũh कुँह** (Rām. 231, 836); and the irregular **kũ̃h कूँह** (Rām. 689, see bel.). L.V. 77 has an inanimate fem. **kõ̃h कॉह** (in **kõ̃h-ti**).

Obl. **kuni कुनि** (K. 949; Rām. 762, 1023, 1037).

Pl. nom. **kẽh क्यँह** (Rām. 775, 786, 852, 1343). In H. xi, 7, **kẽ̃h क्यँह** is used as an. fem. pl. nom. The only available example of this form as m. is the irregular **kẽ̃h[i] क्यँहि** of H. vi, 11.]

As subst. an. anyone (Śiv. 77, 81; 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189, 1228; Rām. 133, 139, 215, 381, 504, 720, 770, 884, 915, 1379, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 8; iii, 3; vi, 10; xii, 22; L.V. 35, 60); someone (Rām. 944, 1179).

As subst. inan. anything (Śiv. 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 728, 984, 1434, 1451, 1749, 1858; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, 758, 1158, 1287, 1342, 1399, 1658, 1661, 1670; H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15; K.Pr. 201); something (Śiv. 309, 974; Rām. 786; H. vii, 20, 26; x, 3; xii, 18).

As adj. an. any (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8); some, a certain (H. vi, 11; xi, 7).

As adj. inan. any (Śiv. 23, 255, 375, 429, 477, 644, 750, 763, 771, 777, 843, 844, 873, 1072, 1757; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 471, 617, 654, 817, 836, 1343; H. vi, 16; viii, 1; x, 1, 7; xii, 5, 19); some, a certain (Rām. 300, 599, 786, 1150, 1388, 1743; H. v, 10; viii, 2; xii, 4, 19).

As adv. at all, in any respect (with neg. not at all, in no respect) (Rām. 283, 331, 347, 754).

kũh compounded with an interrogative pronoun becomes still more indefinite, as in **kũh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kũh kyāh,** some . . . or other, of some kind or other (adj. inan.) (Rām. 231, 373), so **kũh kami sāta,** at some time or other (Rām. 836); **kẽh na-ta kyāh,** nothing at all (L.V. 19). In **kũ̃h kath jāyĕ,** in any place whatever, the vowel of **kũh** has been changed (Rām. 689). Cf. **kõ̃h-kũt[i]** (p. 390*b*, l. 30).

biyĕ kũh विय कूँह (m.) **biyĕ kãh विय काँह** (c.g.) (Rām. 729, 1246), etc., anyone else; someone else; someone more; as adj. an., any other. **biyĕ kãh-ti विय काँह-ति** anyone else at all (Rām. 164). **biyĕ kẽh विय क्यँह,** etc., anything else (H. xii, 8); something else, something more (H. iii, 8).

na kũh न कूँह (m.) (K. 582), **na kãh न काँह** (c.g.) (Rām. 139, 1076), etc. (or the **na** may follow), no one. As adj. an., not any, no. **na kẽh न क्यँह,** etc., not anything, nothing (L.V. 9, 11, 90). As adj. inan., not any, no (Śiv. 518; Rām. 26, 104, 208, 275–6, 912, 1002, 1270, 1710, 1730; L.V. 41, 77). As adv., not at all (H. ii, 5; v, 5; xii, 2). El. *kihnnah*. It often takes the form **kĕh-na क्यह्-न्,** with short vowel and no nasal.

prath kũh प्रथ् कूँह (m.), etc., each one, every one (Śiv. 357, 1216, 1460). **prath kẽh प्रथ् क्यँह,** etc., each thing, everything (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

sôruy kāh सोरुय् काँह्, etc., everyone. **sôruy kēh सोरुय् केँह्**, etc., everything (Śiv. 1758).

yus kāh युस् काँह्, etc., whoever (Śiv. 356, **yus kātshāh**); **yih kēh यिह् केँह्**, etc., whatever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1745; **yih kētshāh,** Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8); **yih kēh . . . ti kēh,** whatever . . . that (correl.) (Rām. 1660).

kāh akhāh काँह् अखाह्, etc. । **कश्चिदेकः** e.g. a certain man (or woman), a certain person, equivalent to the Latin *quidam*.

kāh-ti काँह्-ति, etc., anyone even, anyone at all (Rām. 1497; H. vii, 23; **kūh-ti,** Śiv. 311, Rām. 1762). As adj. any even, any at all (H. i, 5). **kēh-ti केँह्-ति**, etc., anything even, anything at all (Śiv. 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492); as adj. any at all (H. viii, 9).

kĕh-na क्यह्-न, see **na kēh** under **na kūh,** ab.

kēh kēh केँह् केँह् pl. several of various kinds (Rām. 775). **kēh kēh केँह् केँह्** (pl.) . . . **kēh kēh केँह् केँह्** (pl.) some . . . others (Śiv. 125). **kēh केँह्** (pl.) . . . **kēh केँह्** (pl.) some . . . others (Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6; K.Pr. 102; L.V. 32). Similarly (sg. inan.) **kēh केँह्** . . . **kētshāh केँक्षाह्** . . . **kēh केँह्** some . . . some . . . some, part . . . part . . . part (Rām. 1081).

kĕ̄h-kyuthᵘ क्यँह्-किथु or **kēh-kyuthᵘ केँह्-किथु** । **आकस्मिकभयादिकशङ्का** adj. (f. **-kitshᵘ -किछू**), 'like something or other,' hence, used as a euphemism for something terrible or harmful, which it is ill-omened or inadvisable to mention.

kūh akhāh कूँह् अखाह् । **काश्चिदेकः** m. a certain man, i.q. **kāh akhāh,** ab., but only masc.

kuni-kinⁱ कुनि-किनि (Rām. 780) or **kuni pṓṭhⁱ कुनि पोंठि**, adv. in some way, in some way or other (K. 375, 448); in any way (K. 616).

kunyukᵘ कुन्युकु adj. (gen. of **kēh**) (f. **kunicᵘ कुनिचू**), of anything (Śiv. 475, 491, 728, 819, 1546; Rām. 1742).

kaīsi phiri कैंसि फिरि, adv. sometimes, now and then; several times, frequently (El. *kensih phiri, kentsi phiri*).

kētshāh karun कैंक्षाह् करुन् m.inf. to do something; esp. (in a bad sense) to do something malicious (to a person) (H. xii, 5, 10, 13, 19). **-mētshāh -मैंक्षाह्** । **किमपि वस्तु** m. something or other.

kĕ̄hⁱ क्यँहि (H. vi, 11), see **kēh.**

kĕhō 1 क्यहो, see **kyāh.**

kĕhō 2 क्यहो, adv. why? (K.Pr. 49, *kiho*). Cf. **kahyū.**

kĕhō 3 क्यहो, conj. or; **yutᵘ kĕhō totᵘ,** here or there, at some place or other (K.Pr. 102).

kih किह् or **kīh कीह्** । **संहतकेशसमूहः** f. a lump of matted hair pulled out in combing, hair pulled out in combing, the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing the hair (El., H. v, 4). The ordinary hair of the head is **kīsh,** m., q.v.

kīhi-hᵘrᵘ कीहि-हुरू । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालगुच्छः** f. a quantity or mass of hair pulled out at one time by a comb, a lump of combings. **-raz -रज़्** । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालरज्जुः** f. a rope made of hair combings, a 'switch'. **-wāl -वाल्** । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालः** m. a single hair pulled out in combing.

kihᵘ किहु, etc., see **kyuhᵘ.**

kŏh क्वह् (= کوہ) । **पर्वतः** m. a mountain (Śiv. 63, 202, 206, 252, 422, 1392; Rām. 96, 205, 400, 443–4, etc.); a range of mountains (El. *koh*, i.e. **kōh**).

kŏha-dāmān क्वह-दामान् (= دامان کوہ) । **उपत्यका** m. the foot or declivity of a mountain. **-kŏhai -क्वहै**, adv. on every mountain, from mountain to mountain (H. ix, 2). **-lüṭᵘ -लंटू** । **अल्पपर्वतः** f. 'the tail of a mountain', a hill at the foot of a mountain range; any small hill.

kōh कोह् کوہ । **पर्वतः** m. a mountain, i.q. **kŏh,** q.v. (Gr.M., K.Pr. 78, 114, 161, 262; W. 156; YZ. 89; Rām, 375, 439, 746, 1337), with Persian *izāfat*, **kōh-i** (Śiv. 648, 823; Rām. 937). **kōh-i-tōra,** Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

kōh कोंह्, a form of **kūh कूँह्**, see **kēh,** used in the comp. **kōh-kūtⁱ कोंह्-कूंति**, how many? or how many! (Rām. 690). Cf. **kūh kus,** etc., s.v. **kēh.**

köhⁱ कोंहि card. the form which **kāh 1,** eleven, takes in the arithmetical process of multiplication, as in **bāh köhⁱ akh hath ta dŏyĕtrᵃh,** twelve elevens (are) a hundred and thirty-two. This word can only be used with numerals above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

kūh कुँह्, kūh कूँह्, kūh कूँह्, see **kēh.**

khāb खाब् خواب m. a dream (H. vi, 12, 14). **—dēshun —डेशुन्** (H. vi, 11, 12, 14, 15) or **—wuchun —वुकुन्** m.inf. to see a dream, to have a dream vision.

khöbi खोंबि, adv. in a dream (YZ. 9, 14, 250, 531).

khābukᵘ töbĭr खाबुकु तोंबीर् m. the interpretation of a dream (H. vi, 14).

khābas andar खाबस् अन्दर्, adv. i.q. **khöbi** (YZ. 80). Cf. **khwāb.**

khṓbᵘ खूंबु । **शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः** m. a kind of padded or quilted cap worn in the cold weather. Cf. pp. 138*b*, l. 14; 299*b*, l. 8; 316*b*, l. 2.

khūb खूब خوب, adv. well, excellently, thoroughly (H. vi, 10).

khŏbānī, khŏbönī خوبآني an apricot (the fruit) (El.).

khabar खबर् خبر f. (El. wrongly makes the word m.) knowledge, acquaintance, information (regarding anything) (Rām. 132, 298, 733, 1248, 1349, 1652; H. iii, 3); information, belief, impression, surmise (that so-and-so is the case) (H. xii, 2); memory, remembrance (Rām. 1209–15); notice, care, heed, precaution (K.Pr. 105); information, a piece of information (Śiv. 844, 1280–1; Rām. 435, 560, 907, 1543); news, tidings, a piece of news (YZ. 38, 229; Śiv. 725, 729; Rām. 90, 209, 405, 508, 695, 750, 777, 798–9, etc.; H. ii, 1, 6; iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 20; xii, 23, 24; K. 36); report, rumour (Rām. 1308, 1757). **tsĕ chĕyĕ khabar,** is there information to thee? do you know? (Gr.M.; similarly, Śiv. 761, 763, 769, 1292; Rām. 145, 272, 351, 493, 664, 761, 970, 1318–9, 1353, 1524; H. v, 7; xii, 20); **panani pānüc[u] khabar,** consciousness of one's own existence (Śiv. 492). **—kar —कर्,** when was the news? who knows when (such-and-such occurred) (H. ii, 4); when did one ever hear that? i.e. never at any time (Rām. 848, 1372). **—karanwôl[u] —करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕñ —करन्वाज्यञ्**), an informer (El.). **—karüñ[ü] —कर्ंञू** f.inf. to inform, tell (Gr.M.; W. 143; Śiv. 719; Rām. 91, 121, 840). **—thawüñ[ü] —थवंञू** f.inf. to take care, be careful (Gr.M.).

khabari-rost[u] खबरि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh[ü] -रंछ्यू**), thoughtless (El.).

khabarāh खबराह् f. a piece of news (H. ii, 6).

khūbrūī خوبروي adj. e.g. fair, comely, pretty (El.).

khabardār खबरदार خبردار adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khabardārĕñ खबरदार्यञ्**), informed, certified (Śiv. 918, Rām. 405); aware; conscious (El.); careful, cautious (Rām. 870); attentive, heedful (Rām. 1743); ware of, careful against (K.Pr. 137, Rām. 799). As subst., a newsman, informer (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); as interj. take care! beware! (Gr.M., W. 101).

khabardörī खबरदारी خبردآري f. informing, getting information; taking care, carefulness (Rām. 868); care, charge, custody, guardianship.

khōbsūrath खोब्सूरथ or **khūbsūrath खूब्सूरथ** خوب صورت adj. e.g. beautiful, handsome (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19).

khaca खच in **khaca-gur[u] खच-गुरु। छिन्नपुच्छवालधिरश्वः** m. a horse whose mane and tail-hair have been cut short.

khacĕ 1 खच्च in **khacĕ-ryūṭ[u] खच्च-र्यूटु। पामरः** m. a low mean fellow, human only in form, but an animal in character, a low brute of a fellow. Cf. **rēṭun.**

khacĕ 2 खच्च in **khacĕ-zag खच्च-ज़ग्। शालिविशेषः** a kind of paddy, producing a red coloured rice.

khāčĕ खाँच्च, see **khōṭ[ü].**

khŏcĕ खच्च, see **khŏṭ[u].**

khoc[u] खंचु। नौकाविशेषः m. a kind of heavy, clumsy, boat, without any roof, used for the transport of stone, bricks, and rough goods that are not injured by rain (L. 381, *kuchu*, El. *khúch*).

khich māwas (L. 266), incorr. for **khĕtsi-māwas,** see **khĕtsür[ü].**

khēcal खेँचल्। विघ्नः m. an impediment, stumbling block, hindrance put by another to any work.

khēcun खेँचुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūc[u] ख्यूँचु**, pl. **khīc[i] खीँचि**; f. **khīc[ü] खीँचू**, pl. **khēcĕ खेँच्च**), to pull, draw (Gr.M., K. 87, 542); to draw (a line) (Gr.M.).

khŏcĕr खुच्चर्। अमृष्टता m. (of a precious metal, or the like), the condition of being unrefined, foulness (Śiv. 766); (of a coin, etc.), baseness, adulteration, alloy (K.Pr. *khuchar*, 153). Cf. **khŏṭ[u].**

khŏcūr[i] खुचूरि। गोणीविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse used for carrying money or valuables on a journey, usually made of woollen material.

khicis खिचिस्, see **khyuc[u].**

khacyōv खच्योव्, see **khaṭun.**

khad खद्। निःशेषत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khüz[ü] खंज़ू**), the complete and sudden carrying off or disappearance of something collected or piled up (such as a heap of food, grain, or the like). **—tulüñ[ü] —तुलंञू। निःशेषीकरणम्** f.inf. to carry off or to destroy at once and completing something gradually collected; to consume entirely (a pile of food, or the like). **—wŏthüñ[ü] —व्वथंञू। निःशेषीभवनम्** f.inf. total disappearance or consumption to occur (e.g. of a pile of cooked or uncooked food by eating; or of something gradually collected to be suddenly destroyed by the act of God).

khaḍ 1 खड् m. an ass, i.q. **khar 1.** This is the form that the word takes towards Islāmābād (El.).

khaḍ 2 खड् (cf. **khaḍa, khoḍ[u]**, and **khüḍ[ü]**), in **khaḍ-cōd खड्-चोद्। वन्धकी** f. a woman, previously chaste and modest, who has taken to harlotry. Principally used in obsc. abuse. **-kus[u] -कुसू। वन्धकी** f., id.

khāda खाद। काष्ठभेदः m. a beam of wood (L. 458); a kind of forest wood useful for making beams. **-kūṭ[u] -कूटु। काष्ठभेदः** m., id.

khaḍa खड । **योनिः** m. the vulva, the female organ of generation. Cf. **khaḍ** and **khoḍᵘ**.

khīd खीद् । **खेदः** m. affliction, trouble, pain, distress (e.g. from disease, poverty, homesickness, or the like) (L.V. 18 ; Rām. 101 ; K. 87, 541–2, 754). **—dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** । **बाधनम्** m.inf. to give pain, to afflict, to cause distress (to).

khīdas gōmotᵘ खीदस् गोमंतु । **खेदं प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭᵘ** —**गोमंटू**), gone to affliction, afflicted, troubled, harassed, distressed.

khŏd or **khud** खुद् خود pron. self. **-pasandī -पसंदी** خود پسندي f. self-complacency, self-conceit (Rām. 817). See **bē-khŏd** (e.g. YZ. 32, Rām. 483).

khŏḍ or (El.) **khwŏḍ** खुड् । **गर्तः** m. (sg. abl. **khŏḍa** 1 **खुड**), a pit, a hole dug in the ground (H. x, 13) ; a ditch (Gr.M.) ; esp. a hole dug in the ground in which money or other treasure is buried for safety, a pit-hoard ; a cavity (El.), a rent (El.). **—khanun** —**खनुन्** । **विघातः** m. to dig a pit (Śiv. 590, 746, 1215) ; met. to dig a pit (for a person), to lay a trap for his destruction (e.g. by calumniating him to his superiors). Cf. **khŏna-waṭh**, s.v. **khŏn**.

khŏḍa-onᵘ खुड-ओनु । **अन्धभेदः** adj. (f. **-üñᵘ** -**ओंचू**), a blind man whose eyeballs are sunken in as if at the bottom of a pit (an appearance presented by persons blind from smallpox, or sometimes by persons born blind). **-bal** -**बल** । **स्थानविशेषः** m. N. of a site in Śrīnagar, where, according to legend, King Pravarsēna II first reached firm land in seeking for a place on which to build the city of Pravarapura, the modern Śrīnagar. The ancient name of the site was Kṣurikābala. See RT.Tr. iii, 347 and note on 339–49. **-buzy** -**वुज़्य्** । **गर्तभोज्यः** m. dependent on a pit ; hence, wasted away to nothing like a thing long buried in a pit. The expression is used in curses or in angry abuse, as in ' may you become wasted away, as ab.' (Gr.Gr. 161). **-gupun** -**गुपुन्** । **गूढमनस्कः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-gupanas** -**गुपनस्** ; f. sg. nom. **-gupüñᵘ** -**गुपंचू**), a man who conceals his own opinions, one who keeps his opinions to himself (like a foolish animal in a pit). **-han** -**हन्** or **-hanā** -**हना** । **अल्पो गर्तः** m. (we should expect the word to be f.), a small pit. **-kharˢc** -**खर्च्** । **गर्तव्ययः** m. expenditure on a multitude of works (necessitating frequent withdrawals from a pit-hoard) ; met. any continual secret expenditure. **-kôn**ᵘ -**कोनु** । **काणभेदः** adj. (f. **-könᵘ** -**कांचू**), a one-eyed man, whose blind eye is sunken ; cf. **-on**ᵘ, ab. **-kyom**ᵘ -**क्यमु** । **क्रिमिभेदः** m. a kind of worm or maggot that always lives in a hole in the ground. **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -**म्वंण्डु** । **वृक्षमूलभागः** m. the root left in the ground when a tree is cut down. **-pachin** -**पक्षिन्** । **गर्तपक्षी, समृद्धो ऽपि क्षपणः** m. any bird that, out of fear of danger, lives in a pit, one that is full of cunning devices for concealment ; met. a rich man who is a miser (i.e. who unnecessarily puts on an appearance of poverty, like a bird who can fly away perfectly well, and yet prefers to hide in holes). **-phĕṭᵘ** -**फ्यटू** । **कलम** f. (sg. dat. **-phĕcĕ** -**फ्यच्य**), ' false scandal from a pit,' i.e. cheating by privately retailing false scandal. **-ṭsūr** -**चूर्** । **गर्तचौरः** m. a pit-thief, one who steals money, etc., deposited or hidden in a hole in the ground. **-ṭsūrᵘ** -**चूरू** । **गर्तचौर्यम्** f. theft such as the ab. **-wôlᵘ** -**वोलु** । **गर्तवत्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -**वाज्यञ्**), (of ground, etc.), covered with holes, full of holes. **-wôñᵘ** 1 -**वोञु** । **गर्तजलम्** m. water that has collected in a pit, etc. **-wôñᵘ** 2 -**वोञु** । **गर्तवणिक्** m. a low shopkeeper who does not sell in the market, but who sells in a hidden place (as though in a pit), a hole and corner merchant. **-wörᵘ** -**वारू** । **गर्तवाटिका** f. a little very-low-lying garden in the midst of other vegetable gardens (principally seen in the villages).

khŏḍa 2 खुड । **म्लेच्छजातिभेदः** m. an abusive name for Shī'a Musalmāns.

khŏdā खुदा خدا or **khŏdāy** खुदाय् خداۍ m. (sg. dat. **khŏdāyĕs** खुदायस्, K.Pr. 89 ; H. vii, 4 ; x, 5 ; so, H. xii, 7, gen. ; xii, 15, ag.), God (Musalmān and Christian) (K.Pr. 121, 168 ; YZ. 101 ; H. vi, 5, 6, 7, 10 ; x, 7, 8), voc. **khŏdāyā** (YZ. 15 ; **khŏdāyĕ**, W. 101 ; H. iv, 1 ; v, 7) ; **khŏdāyō** (K.Pr. 74, W. 101, YZ. 98), O God ! **bar khŏdāyō**, O great God (H. v, 7). **bā khŏdā**, one who believes in God, a true believer (H. xii, 20). **hak-i-khŏdāy**, a husband (sacred to the wife as God) (H. xii, 15). **hawālath khŏdā**, adieu (L. 458). **wāda-y-khŏdā**, an oath by God (H. xii, 7, 15). **-söb** -**सांब्** m. God the Master, the Lord God (H. iii, 8 ; x, 5). **khŏdāyĕ-sondᵘ chuy kasam** खुदाय-संन्दु कुय् कसम, interj. I adjure thee by God (H. xii, 7).

khoḍᵘ खंडु । **योनिः** m. the vulva, the female organ of generation (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **khaḍ** and **khaḍa**.

khaḍⁱ-dinal खंडि-दिनल् । **कुलटा** f. an unchaste woman. **-dāwal** -**दावल्** । **कुलटा** f., id. **-düzᵘ** -**दंज़ू** । **कुलटा** f., id.

khŏḍᵘ खुंडू । **बिलमात्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **khŏjĕ 2** खुज्य ; for 1, see s.v.), a small pit, a small hollow place or hole ; esp. one of a series of holes in the ground used in a boys' game. The boys are blindfolded and try to drop little balls into the holes.

khŏjĕ खुज्य or **khŏjĕ-andar खुज्य-अन्दर्। अल्पगर्तमध्ये** adv. in the hole, the expression used in the ab. game when a pellet falls into a hole. **-han 2 -हन्** or **-hanā 2 -हना । अल्पगर्तमात्रम्** f. (for **1**, see s.v. **khŏjĕ 1**), a single one of these holes in the ab. game. **-manz -मज़्। अल्पगर्तमध्ये** adv., i.q. **khŏjĕ**, ab.

khudā خدا, **khudāy** خداي, i.q. **khŏdā**, q.v.

khūdⁱ खूदि (= خود) । **शिरस्त्रम्** f. a helmet (Rām. 979).

khüḍᵘ खूडु । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman (cf. **khaḍ, khaḍa**, and **khoḍᵘ**).

khŏḍadār खुडदार् । गर्तयुतम् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khŏḍadārĕñ खुडदार्यञ्**), pitted, holed, possessing a hole (e.g. a stone, with a small pit in it, or a rock with a cave).

khaḍakh खडख् m. (sg. dat. **khaḍakas खडकस्**), a sword (El.).

khaḍil खडिल् । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman, i.q. **khüḍᵘ**, and principally used in low, obscene, abuse.

khŏḍal खुडल्। गर्तभरितः adj. e.g. full of pits or hollows (of anything inanimate).

khödim خادم m. a servant; esp. a servant in charge of a mosque or shrine (L. 289).

khaḍᵃmath खंडमथ्, khidmath खिद्मथ् خدمت, **khüdᵘmath खंदूमथ्** or (qq.v.) **khazmath खज़्मथ्** or **खिज़्मथ् । सेवा** f. (sg. dat. **khaḍᵃmüṭsᵘ खंडमंचू**, etc.), service, attendance, ministry (El. *khidmat*, m.) (**khaḍᵃmath**, Rām. 791, 1531, 1638; **khidmath**, K.Pr. 22, 36, 94, 107; **khizmath**, K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3); **gurĕn-hünzᵘ khazmath**, service of horses, groom's work (H. xii, 3).

khaḍᵃmathgār खंडमथ्गार् (Śiv. 435), **khidmathgār खिद्मथ्गार्** خدمتگار (Śiv. 341) or **khüdᵘmathgār खंदूमथ्गार्** (Śiv. 970, 1793) m. a serving man, a servant (Śiv., as ab.); a table-servant, a butler (K.Pr. 25, **khidᵒ**).

khādan-yār खादन्-यार् । चेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a site about four miles from Varāhamūla on the right bank of the Vitastā (Vĕth or Jehlam). Its Sanskrit name was *Khādanāhāra*. See RT.Tr. iii, 14 *n*. It is the lower limit of navigation on the Vĕth or Jehlam, the upper limit being Khanabal (see **khan**) (K.Pr. 103).

khādar खाँदर् or **khāndar खान्दर् । विवाहः** m. a marriage, the marriage ceremony (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 126; L. 461; Śiv. 53, 412, 631, 638, 741, 838; Rām. 364; K. 665, 950). **-bôgᵘ -बोगु । विवाहभागधेयः** m. the marriage-share, i.e. the present which has to be sent to the house of the husband of any previously married sister of the bride or bridegroom. **—karun —करुन्। विवाहसंपादनम्** m.inf. to carry out a marriage of a son or daughter (Rām. 136). **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । विवाहसंपादकः** m. the person who carries out a marriage, i.e. the father or guardian of a bride or bridegroom. **-wŏṭshav -व्वट्सव् । विवाहोत्सवः** m. a marriage festival; met. any household festival on the scale of or resembling a marriage festival.

khādara-bāpath खाँदर-बापथ्। विवाहार्थम् adv. for the purpose of a marriage, on account of a marriage (e.g. a wedding present). **-brōṭh -ब्रोंठ्। विवाहात्प्राक्** adv. before (in point of time) the marriage ceremony. **-khādar -खाँदर्। बहवो विवाहाः** m. marriage upon marriage, many marriages; (a time in which) there are marriages upon marriages; the marriage season, the season which Hindūs consider to be propitious for marriages, and in which many marriages occur. **-pata -पत। विवाहमनु** adv. after (in point of time) the marriage.

khādaras-kyutᵘ खाँदरस्-कितु। विवाहस्यार्थे, विवाहकाले adv., i.q. **khādara bāpath**, ab.; at the time of the marriage.

khaḍᵘrᵘ खंड्रु। आसन्नप्रसवास्तन्यम् f. the first milk given forth by a woman when a child is born; similarly (of a cow) beestings milk.

khudᵘrᵘ खुड्रु । और्णशाटकविशेषः f. a kind of coarse woollen blanket.

khŏdrang, khudrang खुद्रंग خودرنگ adj. e.g. self-coloured; as subst. m. N. of a kind of blanket having the natural colour of the wool (L. 370).

khōdas खोंदस् । प्रत्युत conj. but, but on the other hand.

khūdashih (= خدشه) m. danger (El.).

khōḍatsar (El. p. 155) or **khoḍatsur** (El. p. 5) ? spelling, m. the back of the head (El.).

khŏdāwandī खुदावन्दी خداوندی । **अतिदुर्लभः** f. ownership, lordship, sovereignty; divinity, providence; the property or quality of a beneficent lord or master, favour; (in Kāshmīrī), adj. e.g. extremely rare, difficult to obtain.

khŏdāy खुदाय् خدائي, see **khŏdā.**

khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khōf خوف (El.), see **khōph.**

khuft خفت, see **khuphtan.**

khögⁱ खोंगि । शृङ्गाटकार्पिकः m. a man who collects water-chestnuts (see **gôrᵘ**) in the Kāshmīr lakes. Cf. **ḍal 1**, p. 209*b*, l. 47, where the meaning is extended to indicate the gardeners of the floating islands on the Ḍal lake.

khāgürᵘ खागूरु । वञ्चना f. cheating, swindling (by lying tales, or the like).

khāgari-pŏlāv खागरि-प्वलाव् । वञ्चनामयं मिष्टभोजनम् m. a swindling ragout, swindling by fair promises (as if one promised a delicious ragout).

khōgar खोगर् خوگر । धृष्टः m. accustomed, habituated, inured; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is familiar, saucy, pert, 'cheeky'; one who, without respect to his elders and betters, shows off his cleverness before them. **—gōmot[u] —गोमंतु । धृष्टत्वं प्राप्नः** perf. part. (f. **-gömüṭs[ü] -गोमंच़ू**), become pert, etc. **—gatshun —गछुन् । धृष्टत्वप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to become pert, etc.

kh[a]h ख्ह । व्रणः m. a scratch or superficial tear of the skin. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । व्रणभेददानम्** m.inf. to cause a scratch, to scratch a person's skin so as to leave a mark. **—lagun —लगुन् । व्रणभेदोद्भवः** m.inf. a scratch on the skin to occur.

khāh 1 खाह् । क्षेत्रिभूः m. a cultivated field, esp. a seed bed for paddy, or the like (K.Pr. 121 *khuāh*, as if for *khcāh*).

khāha milawan खाह मिलवन् । क्षेत्रमिश्रीभावः m. intermingling of cultivated fields, i.e. when the lands of two adjacent villages are close together on the common border, and are to a certain extent locally intermingled. **-püṭ[ü] -पंटू । क्षेत्रमिता भूमिः** f. a cultivated field which has been measured, and of which the area is known. **-wôñ[u] -वोञु । धान्यक्षेत्रजलम्** m. the water brought by irrigation into rice-land.

khāhas-manz खाहस्-मज़् । क्षेत्रस्य मध्ये adv. in, or into, a field (commonly used with regard to agricultural operations, or the like). **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् । क्षेत्रं प्रति** adv. to the field (the postposition **pĕṭh** being here, as in the case of certain other words, used after verbs of motion).

khāh 2 खाह् । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Sanskrit *Khaśa*) tribe, i.q. **khokh[u] 2**, q.v.

khāh 3 خاہ adj. c.g. wishing, desiring. Cf. **dilkhāh.**

khĕh ख्यह्, see **khyon[u].**

khŏh खुह् in **khŏh-pāy खुह्-पाय् । दुर्गममार्गः** m. a difficult path on a mountain or in a forest obstructed by thorns, venomous insects, etc. Cf. **kŏh, kōh.**

khoh[u] खंहु in **khàh[i]-wath खंहि-वथ् । क्षेत्रोद्भवमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a new path across the paddy fields made by the coming and going of cultivators, after the flood-water has dried off in the autumn (the former tracks having, of course, been obliterated by the rainy season floods and irrigation). Cf. **khāh 1.**

khuāh (K.Pr. 121), see **khāh 1.**

khuh[u] खुहु m. the Persian well (El. *khuh*).

khahād खहाद m. a place where wine is made and deposited (El.).

khĕhökh ख्यहोख्, see **khyon[u].**

kh[a]halad ख्हलद् । चर्मव्रणितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **kh[a]haladiñ ख्हलदिञ्**), having the skin scratched, suffering from a scratch or scratches. Cf. **kh[a]h.**

khahun खञ्हन् । चित्रीकरणम्, आघातावेक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoh[u] खंहु**, 2 p.p. **khahyōv खह्योव्**), to ornament with a pattern; habitually to gaze at a person with intent to do him an injury, to watch him with evil intent.

khahan-wôl[u] खहन्-वोलु । पिशुनः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who makes patterns; one who habitually gazes, as ab.; met. one who is outwardly friendly to another, but is really watching for an opportunity to injure him.

khĕhön ख्यहोन्, see **khyon[u].**

khaharan 1 खहरन् । शाणः f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñ[ü] 1 खहरंच़ू**), a whetstone, a grindstone. **—diñ[ü] —दिञ्ज़ू । उत्तेजनम्** f.inf. to apply the whetstone, to whet; met. to confirm, promote, add fuel to a person's anger. **—lagüñ[ü] 1 —लगंच़ू । शाणलगनम्** f.inf. the whetstone to be applied, whetting to be going on (with regard to any cutting weapon or tool).

khaharüñ[ü]-gor[u] खहरंच़ू-गॅरु । शाणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession it is to apply the whetstone, a knife-grinder, a sword-grinder, etc. **—khasun 1 —खसुन् । शाणारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on to a whetstone or grindstone, to be put to the grindstone (of a cutting weapon or tool). **—khot[u]-mot[u] 1 —खंतु-मंतु । शाणारूढः** perf. part. (f. **—khüṭs[ü]-müṭs[ü] —खंच़ू-मंच़ू**), mounted on to the whetstone or grindstone.

khaharan 2 खहरन् । अति हठासक्तत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñ[ü] 2 खहरंच़ू**), extreme obstinacy in one's opinion or purpose (of a stupid, foolish, person, who has no real reason for his obstinacy), pig-headedness. **—lagüñ[ü] 2 —लगंच़ू । हठतत्परताशीलवत्त्वम्** f.inf. such obstinacy to be practised (by such a person).

khaharüñ[ü] khasun 2 खहरंच़ू खसुन् m.inf. to mount on to obstinacy, to be obstinate, as ab. **— khot[u]-mot[u] 2 — खंतु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **—khüṭs[ü]-müṭs[ü] —खंच़ू-मंच़ू**), obstinate, as ab., pig-headed.

khàj[i] ख्यंज़ि or **khüj[ü] ख्यंज़ू । तिलकल्कः** f. oilcake, the cake left after oil has been pressed out from walnuts, oilseeds, or the like. Cf. **khal 3** (L. 462, *kaj*). **khàj[i]-lŏkhur[u] ख्यंज़ि-ल्वखुरु । पिण्याकगोलकः** m. a lump or ball of oilcake.

khĕj[i] ख्यंज़ि or **khĕj[ü] ख्यंज़ू । यूथम्** f. of **khyol[u]**, q.v., a small flock, herd, or troop of animals. Cf. **gupan-khĕj[i]** (p. 294*b*, l. 36) and **gur[i]-kh°** (p. 298*b*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 152).

khĕji-wadal ख्यजि-वद्ल् । समुदायपीडा f. pain, worry, etc., given to a herd or flock (by some outside influence); met. worry, oppression exercised against a crowd of people by one daring person, a brave attack by one upon a multitude.

khĕjau-khĕjau ख्यजौ-ख्यजौ । यूथश: adv. in flocks, in herds, in troops (as in 'going about in troops').

khōja खोज (= خواجہ) m. a man of distinction; a title of honour (El., K.Pr. 5). The word is a variant of **khŏjĕ 1.** **—kā̃gᵘrᵘ —कॉंगुरु**, f. the finely worked, highly coloured, portable brazier used by the wealthier classes, as distinct from the **grīstⁱ kā̃gᵘrᵘ**, or ordinary peasant's brazier (K.Pr. 129).

khŏjĕ 1 ख़ुज्य (= خواجہ) **। वणिक्** m. (for **2**, see **khŏḍᵘ**), a Khoja, a Musalmān merchant (K.Pr. 107); cf. **khōja.** **-bāy -वाय् । वणिग्भार्या** f. his wife. **-han 1 -हन्** or **-hanā 1 -हना । वणिगेक:** m. (for **2**, see **khŏḍᵘ**), a single Khoja. **-ṭhūl -ठूल् । नीचो वणिक्** m. a low, disreputable looking Musalmān merchant.

khöjᵘ खांजू, see **khālun.**

khūjⁱ ख़ूजि or **khūjᵘ ख़ूजू**, see **khūlᵘ.**

khüjᵘ 1 ख़ंजू, see **khājⁱ.**

khüjᵘ 2 ख़ंजू, see **kholᵘ.**

kŏhijᵘ क्वहिजू । उपायनम् f. a gift, or present (offered or received, when a person visits or pays his respects to a prince or other person of high rank), a *nazrāna.*

khajil ख़जिल् خجل adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed; bashful, modest (El. *khajal*). **—karun —करुन् । खलीकार:** m.inf. to humiliate, abash; esp. to humiliate a person by directing abusive language at him.

khajālath ख़जालथ् خجالت **। नीचता** f. (sg. dat. **khajālüṭᵘ ख़जालॅचू**), bashfulness, shame, sense of shame (K.Pr. 4); a sense of humiliation, lowliness.

khūjᵘ-müṭᵘ ख़ूजू-मंचू, see **khōlun.**

khajĕr ख़ज्यर् । विस्तृतत्वम् m. openness, (of a receptacle) ability to receive more than its actual contents; width, extension, wideness (El., Rām. 796); a finger's breadth (El.). Cf. **kholᵘ** and Gr.Gr. 141.

khōjĕr खोज्यर् । अनच्छता m. muddiness (of water, or the like). Cf. **khūlᵘ.**

khaj^arāwun ख़ंज्रावुन्, i.q. **khal^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

khājyōv खाज्योव्, see **khālun.**

khōjyōv खोज्योव्, see **khōlun.**

khāka खाक خاکہ **। अङ्कनम्** m. a plan, sketch, outline, tracing, delineation; (in Kāshmīrī) the marks or remains on paper after writing or drawing has been rubbed or wiped out. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । मूर्त्यङ्कनम्** m.inf. to make the first drawing or outline (as a guide to the painter) of a picture or design that is to be coloured; to mark the lines of a drawing or pattern on a substance to be engraved (as a guide for the engraver).

khökī खांकी خاکی adj. e.g. of the dust, dusty; composed of, or coloured like, ashes or dust (K.Pr. 18).

khākh खाख् خاک m. (sg. dat. **khākas खाकस्**), dust, earth, ashes (YZ. 19; Śiv. 828; Rām. 156, 444, 874, 1537). With *izāfat*, **khāk-i-gam,** the ashes of grief (Rām. 441).

khakha खख, see **khokhᵘ 1.**

khĕkh ख्यख्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khokhᵘ 1 खंखु । खार्खोद: m. a bugaboo, bogeyman, bugbear, hobgoblin, ogre (a term used in frightening children).

khakha-bôṭᵘ खख-बोटु or **khŏkha-bôṭᵘ ख़ुखबोटु । खार्खोद:** m., id. (K.Pr. 61 has *khukarbāṭi*). **-motᵘ -मंतु । खार्खोद:** m., id.

khokhᵘ 2 खंखु । खश: m. a man of the Khas (Skr. *Khaśa*) tribe. This word is generally used in the plural, a man of the tribe, in the singular, is **khāh 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

khū̃kha ख़ूँख in **khū̃kha-paṭôrᵘ ख़ूँख-पटोरु** or **-pŏṭôrᵘ -प्वटोरु । अतिविकृतनासिक:** adj. (f. **-paṭörᵘ -पटारू**), a flat-nosed person, who habitually speaks through his nose.

khūkhᵘ ख़ूँखु । नतनासिकायुत:, नासावाक् adj. (f. **khūkhᵘ 1 ख़ूँखू** Gr.Gr. 36 or **khū̃khᵘ 1 ख़ूँखू**), having a deformed or flat nose, and hence habitually speaking through the nose (W. 11 *khoṇkh*). **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । नतनासिकत्वाप्ति:** m.inf. to become subject to such a condition (from disease or naturally), to become flat-nosed, etc.

khūkhᵘ ख़ूखू or **khū̃khᵘ 2 ख़ूँखू । अभिमान:** f. self-conceit arising from undeserved praise, or the like. **—khasün̄ᵘ —खसंञू । अभिमानारोहणम्** f.inf. such self-conceit to mount (i.e. to be felt).

khŏkhabôṭᵘ ख़ुखबोटु । विभीषिका m. i.q. **khakha-bôṭᵘ**, s.v. **khokhᵘ 1.**

khŏkhücᵘ ख़ुखंचू (K. 146) or **khŏkhᵘjᵘ ख़ुखंजू । रिंखनम्** f. the crawling of children. **—karün̄ᵘ —करंञू । रिङ्गणकर्म** f.inf. (of a child) to crawl. **—yin̄ᵘ —यिञू । रिङ्गणागम:** f.inf. crawling to come, (of a child) beginning to crawl to happen, crawling to be commenced.

khŏkhja-khŏkhja ख़ुख्ज-ख़ुख्ज । रिङ्गित्वा रिङ्गित्वा adv. at a crawl, crawlingly, as ab.

khŏkhalun ख़ुखलुन् । जलावगाहभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkhalyōv ख़ुखल्योव्**) (of clothes, or the like) to be rinsed in water (by being dipped in water and shaken about therein, so as to cleanse them).

khŏkhalāwun खूखलावुन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khŏkhalôwᵘ खूखलोवु**), to cleanse (a dirty garment) by dipping it into water, and shaking it about therein.

khakhamotᵘ खखमंतु, see **khokhᵘ 1.**

khōkhunᵘ खोंखुनु । नासाग्रभागः m. the snout of a lower animal (including the end of the nose and the mouth).

khaḳhᵃr खंख्र् or **khakhürᵘ खखंरू । ऊरुजङ्घाद्याकृष्टिः** f. a kind of torture inflicted as a punishment on a criminal (by throwing him on the ground and dragging him a long way by his legs) (K. 450); dragging in this way done by children in play. —**°** used met. (cf. **buthⁱ-°**, p. 142*a*, l. 48).

khakhari-thāl खखरि-थाल् । स्थालविशेषः m. a kind of large caldron (so heavy that it cannot be lifted, and is dragged about only with difficulty).

khakhari-zāl खखरि-ज़ाल् । आनायविशेषः m. a drag net, a kind of fishing net dragged along the bed of a river (not thrown in and lifted out).

khākhur खाँखुर् or **khôkhur खोंखुर्** or **खाँखुर् । शिलादिरन्ध्रम्, करङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **khākharas खाँखरस्**), the interstices or hollow under or between a number of great rocks piled together; —**°** a bone of the body devoid of flesh, etc. Cf. **ach[i]-khôkhur** (p. 8*a*, l. 28), **aḍiji-°** (p. 14*a*, l. 38), and **khākur.**

khikhur खिखुर् । कण्डोलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khikharas खिखरस्**), a kind of wicker or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought into the towns for sale.

khŏkhorᵘ खूखंरु or **khŏkhurᵘ खूखुरु । अन्तःसुषिरः, अन्तस्तुच्छः** adj. (f. **khŏkhürᵘ खूखंरू**), hollow, apparently solid, but hollow within [e.g. a bamboo, or (K.Pr. 229), a blind walnut]; met. (of speech, or the like) fine words signifying nothing; (of anything) solid-looking, but worthless; **danda khŏkhorᵘ**, a toothless man (K.Pr. 48). Cf. **khūkhorᵘ.**

khôkhur खोंखुर् or **खाँखुर्**, see **khākhur.**

khūkhĕr खूंख्यर् । विकृतनासिकत्वम् m. the condition of possessing a flat nose; flat-nosedness; the nasality of speech consequent upon this condition (Gr.Gr. 140).

khūkhĕra-sān खूंख्यर-सान् । नतनासिकतया adv. in a nasal tone, u.w. vbs. of speaking, or the like.

khūkhorᵘ खूखंरु । रिक्तकः m. hollow, empty, lacking a kernel (of a fruit of the nut kind, such as an almond or a walnut). Cf. **khŏkhorᵘ.**

khūkhĕradār खूंख्यरदार् । नतनासिकत्ववान् adj. e.g. (as subst. **khūkhĕradārĕñ खूंख्यरदार्यत्र्**), flat-nosed; hence, one who speaks through the nose, one whose voice is nasal.

khŏkharun खूखरुन् । सुषिरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkharyōv खूखर्योव्**), to become hollow (of something originally solid, such as a tree).

khŏkharĕr खूखर्यर् । अन्तस्तुच्छत्वम् m. hollowness, emptiness (of a nut, or the like, apparently good, but possessing no kernel).

khŏkharĕra-sān खूखर्यर-सान् । अन्तस्तुच्छत्वयुतः adv. accompanied by such hollowness; hence, empty, hollow, as ab.

khakharāray खखरारय् । चर्मध्वनिः f. onomat. the rustling or crackling sound made by dried skins, sheets of bark, or the like, when they are moved (K.Pr. 26 *khakarāy*).

khōkhosᵘ खोंखंसु । चाञ्चल्यम् m. the perpetual mischievous restlessness of a naughty child. —**āsun —आसुन् । चाञ्चल्यसद्भावः** m.inf. such restlessness to exist. —**dⁿnun —द्नुन् । चाञ्चल्यकम्पः** m.inf. shaking of the ground or of things to occur through this restlessness, as we say 'the whole house is being shaken down' by a naughty child's goings on. —**karun —करुन् । चाञ्चल्यसंपादनम्** m.inf. to create such restlessness in a naughty child.

khōkhásⁱ-dĕv खोंखंसि-द्यव् । चाञ्चल्यदूषकः a restlessness-devil; a little devil of a child, who is not only restless himself, but makes other children restless too.

khōkhásⁱdār खोंखंसिदार् । चाञ्चल्यवान् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhásⁱdārĕñ खोंखंसिदार्यत्र्**) (of a child) one who is always mischievously restless. See **khōkhosᵘ.**

khōkhásⁱlad खोंखंसिलद् । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhásⁱladiñ खोंखंसिलदिञ्**), i.q. **khōkhásⁱdār,** q.v.

khŏkhuth खूखुथ् । गर्भागारम् m. (sg. dat. **khŏkhatas खूखतस्**), a small dark closet in the interior of a house.

khākijᵘ खाँकिजू, see **khākyulᵘ.**

khākur खाँकुर् (? spelling) m. the osseous rim of the orbital cavity (El.). Cf. **khākhur.**

khukarbāṭi, see **khakha-bôṭᵘ**, s.v. **khokhᵘ 1.**

khakarāy, see **khakharāray.**

khākshī خاکشي m. a certain small seed used as an eyesalve; *Sisymbrium irio* (El.), London-rocket.

khākyulᵘ खाँकिलु । वत्सलप्रायः adj. (f. **khākijᵘ खाँकिजू**), somewhat beloved (u.w. reference to a child whom one loves, but whom one is scolding).

khal 1 खल् । खलः m. (sg. abl. **khala 1 खल**), a threshing-floor (K.Pr. 29; Śiv. 1212, 1476, 1748; H. ix, 9); met. a harvest, crop (El.); a granary (El.). **-andar -अंदर् । खलान्तः** adv. in or on the threshing-floor. —**gaṇḍun —गंडुन् । खलबन्धनम्** m.inf. the fastening of a threshing-floor, i.e. the hedge or wall surrounding it. **-pahörᵘ -पहारू । खलमठिका** f. the

hut on a threshing-floor in which the guardian stays. **-pal^{i}yār -पलियार् । खलवृतिः** f. the hedge round a threshing-floor. **-rôch^{u} -रोछु । खलरक्षकः** m. the guardian of a threshing-floor. **-sör^{ü} -सॉरू । खले रुंचयः** f. the collection or piling up of crops on a threshing-floor; the carrying away of crops or grain from a threshing-floor and accumulating it elsewhere. **-zāg -ज़ाग् । खलरक्षाजागरणम्** f. the night-watching of a threshing-floor.

khala-bāgay खल-वागय् । खलविभागः f. the division on the threshing-floor, esp. the separation of the Government share and that of the village servants before the grain is taken away. **-bon^{u} -वंनु । खलराशिः** m. the pile of crops or of grain on a threshing-floor. **-bor^{u} -वॅर् । खलाल्पद्वारम्** m. the little gate giving admission to a threshing-floor. **-baran -वरन् । खलद्वारम्** m. the large gate of a threshing-floor, for the entrance and exit of cultivators, etc. **-ḍuvyun^{u} -डुविनु । खलावकरः** m. the sweepings of a threshing-floor, the refuse left there after the grain is removed. **-nĕbar -न्यवर् । खलाद्बहिः** adv. outside the threshing-floor. **-zāgay -ज़ागय् । खल-जागरणम्** f. the night-watching of threshing-floor.

khalas-manz खलस-मज़् । खलस्य मध्ये adv. in the threshing-floor. **—ṭsānun —च़ानुन् । खलप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause to enter into the threshing-floor, to commence carrying crops into it.

khal 2 खल् । चर्म f. dried skin, leather; the skin of a living being (K.Pr. 156, **māz vĕtsĕs na khali,** his flesh will not fit into his skin, i.e. he will not be able to contain himself for joy); cf. **ud^{ü}r^{ü}-khal,** p. 15*a*, l. 40. **-khish -खिश्** f. 'slaughtering of hides'; hence, the skin of a sheep, together with all the edible parts, when it is slaughtered, as opp. to the offal (K.Pr. 237, where the compound is freely translated 'slaughter of beasts'). **-wür^{u} -वॅरु । पाचितं चर्म** f. skin-cake, a kind of stew made of chopped sheep- or goat-skin boiled till it is tender and served with spices. This word is generally used in the plural (**-warĕ -वर्य**).

khal 3 खल् f. oil-cake, i.q. **khâj^{i}**. Cf. **âl^{i}shi-khal,** p. 25*b*, l. 5.

khal 4, see **khāl 1.**

khāl 1 خال m. a mole; an artificial spot painted on the face to increase beauty, a beauty-spot (El., who gives both *khal* and *khál*; YZ. 10, 11, 67, 68).

khāl 2 खाल् خال m. a maternal uncle, a mother's brother. Sg. voc. **khāla** (K.Pr. 260, W. 156).

khāl 3 खाल् f. skin. **khāla-dar खाल-दर्** m. the chess-board square of skin; hence, the position inside the skin, the womb, being born, human life (Śiv. 1644).

khāl 4 खाल् । कदाचित् adv. at some time or other, sometimes. **-kāṭshāh -काँछाह् । कश्चिदेकः** e.g. an. someone or other.

khāl 5 खाल् (for خآلي) **। केवलम्** adv. only, merely. Cf. **khöl^{i}.**

khala 2 खल । युगपत् adv. (for 1, see **khal 1**), together, as a whole, wholesale (of a number of articles sold together at an inclusive price); cf. **khili. -khanjĕ -खंज्य । संघट्टतया** adv. all together, good and bad together, all sorts together without distinction.

khali 1 खलि (for 2, see **khol^{u}**) in **khali karun खलि करुन् । सङ्घातीकरणम्** m.inf. to mix up bad and good together (of grain, or the like, of which the good grains have been originally separated from the bad).

khĕl 1 ख्यल् । पद्मपत्रम् m. a kind of lotus-leaf, lotus-grass.

khĕla-baṛ^{a}g ख्यल-वॅर्ग । पद्मपत्रम् m. i.q. **khĕl. -waṭh^{a}r -वठ्र् । पद्मपत्रम्** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 74, Śiv. 1842).

khĕlas-andar ख्यलस्-अन्दर् । पद्मपत्रान्तः adv. in a lotus-leaf (e.g. used as a wrapper). **-kĕth -क्यथ् । पद्मपत्रे** adv., id. **-manz -मज़् । पद्मपत्रमध्ये** adv., id. **-manz-bāg -मज़्-वाग् । पद्मपत्रमध्यभागे** adv., id.

khĕl 2 ख्यल् (= خيل) f. in **khĕl-khāna ख्यल्-खान** (= خيل خانه) **। कुटुम्बबन्धुभृत्यादयः** m. a family, an entire household, an assembled group of all one's household and relations (e.g. on a pilgrimage to some holy place). Cf. **khēl.**

khĕl खेल् خيل f. a troop, body, company, i.q. **khyol^{u}.** Cf. **hâs^{i}-khēl,** p. 354*b*, l. 29, and **khĕl 2.** With suff. of indef. art. **khēlāh खेलाह्** (K. 224).

khēla खेल । खेला f. (sg. dat. **khĕli खेलि**, K. 277), sport, play, fun, frolic, esp. the frolics of children with their elders (Śiv. 1383; K. 364, 511, 858, 863, 941, 960). **-bôj^{u} -वोज़ु** (K. 197), **khēli-bôj^{u} खेलि-वोज़ु** (K. 304), or **khēlan-bôj^{u} खेलन्-वोज़ु** (K. 504), m. a play-fellow. **—karañe —करञ । खेलाकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to frolic, as ab. (K. 145, 200, 218, 250, 293, 297, 388, 742, 863–4).

khĕl^{i} ख्यलि, khĕli ख्यलि, see **khyol^{u}.**

khili खिलि in **khili-mili खिलि-मिलि । साङ्कर्यम्** adv. intimately mixed up (of a number of different things). Cf. **khali,** s.v. **khala 2.**

khōla 1 खोल । उदरकीटाः f. pl. intestinal worms, ascarides (El. *khólah*, m.sg.).

khōla 2 खोल f. pl. burning of pepper, etc., or other pungent article. —**pĕñĕ** —**प्यञ।** **तिक्ताद्दाह:** f. pl. inf. burning to fall, the mouth to be burnt by a pungent taste. —**wasañĕ** —**वसञ।** **मुखे तैक्ष्णपीडा** f. pl. inf., id.

khöl[i] **खॉलि** or **khölī** خالي **। शून्यम्** adj. c.g. (for **2**, see **khôl**[u]), empty, vacant, void (K.Pr. 55); hollow, having nothing in it (El. *khálí*; Rām. 1456); as adv. only, merely (Gr.M., Rām. 766); as postpos. governing the abl., deprived of, free from, devoid of, as in **gaṭa-pacha-nishĕ khöliy,** (the moon) deprived of its dark fortnight (Śiv. 166). **jāy khölī karüñ**[ü], to make a place empty; to devastate a place (cf. Rām. 915); met. to leave a place empty, to disappear, to die (Rām. 809). —**gaṭshun** —**गट्शुन्** m.inf. to go void; (of a bullet, or the like) to miss the mark (Gr.M.); (of the brain) to become empty, to lose one's senses, become idiotic (K.Pr. 166). —**yun**[u] —**यिनु** m.inf. to come empty; to return unsuccessful (from an expedition, or the like) (Rām. 489).

khol[u] **खॅलु। विस्तीर्ण:** adj. (f. **khüj**[ü] **2 खॅजू**, for **1**, see **khâj**[i]), open, spread out, spread wide; broad, wide (Gr.M.); clear (El.); (of a hollow, or receptacle) able to receive something in addition to its actual contents; (of a garment) loose, flowing; cf. **khula, khalun,** and **khaḷ**[a]**ran.**

khali 2 खलि। विस्तीर्णेन adv. (for **1**, see **khala 2**) with something spread out (e.g. wearing flowing garments).

khôl[u] **खोलु। अष्टिसार:** m. (pl. nom. **khöl**[i] **2 खॉलि**, for **1**, see s.v.), the kernel of a fruit stone or of a nut, etc. (El. *khol*, a seed). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्। अष्टिसार-निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to extract a kernel. —**khyon**[u] —**ख्यॅनु। अष्टिसारभक्षणम्** m.inf. to eat a kernel.

khöl[i]**-māl खॉलि-माल। स्वर्णमालाविशेष:** f. a necklace made up of golden beads shaped like kernels.

khula खुल। सविकास: adj. c.g. wide, widely extended, i.q. **khol**[u], q.v.; released, independent, free (Śiv. 1835); open, clear, cloudless (of the sky) (Rām. 678, *khulō*, m.c.). **-khula -खुल। सर्वत: सविकास:** adj. c.g. wide, expanded, having plenty of room (e.g. a place already containing people, but with room for more); (of handwriting) open, wide, wide apart.

khūl[u] **1 खूलु।** **अविल:** adj. (f. **khūj**[i] **खूजि** or **khūj**[ü] **खूजू**), muddy (of water, or the like).

khūl[ü] **2 खूलु**, see **khōlun.**

kŏ-höl[ü] **क-हॉलू। कुत्सिताभ्यास:** f. habitual practice of any vile or repulsive occupation. Cf. **hāl 6.**

khalbāl[i] **खल्बॅलि। इतस्तत: प्रक्षेप:** f. scattering (articles) hither and thither; confusion, commotion, hurry (El.), bustle, hubbub, rushing about and making a stir (K.Pr. 78). Cf. **khalbür**[ü].

khalbür[ü] **खल्बॅरू। हस्तक्षेपाद्याहति:** f. (in some work being done by someone else) thrusting in the hands and throwing it into confusion. Cf. **khalbāl**[i].

khĕladār ख्यलदार्। पद्मपत्रवान् adj. c.g. (of a lake, or the like) possessing many *khĕl* lotus-leaves. See **khĕl 1.**

khilāfath خلافت, see **khilāphath.**

khilahor[u] **खिलहॅरु। चर्मतन्तुक्षता पादू:** m. a pair **(hor**[u]**)** of leather sandals, the upper portion consisting of leather straps, and the sole of solid leather, the *caplī* or *cappal* of India.

khal[a]**kh खल्ख्** or **khal**[ü]**kh खल्ख्** خلق **। लोकसमूह:** m. (sg. dat. **khalkhas खल्खस्**), creation; mankind; people; the people or population of a country (Rām. 207, 1130).

khalkath खल्कथ् خلقت m. (sg. dat. **khalkatas खल्कतस्**), a created being, a creature (El.); creation, the world, universe (Gr.M.).

khalal خلل m. being marred by fault or negligence, disturbance; slight injury, trouble, inconvenience (Rām. 735). In Kāshmīrī with suff. of indef. art. **khalalā खललाह्** خللا m. interference (El.). Cf. **khilāl 2.**

khilāl 1 खिलाल् خلال m. a pin; a skewer; a tooth-pick (cf. **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 17).

khilāl 2 खिलाल् خلال m. disorder, ruin, damage (Gr.M.); disorder, interruption, i.q. **khalal.**

khalan खलन्। परिघट्टनम् f. the act of stirring (with a ladle, etc., in cooking) (K.Pr. 208, sg. abl. *khalani*). Cf. **khŏluw**[u].

khaḷun खळुन् or (El.) **khulun। विस्तृतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khalyōv खल्योव्**), to be or become spread out or spread about, to be or become wide. The caus. (or tr.) form of this verb is **khaḷ**[a]**rāwun** or **khaḷ**[a]**rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **khalyō-mot**[u] **खल्यो-मॅतु। विस्तृतीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **khalē-müts**[ü] **खले-मॅचू**), opened, spread out, spread about.

khālun खालुन् conj. 1, another form of **khārun,** q.v. (1 p.p. **khôl**[u] **खोलु**, f. **khöj**[ü] **खॉजू**; H. vii, 19; 2 p.p. **khājyōv खाज्योव्**), to cause to mount, to cause to ascend; to take upstairs (H. x, 7); to fix (upon a machine) (H. vii, 19); **zima khālun,** to cause responsibility to mount (upon so-and-so), to prove (so-and-so) responsible (H. x, 12); and so on in all the meanings of **khārun.**

khēlun खेलुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūlᵘ ख्यूलु**), to play (trans.) as in **rās khēlun,** to play the *rās*-sport (Śiv. 737, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1390, 1429, 1493; K. 293); to dandle, fondle, play with (a child) (K. 184); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēlyōv खेल्योव्**), to play, sport (intrans.) (Rām. 1554; K. 157, 183, 211, 226, etc.); to play (with), to contest (with) (Rām. 1435); to sport (sexually) (K. 810).

khōlun खोलुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūlᵘ 2 खूलु**, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **khōjyōv खोज्योव्**), to open (e.g. a box); to open, untie (a knot, etc); to open (a tied-up parcel, etc.); to open, loosen (clothes) (Śiv. 1219); to release, set free (a prisoner in bonds). **khūlᵘ-motᵘ खूलु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **khūjᵘ-müṭṣᵘ खूजू-मंचू**), opened, etc., as ab.

khulun (El.), i.q. **khalun,** q.v.

khēlanāwun खेलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khēlanôwᵘ खेलनोवु**), to cause to play, to cause to sport (Śiv. 1876; K. 324, 946).

khŏlpha खल्फ خلفه । **बीजविशेषः** m. purslane-seed, used as a medicine.

khilāphath खिलाफथ् خلافت f. (sg. dat. **khilāphüṭṣᵘ खिलाफंचू**), the office or dignity of a Caliph; imperial dignity, monarchy; (in Kāshmīrī) the condition of being one who is the monarch of a lover's heart, the condition of being an object of adoration (K.Pr. 132).

khalar (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal herb, *Senecio Jacquemontiana* (L. 75).

khalur खलुर् । उलूखलभेदः m. (sg. dat. **khalaras खलरस्**), a kind of small stone mortar, used for pounding medicines, etc.

khalurᵘ खलुरु । चर्मैव, अतिजीर्णः subst. m. a dried skin; the skin of animals (El.); as adj. (f. **khalᵘrᵘ 1 खल्रू**) met. withered and shrunk, very old and withered.

khalᵘrᵘ 2 खल्रू । क्षुद्रं चर्म f. a small piece of dried crumpled up skin (cf. **basta-khᵒ**, p. 135*a*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 84, *khalari*).

khaḷᵃran खंल्रन । विस्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. **khaḷᵃrüṇᵘ खंल्रंचू**), the act of widening out, opening out (e.g. a narrow hole); spreading out (a garment, or the like). Cf. **kholᵘ** and **khalun.**

khaḷᵃrāwun खंल्रावुन । विस्तृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khaḷᵃrôwᵘ खंल्रोवु**), to widen (e.g. a narrow hole); to spread out, loosen (e.g. a garment). This verb is the caus. of **khalun,** another form being **khaḷᵃjᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

khālsa خالصه m. lands under management of government, crown or government land (L. 426).

khalās خلاص m. liberation, release, deliverance; in Kāshmīrī, adj. e.g. free (El.). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । प्रसवः** m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 462); (of a woman in labour) to be delivered (of the child); met. to become free of worldly troubles, to die (H. iii, 4). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to set at liberty, release (El.). **—sapanun —सपनुन्** m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 136). **-wôrᵘ -वोरु । विक्रयपत्रम्** m. a deed of sale (of a horse, cow, or the like), a deed of release.

khalösī खलासी خلاصي f. freedom (El. *khalási*). **—diṉᵘ —दिन्यू** f.inf. to release.

khĕlis ख्यलिस्, see **khyolᵘ.**

khulāsa खुलास خلاصه । **मनोहरः** adj. c.g. forming the purest and best part or substance of anything; (in Kāshmīrī) beautiful and excellent in its own kind; as subst. m. the substance, gist, pith of anything (Gr.M.).

khalish खलिश् خلش । **विकृतिशेषः** f. pricking, pain; care, solicitude, anxiety (Rām. 714); apprehension, misgiving; a cause of anxiety, cause of trouble, impediment (Rām. 110); (in Kāshmīrī) the hidden relics of a disease that remain after an apparent cure.

khalath खलथ् (= خلعت) । **वरयोग्यवस्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **khalᵃtas खल्तस्**), a robe; a robe of honour with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects (K.Pr. 245); the complete set of dresses worn by a bridegroom, a bridegroom's outfit of clothes.

khalᵃta-bāha खल्त-बाह । वरवस्त्रमूल्यम् m. (at a marriage) the present of gold, etc., ornaments given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, as a contribution towards the cost of his wedding outfit.

khalᵃt-ĕ-shöhī खल्ति शाहो خلعت شاهي m. a royal robe, a magnificent robe of honour (H. x, 4).

khŏluwᵘ खुलुवु । आलोडनम् m. the stirring up of clear water, so as to make it muddy (K. 233). Cf. **khalan.**

khēlawunᵘ खेलवुनु n.ag. (f. **khēlawüṇᵘ खेलवंचू**), one who plays (trans.), one who habitually plays (cf. **khēlun**) (Śiv. 949, 1325, 1432 ff.); one who plays, one who sports (intrans.).

khalwath खल्वथ् خلوت m. (sg. dat. **khalwatas खल्वतस्**), retirement, solitude, privacy (El.); a private place, a secret place, a closet, a place of retirement (Rām. 1744).

kham 1 खम خم । **वक्रत्वम्** m. a bend, curl, crook; crookedness, curvature (YZ. 51, 53); bending, flexure; being bent into a fork. **—aṭsun —अट्सुन् । वक्रीभवनम्** m.inf. bending to enter, flexure or curvature to occur, esp. when the subsequent straightening would be difficult. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to bend, crooken; to bend, to twirl (a rosary in prayer) (K.Pr. 212).

kham 2 खम (= خُم) m. the sky, heaven (El.).

khām 1 खाम خام । **अपक्वः, अनवधानः** m. unripe, green, crude, immature (K.Pr. 119; Śiv. 1112; Rām. 1030; H. vi, 15); imperfect, bad, inferior, worthless, of small value (K.Pr. 64; Rām. 298, 383); inexpert, inexperienced; untaught and stupid (K.Pr. 11); not solid or substantial, not made of masonry; rough, approximate (as an estimate); lower, smaller (weight or measure, opp. to **pŏkhta,** the larger of two standard weights, etc.). **-gĕv -ग्यव् । अपक्वं घृतम्** m. uncooked *ghī* (clarified butter). **—gaz —गज़् । मानदण्डभेदः** m. the smaller yard measure in Kashmīr, being $\frac{15}{16}$ths of the *pŏkhta* yard. It is used for measuring cloth, etc. **—paīsa —पैंस** or **—pōsa —पौंस । काश्मीरिकस्ताम्रपणः** m. the copper pice formerly current in Kashmīr, now being superseded by the British pice worth about a farthing (cf. **hath**). Its value varied from time to time (H. vii, 25–6). **—rŏpay —रूपय् । काश्मीरिकी रजतमुद्रा** m. the old local Kāshmīrī rupee, now being superseded by the British rupee, and about half its value (L. 242). **—sīrᵘ —सीरु । अपक्वेष्टका** f. an unbaked brick, a mud brick. **—tab —तव् । आमज्वरः** m. a kind of fever, low fever; the start of fever when the temperature is low and the pulse is going up, fever with a temperature over 102° is called **pokᵘ tab. -tamā -तमा** خام طماع । **अतिलुब्धः** adj. c.g. entertaining vain desires; hence, (in Kāshmīrī) very covetous, avaricious (K.Pr. 103). **—tīl —तील् । अपक्वं तैलम्** m. raw oil, unboiled oil.

khāmi-khām खामि-खाम خام خام । **अपक्वमेव** adj. c.g. absolutely raw, not in the least cooked (and so on, in all the uses of **khām**).

khām 2 खाम । आर्द्रं चर्म m. uncured skin, undried and fresh from the animal. **—marun —मरुन् । आर्द्रचर्मस्थापनम्** m.inf. to apply or fix damp skin, as in making the top of a drum; to fix damp skin on the face as a disguise or kind of mask, as was the custom in Kashmīr in former times.

khama खम । कासश्वासरोगः f. cough and stridor due to obstruction of the larynx, common in Kashmīr owing to specific disease and leprosy. It is rare in England. Cf. **khamun.**

khaima or **khöma खैम** خيمه । **पटगृहम्** m. a tent, pavilion (El. *khema*). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to pitch a tent, to encamp (El.).

khĕm ख्यम् in **khĕma-khĕm ख्यम-ख्यम । समचदर्शनम्** m. (of two persons) mutual repeated fixed staring at each other.

khĕma ख्यम, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕmā ख्यमा کیما, see **kshĕmā.**

khum खुम خم m. a large vessel or jar; a dyer's vat (K.Pr. 177).

köhimᵘ कोहिमू, see **köhyumᵘ.**

khambᵘrᵘ खंबरू । धान्यराशिगर्तः f. the hollow left in a heap of grain, when a portion of grain is removed from it.

khambürᵘ खंबरू । साग्रा शिला f. a sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (Rām. 1250); a large piece of ice from the heavens. These pieces of ice are said to be so large as to kill people (El. *khambirri*; cf. **kham 2**).

khambarĕ pĕñĕ खंबर्य पञ्च । अतिवृष्टिपातः f.pl.inf. a very violent storm of rain or ice, as ab. (compared to a shower of pointed flints), to fall.

khambyulᵘ खम्ब्युलु, khamijᵘ खमिजू or **khamyulᵘ खम्युलु**, in **danda-khambyulᵘ**, etc., p. 224*b*, ll. 19 ff.

khamadār खमदार् । वक्रतायुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khamadārĕñ खमदार्यञ्**), become crooked, crookened (of a stick, or the like).

khĕmahö ख्यमहो, khĕmahöv ख्यमहोव्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khamijᵘ खमिजू, see **khambyulᵘ.**

khā-ma-khā खा-म-खा خواد خواد । **अवश्यमेव** adv. willingly or unwillingly, nolens volens, perforce; certainly, positively, inevitably, at all events.

khamal खमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from cough, etc.; see **khama.**

khömil खोमिल् । निर्बुद्धिता f. ignorance, want of experience in any work.

khamun खमुन् । कासश्वसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khomᵘ खोमु**. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **khomun,** it was coughed by him, he coughed), to be subject to attacks of coughing accompanied by stridor due to obstruction of the larynx; to be breathless (El., Rām. 483). Cf. **khama.**

khamīr खमीर् خمير, ? m. leaven, ferment (L. 82).

khumār खुमार् خمار m. intoxication; languishing appearance of the eyes (the effect of drinking, or of drowsiness, or of love, etc.), a languishing look, languishment. **pur-khumār** (YZ. 269) or **pūrᵘ-khumār** (H. v, 2), (of a loved one) full of languishment.

khāmōsh खामोश् خاموش adj. c.g. silent (Rām. 689).

khēmatis खेमतिस्, khĕmav ख्यमव्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khamyulᵘ खम्युलु, see **khambyulᵘ.**

khan खन् । गर्तविशेषः, नालिकाभेदः m. a hole, a pit; esp. a hollow in a pile of grain, caused by taking some of the grain out of it (cf. **khambᵘrᵘ** and **atha-khan,** p. 58*b*, l. 43); the hollow or depression between two mountain peaks; a breach or channel cut in the bank of a flooded river for drawing off superfluous water;

a breach cut by the water in the bank of a flooded river (cf. Gr.Gr. 123). —**dyun**ᵘ —**दिनु** । **नालिकानिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to make such an artificial cut in the bank of a flooded river. —**gaṇḍun** —**गंडुन्** । **नलिकावन्धनम्** m.inf. to block up such a cut or breach in the bank of a river so as to stop the flow of water through it. —**gatshânⁱ** —**गट्छ्नि** । **गर्तप्रादुर्भावः** m. pl. inf. such breaches in the bank of a river to occur; met. pits to occur (in the belly), extreme hunger to occur (cf. **bata-khan,** p. 136*b*, l. 44).

khana-bal खन-वल् । **नालिकास्थानम्** m.inf. the place where such a cut or breach occurs in the bank of the main river; N. of a place at the head waters of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) in Anatnāg Pargana, where three rivers meet and together form the Vĕth. See RT.Tr. II, 412, 414 n. It is the upper limit of navigation in Kashmīr, as **khādan-yār** (q.v.) is the lower limit (K.Pr. 103). **-rôch**ᵘ **-रोछ्** । **नालिकावन्धरक्षकः** m. the watchman of such a cut or breach. He guards the embankment and directs the course of boats, etc.

khān 1 खान् خان । **खानजातिकः** m. lord, prince; a title of Musalmān nobles; common adjunct to Paṭhān names (H. ii, 1, 12).

khāna-bāy खान-वाय् । **खानजातिकपत्नी** f. the wife of a Khān.

khān 2 खान् خان m. a table (not used by Hindūs) (El., K.Pr. 103, YZ. 29).

khān 3 खान् । **खनिः** f. (sg. dat. **khönᵘ खान्यू**), a mine, a place whence minerals are dug (Gr.M.).

khāna खान خانه । **रन्ध्रम्** m. a house, dwelling (K.Pr. 4, 37; Rām. 131, 305; H. vi, 4); a receptacle, drawer, compartment; a pigeon-hole (in a desk); a socket; a square (of a chessboard) (Gr.M.); a window-pane (Gr.M.) Often —° as in **dīwān-khāna,** a hall of audience (Śiv. 968), **köd-khāna,** a prison (Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8; vi, 10), **kutub-kh.,** a library, **mahala-kh.,** a palace, etc., qq.v. **-dāmād -दामाद् خانه داماد** m. a son-in-law in the house; a son-in-law who lives in his father-in-law's house (as Jacob did in Laban's), and who has to work as a drudge until the marriage, i.e. usually for a period of seven years (L. 267). —**dāmödī** —**दामोदी خانه دامادي** f. the system under which such a son-in-law is taken into a house (L. 267). **-möjᵘ -मोजू** । **सुलालिता कन्या** f. a house-mother; hence, a darling and much loved girl member of a family (W. 17). **-mājĕr -माज्यर्** । **सुलालितकन्यकात्वम्** m. the condition of such a loved girl. **-môlᵘ -मोलु** । **सुलालितः पुत्रः** m. a house-father; hence, a darling and much loved boy member of a family (K.Pr. 104, W. 17); a young gentleman (El.).

khani (K.Pr. 205), see **khünᵘ 1.**

khĕn 1 ख्यन्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕn 2 ख्यन् । **आहारः** m. (sg. abl. **khĕna 1 ख्यन**), food (Gr.Gr. 120; L.V. 71; K.Pr. 106; L. 460; Śiv. 759, 1042; H. xii, 16–7); eating (W. 111); cf. **khyonᵘ. -cĕn -च्यन** । **भोजनपाने** m. food and drink (K. 203, 209); eating and drinking at the same time; cf. **khĕna-cĕn,** bel. —**dyun**ᵘ —**दिनु** । **भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give food, to give to eat, to feed. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** । **अशनवन्धः** m.inf. to stop food (e.g. a doctor stopping a patient's food, or disease taking away appetite). Cf. **khyonᵘ raṭun,** s.v. **khyonᵘ.**

khĕna-bŏchᵘ ख्यन-वुंछु । **अशनवुभुक्षुः** adj. (f. **-bŏchᵘ -वुंछू**), hungry for food; one who is always hungering, e.g. one who at meal-time is always ready to eat up everything before him, or who wants to eat every time he sees food. **-bŏhadur -वुहदुर्** । **अशनवीरः** m. a hero at eating, one who is able to eat large quantities, and who is ready to do so even at the cost of indigestion. **-bulbul -वुलवुल्** । **अशनभरद्वाजः** m. a nightingale at eating, one who habitually has a small appetite. **-bāna -वान** । **अशनपात्रम्, अशनार्हशक्तिमत्ता** m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (W. 111); ability to eat much, or to digest much food. **-bônᵘ -वोनु** । **खादनपात्रम्** m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (usually cont.). **-bāpath -वापथ्** । **अशनार्थम्** adv. for food, for eating (not for any other purpose). **-bāpathay -वापथय्** or **-bāpathᵘy -वापथूय्** । **अशनार्थमेव** adv. intended only for eating (though capable of being used for something else). **-brörᵘ -व्रोरू** । **अशनविडाली** f. a cat at eating, a woman who like a cat wants to get hold of everything edible she sees, one who is always hankering after dainties. **-bitsᵘ -विच्यू** । **मिताहारशीला** f. a weakling at eating, a woman who eats slowly and in moderation. **-bāv -वाव्** । **खाद्यं वस्तु** m. a thing which is useful only for food, and not for any other purpose. **-cĕn -च्यन्** । **अशनपाने** m., i.q. **khĕn-cĕn,** ab. **-côṭᵘ -चोँटु** । **अशनार्हता** m. lit. 'a mouth for eating'; met. worthiness to receive food, deservingness to be given food (on account of modesty, or the like, when food is offered). **-ḍulᵘ -डुलु** । **अशनपात्रं मृण्मयम्** m. an earthenware eating vessel, an earthenware dinner-plate (such are chiefly used by Musalmāns). **-dorᵘ -दोरू** । **अशने दृढः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -दोरू**), hard in eating, tough, stringy. **-gāra -गार** । **भक्षणासक्तता** f.

continual longing for food, insatiability. **-gor**^{u} **-गॅरु** । **भक्षकः** m. an eater, one who is always eating and on the look out for food. **-gŏtsur**^{u} **-ग्वचुरु** । **भक्षकः** m. 'an eating-bag', id.; cf. **gŏtsʷr**^{ü}. **-khöt**^{a}**ra -खोत्र** । **अशनार्थम्** adv., i.q. **khĕna-bāpath,** ab. **-mŏdur**^{u} **-ग्वदुरु** । **अशनमधुरः** m. sweet in eating, sweet in taste. **-myūṭh**^{u} **-म्यूठु** । **अशनमिष्टः** adj. (f. **-mīṭh**^{ü} **-मीठू**), id. **-thör**^{ü} **-थॉरू** । **अशनत्वरा** f. haste in eating, hurrying over one's food (in order to complete some work). **-tör**^{ü} **-तॉरू** । **अशनविलम्बः** f. delay in eating, taking a long time over one's food. **-ṭyoṭh**^{u} **-ट्यठु** । **अशने तिक्तः** adj. (f. **ṭĕṭh**^{ü} **ट्यठू**), bitter in eating, bitter in taste.

khĕnāh-cĕnāh ख्यनाह्-च्यनाह् । **शोभनाशनपाने** m. 'a food, a drink', a good, tasty, meal.

khĕnas khĕn-brēsh ख्यनस् ख्यन्-ब्रेश् । **अशने ऽन्याशनवैक्लव्यम्** m. 'eating-excitement at eating', jealousy at another's good dinner, although one is eating equally good food oneself; met. jealousy felt by a prosperous man at another's prosperity. **-kyut**^{u} **-कितु** । **भोक्तुम्, अशनार्हः** adj. (f. **-kits**^{ü} **-किच्चू**), intended for food; fit for food, good to eat. **-lāyĕkh -लायख्** । **भोक्तुमर्हः** adj. e.g. fit for food, good to eat.

khĕnạy ख्यनय् or **khĕn**^{ü}**y ख्यनूय्** । **अशनमेव** m. only food; only eating. Cf. **khyonuy,** s.v. **khyon**^{u}.

khĕn 3 ख्यन् کښ, see **kshĕn.**

khĕna 2 ख्यन, khĕn^{i} **ख्यॅनि, khĕni ख्यनि, khĕnī ख्यनी,** see **khyon**^{u}.

kheun, see **khyon**^{u} 1.

khīna खीन, khīni खीनि, see **khyūn**^{u}.

khŏn खून् । **कफोण्यग्रभागः, वस्त्रबाहुमध्यभागः, उत्सङ्गभागः** f. (sg. dat. **khŏni खूनि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the part of the arm near the elbow, and towards the wrist, the upper part of the fore-arm; the middle part of the sleeve of a garment, the part of the sleeve near the elbow; the hollow immediately over the hip, on which women carry small children (H. xi, 13); a pile, a heap (cf. **dār-kh°,** p. 235*a*, l. 28). **—gatshüñ**^{ü} **—गच्छ्यूञ** । **वस्त्रबाहुछेदः** f.inf. 'the elbow to go', a hole to come in the elbow part of a sleeve.

khŏna karañĕ खून करञ । **अत्यर्जनम्** f. pl. inf. to make piles, steadily to continue earning and making one's pile. **-waṭh -वठ्** । **कफोणिः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), the elbow-joint, the elbow. **-waṭa khŏḍ khanun -वट खूड् खनुन्** । **दुष्करकार्यारम्भणम्** m.inf. to dig a pit with the elbow; met. to commence a difficult and almost impossible task (Śiv. 590, 746, 1214).

khŏn^{i}**-kha खूॅनि-ख** । **खकाराक्षरम्** the name of the letter *kha* where written in the Śāradā character (used in schools). **-kil -किल्** । **कफोण्याहतिः** f. a nudge with the elbow; esp. in order to draw attention.

khŏni gōmot^{u} **खूनि गोमॅतु** । **छिन्नकफोण्यग्रभागः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüts**^{ü} **—गोमॅच्चू**), (of a garment) gone in the elbow, having the elbow of the sleeve torn, cut, or worn into a hole. **—hyon**^{u} **—ह्यॅनु** । **उत्सङ्गस्थापनम्** m.inf. to hold on the hip or haunch (a child or bundle, for carrying it). **-kĕth -क्यथ्** adv. on the haunch (as ab.) (H. xi, 13). **—thaph karün**^{ü} **—थफ् करॅञ्** । **अनुसरणम्** f.inf. to seize by the elbow; met. to follow another's instructions, to do exactly as he tells one.

khon^{u} **1 खॅनु** (for **2**, see **khanun**) । **सवस्त्रः** adj. (f. **khün**^{ü} **2 खॅच्चू**, for **1** see s.v.), well-clothed, wearing many clothes, well-dressed (K.Pr. 154).

khūn खून् خون or (Rām. 915) **khū खूँ** m. blood (YZ. 16; Rām. 814, 837, 842, 1075, 1162, 1201); killing, slaughter, murder (Gr.M.). **khū̃-rīzī खूँ-रीज़ी** خون ریزي f. bloodshed, slaughter, carnage (Rām. 915).

khūnī खूनी خوني adj. e.g. bloody, covered with blood (Rām. 921); bloody, sanguinary; subst. m. a murderer, assassin.

kŏh^{a}**na ककुहन** । **वक्रः** adj. e.g. crooked, distorted, awry; (of a person's nature) crooked.

kuhun कुहुन । **निष्कर्षः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuh**^{u} **कुहु**, 2 p.p. **kuhyōv कुह्योव्**), to pull up (shrubs, plants, etc.), to clear the ground preparatory to digging.

khāncī (= خانچه) m. a table (El.).

khanḍ 1 खंड् । **सिता** m. (sg. abl. **khanḍa 1 खंड**), coarse sugar (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1169, 1202, 1524).

khanḍa-gur^{u} **खंड-गुरु** । **शर्कराश्वः** m. a sugar horse, sugar moulded into the form of a horse (given to children. So also sugar in other forms, such as that of a man, a parrot, an elephant, etc.); cf. **-mahan-yuw**^{u}, bel. **-grohuñ**^{u} **-ग्रॅहुञ्** । **सम्यग्व्यवहरणशीलः** m. 'sugar-fierce', i.e. one who deals honestly in all his affairs. **-hāk**^{u}**r**^{ü} **-हाकॅरू** । **शर्करामूल्यसुता** f. sugar-priced, sold at the price of sugar; hence (of something very valuable) sold at a very small price (only of fem. articles). **-mahanyuw**^{u} **-महनिवु** । **शर्करामनुष्यः** m. a sugar man, sugar moulded into the form of a man, cf. **-gur**^{u}, ab.; met. a man of a thoroughly pleasing appearance and sweet disposition. **-maṭh -मठ्** । **शर्करामणिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas -मटस्**), a jar full of sugar; met. a charming, sweet-dispositioned man, sincere, virtuous, and well-to-do. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्** । **शर्करामुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वठि**), a handful of sugar; as much sugar as can be contained in the hand. **-phol**^{u} **-फॅलु** । **शर्कराल्पा** m. a small, indefinite amount of sugar. **-phuṭ**^{u}**j**^{ü}

-फुट्ज़ू । शर्करापोटलिका f. a tied-up packet of sugar. **-ठ्यून -च़ून् । शर्कराचूर्णः** m. sugar-powder, castor sugar; met. any powder resembling such sugar.

khand 2 खंड् m. a part, a portion, piece (K. 430); a division of the earth, a region, country (Śiv. 1257), used —° to indicate indefiniteness, with slight diminution, as in **kruh,** a *kōs*; **kruh khand,** about a *kōs*, but a little less. In such compounds the noun generally takes the suff. of the indef. art., and **khand** then becomes **khanḍā खंडा**, as in **kruhāh khanḍā;** similarly **dŏhāh khanḍā,** about a day, but something less; **rŏpayāh khanḍā,** about a rupee, but something less; **akhāh khanḍā,** nearly one (Gr.Gr. 93, W. 13, *khand*). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to break into fragments, to break in pieces (K. 429).

khanda خندہ m. laughing, smiling; a laugh, a smile. **—karun —करुन्** m. to smile (YZ. 234).

khanḍa 2 खंड in **khanḍa-hŏgöḍ^{ü} खंड-ह्गांड्ऊ । शुष्को मीनभेदः** f. a kind of dried fish (cf. **hŏgöḍ^{ü}**).

khanḍa 3 खंड in **khanḍa-wāv खंड-वाव् । राङ्कववायः** m. a shawl-weaver, a weaver of the cloth called *pashmīna*, both made of the fine wool of Central Asian goats (cf. L. 316, 317). Regarding the Kāshmīrī shawl-weavers, see L. as ab., and El. s.v. *khándawáo* (K.Pr. 104, 201). **-wāv-bāy -वाव्-वाय् । राङ्कववायभार्या** f. his wife. **-wāv-kôj^{u} -वाव्-कोज़ । राङ्कववायप्रातराशवेला** m. a shawl-weaver's breakfast. These people sit at their looms from early morning to night with only a short respite for food (L. 316). They breakfast at about 11 a.m. (later than other people), and this expression is used to indicate that time of day (K.Pr. 176). **-wāvil -वाविल् । राङ्कववायत्वम्** f. the profession of a shawl-weaver. **-wāv-t^{ü}j^{ü} -वाव्-त्यूज़ । राङ्कववायतूलिका** f. a shawl-weaver's needle (used in picking up and joining the threads). **-wāv ṭhŏl^{u} -वाव च़ोलु । नीचो राङ्कववायः** m. a wretched, lowly, shawl-weaver.

khanḍā खंडा, see **khand 2.**

khinda खिंद । गुर्दनम् f.pl. sportive leaping about (like a sportive child, a calf, etc.). **—karañĕ —करञ । गुर्दनक्रिया** f. pl. inf. to leap about, as ab. **-waṭhor^{u} -वठ्ठोरु । खेलन्वत्सः** m. (f. **-waṭhür^{ü} -वठ्ठोरू**), a sportive calf, as ab.

khond^{u} खोंदु । अल्पा परिखा m. a small ditch or moat.

khonḍ^{u} खंड्ऊ । खण्डितः, विकलावयवः adj. (f. **khünḍ^{ü} 1 खंड्यू**, sg. dat. **khanjĕ 1 खंज्य**), broken, divided into parts; hence, deprived of a part or limb or member, maimed, mutilated; unevenly formed, irregularly angled.

khünḍ^{ü} 2 खंड्यू । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ 2 खंज्य**), a piece, bit, fragment; met. as in **buk^{a}r^{i}-kh°** (p. 102*b*, l. 2) a piece of face, insolence; **buth^{i}-kh°** (p. 142*b*, l. 7) a piece of face, imperturbability. **khünḍ^{ü} gaṭhüñ^{ü} खंड्यू गठ्ठ्यून्यू** f.inf. (Rām. 969) or **khanjĕ gaṭhañĕ खंज्य गठ्ठञ** f. pl. inf. (Rām. 1488), breaking or fragments to happen (to, dat.); hence (subj. in dat.) to be broken to fragments, to be shattered to pieces.

kahond^{u} कहंन्दु, see **kyāh** (YZ. 20, *kohhund*).

khanda-bawan खंद-व(भ)वन् । प्रदेशचैत्यविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Skandabhavana, named after Skandagupta, who founded a *vihāra*, or monastery, here. It is situated on the right bank of the river between the sixth bridge (Now^{u} Kaḍ^{a}l) and the 'Īdgāh on the western outskirts of the city. See RT.Tr. II, 339.

khandij (L. 77) incorr. for **kanḍij^{ü}**, q.v.

khandukh खंन्दुख خندق **। परिखा** m. (sg. dat. **khandakhas खंदखस्** or **khandakas खंदकस्**), a ditch, moat, fosse, trench.

khāndar खांदर्, see **khādar.**

khānadār 1 खानदार् خانہ دار **। भर्ता** m. (f. **khānadārĕñ खानदार्यञ्**), a family man, a householder (Śiv. 339, 1065, 1313); (from the point of view of the wife) a husband; (fem.) (from the point of view of the husband) a wife.

khānadār 2 खानदार् خانہ‌دار **। रंध्रादियुतः** adj. e.g. possessing compartments or partitions, pigeonholed (e.g. a window or a desk).

khānadörī खानदोंरी خانہ دآری **। गृहपतित्वम्** f. the state of a master of a family; housekeeping (Śiv. 578, 587, 1049); living in the world, the life of a householder (as opp. to an ascetic life) (Rām. 1621).

khanḍ^{a}ran खंड्रन् । खंडनम्, विभजनम् f. (sg. dat. **khanḍ^{a}rüñ^{ü} खंड्रंन्यू**), the act of breaking into fragments; division into shares (Gr.Gr. 121); dividing a work among a number of people.

khanḍ^{a}run खंड्रुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ°r^{u} खंड्रु**), to break to pieces; to break off or take off some part or limb.; to divide into shares. **khanḍ°r^{u}-mot^{u} खंड्रु-मतु । खण्डितीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **khanḍ^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭh^{ü} खंड्रू-मठ्यू**), broken into fragments; having some part or limb broken off or taken away; divided into shares.

khanḍ^{a}rāwun खंड्रावुन । खण्डितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ^{a}rôw^{u} खंड्रोवु**), i.q. **khanḍ^{a}run,** q.v.

khōndas खोंदस्, see **khōdas.**

khandḍĕth खंड्यथ् । **खण्डितता** f. (sg. dat. **khandḍĕtsᵘ खंड्यच़ू**), the condition of being broken; the condition of being maimed, etc.; loss (of the fruits of former good actions), ill-luck.

khanḍa-wāv खंड-वाव्, etc., see **khanḍa 3.**

khingürᵘ खिंगरू । **गर्ववत्ता** f. the insolent pride of an unworthy man who has been exalted, the pride of a beggar on horseback, arrogance.

khingari khasun खिंगरि खसुन् । **गर्ववत्तारोहः** m.inf. to mount on such arrogance, i.e. to become full of such arrogance. —**khotᵘ-motᵘ** —**खंतु-मंतु** । **गर्ववत्तां प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. —**khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —**खंच़ू-मंच़ू**), filled with such arrogance.

khĕnāh ख्यनाह्, see **khĕn 2.**

khĕnahār ख्यनहार् । **अवश्यखाद्यम्** adj. e.g. fit to be eaten, edible, meant to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

khanjĕ खंज्य, see **khonḍᵘ** and **khündᵘ 2**

khanjar खंजर् خنجر m. or **khanjarī खंजरी** f. a poniard, a dagger (El.; YZ. 6, 449; Rām. 38, 371, 903, 1434).

khanjᵃrⁱ = خنجري f. a mode of printing or staining silk, striped silk. **khanjᵃrⁱ-pushĕṭh खंज्रि-पुशठ्** । **चित्राकारपादुकावन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **pushṭi पुश्टि**), a thong made of this stuff, for tying on a wooden sandal (cf. **dĕlⁱ-puº**, p. 267*b*, l. 50).

khanjārⁱ-wōka खंज्रि-वाँक । **केशविन्यासभेदः** f.pl. a method of tying the hair in long plaits down the back. This method is principally used by prostitutes, and sometimes by little girls.

khanjĕr खंज्यर् । **खण्डितत्वम्** m. the condition of being broken, etc., as in **khonḍᵘ**, q.v.

khoṇkh, khūnkha खूंख, khūnkhᵘ खूंखु, etc., see **khūkha, khūkhᵘ.**

khānakāh खानकाह् خانقاه । **म्लेच्छोपासनस्थानम्** m. a Musalmān convent, monastery, a religious establishment for holy men.

khānkhur खांखुर्, see **khākhur.**

khūnkhōr खून्खोर् (= خونخوار) adj. e.g. bloodthirsty, sanguinary, fierce, cruel (Gr.M.).

khānkur खांकुर्, see **khākur.**

khānkyulᵘ खांकिलु, see **khākyulᵘ.**

khōnam खोनम । **रमणिम्मन्या** f. a vain woman, one who knows or thinks herself to be beautiful and fortunate in having a rich and loving husband.

khŏnamuh ख्वनमुह N. of a Kashmīr village, the ancient Khōnamuṣa, about ten miles south-east of Śrīnagar. It is famous as the birthplace of the poet Bilhaṇa, and contains a sacred spring called Dāmōdar Nāg (RT.Tr. II, 458; Śiv. 930).

khönⁱ-man खांनि-मन् । **अपरिमितसंख्यायुतम्** adv. beyond measure, beyond count.

khŏnna ख्वन्न । **संचयः** f.pl. collecting anything which can be gathered in armfuls (such as crops, or the like) (cf. **khŏn**). —**karañĕ —करञ** । **संचयकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to collect in this way.

khanun खनुन् । **खननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khonᵘ 2 खंनु**, for 1, see s.v.; f. **khüñᵘ खंञ़ू**), to dig (K.Pr. 155, 247; L. 459; Śiv. 590, 746, 994, 1043, 1197, 1214, 1373, 1754; Rām. 343, 958, 1147, 1724; H. xii, 6); to engrave (Śiv. 414, 671, 1760; Rām. 1583).

khonᵘ-motᵘ खंनु-मंतु । **खातः** perf. part. (f. **khüñᵘ-mütsᵘ खंञ़ू-मंच़ू**), dug (e.g. a field, or a well); engraved.

khanan-wôlᵘ खनन्-वोलु । **खननकर्ता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a digger.

khanith kaḍun खनिथ् कडुन् । **अन्तर्भावख्यापनम्** m.inf. having dug to drag out; met. to elicit (a person's secret thoughts or intentions).

khananāwun खननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khananôwᵘ खननोवु**), to cause to dig; to cause to be dug, to get (a pit) dug, to have dug (H. x, 13).

khĕnas ख्यनस्, see **khĕn 2**, and **khyonᵘ.**

khīnis खीनिस्, see **khyūnᵘ.**

khĕnāshun ख्यनाशुन् । **प्रायोपवेशः** m. (sg. dat. **khĕnā-shĕnas ख्यनाशनस्**), refusal to eat food, abstaining from food (by a person who is seeking death); abstaining from food owing to anger, or the like. —**karun —करुन्** । **प्रायोपवेशकरणम्** m.inf. to abstain from food, as ab.

khōnṭa खोंट, khônṭᵘ खोंटु, khönṭᵘ खांटू, etc., see **khōṭa, khōṭᵘ, khōṭᵘ**, etc.

khunt, khūntᵘ खूंतु, see **khūtᵘ.**

khānṭh खांठ्, see **khāṭh.**

khīnatsār खीनच़ार् । **क्षीणत्वम्** m. becoming lean or thin, leanness, thinness (from disease, sorrow, etc.); (of the moon) waning; (of the water of a river) drying up, diminishing.

khĕnawôlᵘ ख्यनवोलु, see **khyonᵘ.**

khŏnawaṭh ख्वनवठ्, see **khŏn.**

khĕnay ख्यनय्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕnạy खनंय् or **khĕnᵘy ख्यनूय्**, see **khen 2.**

khĕnīy ख्यनीय् । **भोक्तव्यम्** adj. e.g. to be eaten, intended to be eat, intended to be used for food (and not for other purposes).

khunzun खुज़ुन् । **लुञ्चनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khunzᵘ खुज़ु**), i.q. **khūnzun**, q.v. **khunzᵘ-motᵘ खुज़ु-मंतु** । **निष्कृष्टतनूरुहः** perf. part. (f. **khunzᵘ-mütsᵘ खुज़ु-मंच़ू**), i.q. **khūnzᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v. s.v. **khūnzun.**

khūnzun खूंज़ुन (also **khunzun खुंज़ुन**) । **गरुन्निष्कर्षः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūnzᵘ खूंज़ु**), to pluck (the feathers of a bird); to pluck out the hairs (of a man, etc.).

khūnzᵘ-motᵘ खूंज़ु-मंतु । **लुञ्चितः** perf. part. (f. **khūnzᵘ-müʦᵘ खूंज़ू-मंच्यू**), plucked (of a bird or man, etc.), as ab.

khūnzᵘ-müʦᵘ kŏkürᵘ खूंज़ू-मंच्यू क्वकरू । **लुञ्चिता कुक्कुटी** f. a plucked fowl, a fowl (dead or alive) from which the feathers have been plucked.

khĕñi ख्यञि, khĕñᵘ ख्यञ्यू, see **khyonᵘ**.

khiñᵘ खिञ्यू। **नासिकामलिनजलम्** f., i.q. **khᵘñᵘ**, q.v.

khiñᵘ खीञ्यू, see **khyūnᵘ**.

khöñᵘ खांञ्यू। **लघुहलम्** f. a kind of light plough, pulled by a man, used in a twice-ploughed field (Śiv. 1530).

khᵘñᵘ ख्यञ्यू (also written **khiñᵘ खिञ्यू**) । **शिंघानकः (नासामलिनजलम्)** f. the mucus of the nose, the water that runs from the nose (El. *khain*. The form **khiñᵘ** is said to be vill.). **—gaʦhüñᵘ —गछ्यञ्यू** । **लज्जोद्भवः** f.inf. shame or disgrace to be felt, mortification to be experienced, owing to failure to accomplish some impossible task becoming public property; cf. **būta-khᵒ**, p. 141*b*, l. 2. **—kaḍüñᵘ —कडंञ्यू** । **नासामलनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to expel or pull out the mucus of the nose, to pick one's nose. **—karüñᵘ —करंञ्यू** । **लज्जोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause mortification as in **—gaʦhüñᵘ**, ab. **-zan -ज़न्** । **नासामलिनजलमिव** adv. like nose-mucus (with reference to any slimy filth, which should be thrown away, or propelled, to a distance).

khᵃñĕ-brôṭᵘ ख्यञ-ब्रोटु । **नासामलादिगोलकः** m. a drop of nose-mucus as it issues from the nose. **-barith -वरिथ** । **नासामलसंसर्गवान्** adj. e.g. having a running nose, defiled with nose-mucus, snotty (e.g. a child). **-düjᵘ -दंजू** । **नासामलादिनिवारको वस्त्रखण्डः** f. nose-mucus-cloth, a handkerchief for wiping the nose. **-khāv -खाव्** । **शिंघाणभक्षकः** adj. e.g. a child that eats its own nose-mucus. **-lŏponᵘ -ल्वपंनु** । **नासामलादिमयः** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñᵘ -ल्वपंञ्यू**), one who is habitually filthy with nose-mucus. **-lŏʦhᵘ -ल्वंछु** । **नासामलपुञ्जः** m. a clot of nose-mucus. **-motᵘ -मंतु** । **नासामलादिशीलः** adj. (f. **-müʦᵘ -मंच्यू**), one whose nose habitually secretes copious mucus. **-nŏkorᵘ -न्वकरू** । **एकरन्ध्रपूर्णमलनासः** adj. (f. **-nŏkürᵘ -न्वकंरू**), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), with a nostril blocked with mucus. **-nakawôrᵘ -नकवोरू** । **नासामलादिपूर्णनासार्धः** m. a nostril blocked with mucus; one who has one nostril so blocked. **-nostᵘ -नंस्तु** । **नासामलपूर्णनासिकः** m. (f. **-nüstᵘ -नंस्तू**), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), whose nose (i.e. both of whose nostrils) is always blocked with mucus, and who consequently speaks in a nasal manner. **-nasth -नस्थ** । **नासामलादियुता नासिका, शिंघाणनासिका** f. (sg. dat. **-nasti -नस्ति**), a nose full of mucus; a woman having such a nose. **-nastūrᵘ -नस्तूरू** । **नासामलपूर्णनासिकः** adj. (f. **-nastūrᵘ -नस्तूरू**), i.q. **-nostᵘ**, ab. **-shĕrbath -शर्वथ** । **नासिकामलादिपूर्णं पेयम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕrbüʦᵘ -शर्वच्यू**), any drink defiled by nose-mucus or similar filth.

khüñᵘ 1 ख्यञ्यू । **नीशारः (ऊर्णपटः)** f. a kind of warm woollen blanket (K.Pr. 205, *khani*). In K.Pr. 201 the sg. dat., written *khanih* is translated 'a mendicant's cloak'.

khañi-waguvᵘ खञि-वगुवु । **कटभेदः** m. a kind of reed mat.

khüñᵘ 2 ख्यञ्यू, see **khonᵘ**.

kᵃhüñᵘ कह्यञ्यू or **kaḥüñᵘ कंह्यञ्यू** । **अभीक्ष्णयाञ्ञा, वारंवारं कथनम्** f. repeated asking, persistent begging; repeating a statement over and over again. **kaḥüñᵘ-kaḥüñᵘ कंह्यञ्यू-कंह्यञ्यू** । **आभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम्** f. repeated reproach or abuse.

khᵃñĕdār ख्यञ्दार् । **नासामलादिभरितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃñĕdārĕñ ख्यञ्दार्यञ्**), filled with or covered with nose-mucus.

khᵃñĕl ख्यञ्ल् or **khiñĕl खिञ्ल्** । **नासामलदूषितः** adj. e.g. one who is always defiled with nose-mucus, one who suffers from running at the nose. **-khāryukᵘ -खारिकु** । **नासामलदूषितः किशोरः** m. a young colt just born, whose nose is always running.

khᵃñĕlad ख्यञ्लद् । **नासामलादिभरितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃñĕladiñ ख्यञ्लद्यिञ्**), i.q. **khᵃñĕdār**, q.v.

khüñᵘ-müʦᵘ ख्यञ्यू-मंच्यू f. of **khonᵘ-motᵘ**, see **khanun**.

khañĕr ख्यञर् । **वस्त्रादिप्रावृतत्वम्** m. the wearing many clothes, the being well-clothed, see **khonᵘ**.

khīñer खीञ्यर् । **कार्श्यम्** m. leanness.

khapa खप (= خپ, Old Persian *χapā*), adj. e.g. displeased, vexed, angry. **—gaʦhun —गछ्कुन्** । **कुपितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry.

khaph 1 खफ् । **कविकाभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **khapi खपि**), a rope halter put on a horse for feeding.

khaph 2 खफ् f. in **khapa-khaph खप-खफ्** । **अभीक्ष्णरताहतयः** f. a method of copulation, called in Sanskrit *kila*.

khaph 3 खफ् । **कलकलभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **khapi खपि**), a confused sound, a disturbance (esp. caused by outsiders or naughty children to a peaceful company).

khapha, khafa خف, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khĕph ख्यफ् । **सञ्चयः, धनादिभागः** f. (sg. dat. **khĕpi ख्यपि**), a pile (esp. of straw, etc., or of sheets of paper); a portion of money or other property

(suddenly acquired by plundering, cheating, or the like), a share of property dishonestly acquired. —**athi yiñ^{ü}** —**अथि यिञ्** । **धनादिभागहस्तागमनम्** f.inf. such a share to be acquired, as ab.

khōph खोफ़ خوف m. (sg. dat. **khōphas खोफ़स्**), terror, dread, fear (El., who spells the word *khóf*) (K.Pr. 105, *khauf*; Śiv. 1833).

khaphür^{ü} खफ़रू । **कपालार्धभागः** f. one-half of the cranium or brain-pan, generally used —°, as in **kala-kh°**, 'the front half of the cranium of the head,' i.e. the forehead and neighbouring parts of the skull. See **kala**.

khaphari phamb ṭānun खफ़रि फंब् ट़ानुन् । **कपालार्धतूलप्रवेशनम्** to put cotton-wool into the cranium; met. (just as thrusting a very small piece of cotton-wool into a wounded cranium causes intense pain; and as the cotton-wool appears from the pain to be much larger than it really is) greatly to increase another's slight pain (physical or mental) by some petty action.

khŏph^{ü}r^{ü} ख़ुफ़रू or **khŏp^{ü}r^{ü} ख़ुप़रू** । **जीर्णप्राया (शाला हसन्तिका च)** f. an old ruined thatched mud hut; an old worn-out **kā̆g^{ü}r^{ü}** or portable brazier (cf. **khôr^{u} 1**). Cf. **kā̆gri-kh°**, p. 387*a*, l. 8, and **lari-kh°**, s.v. **lür^{ü}**.

khaph^{a}th खफ़थ् (cf. خفّت) । **आकस्मिको गर्वः** m. (sg. dat. **khaphtas खफ़तस्**), sudden pride or self-conceit (exhibited, without reason, by a fool). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **निर्द्रव्यत्वंप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. to expel self-conceit, to take down a person's pride; esp. (of a merchant) to make public his bankruptcy, to disclose the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

khuphtan ख़ुफ़तन् adv. (formed from خفّت) at bed-time, at the time for going to sleep, about 9.30 p.m. (K.Pr. 177).

khapal खपल् । **व्यभिचारशीलः** m. one who is a fornicator or adulterer, a lecher. Genl. used —°, the first word being such a word as 'sister', 'daughter', or the like, to indicate, in foul abuse, that the person referred to has misconducted himself with such a female relation.

khapun खपुन् । **व्यभिचारः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khop^{u} खंपु**. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles) to be one who habitually has unlawful intercourse with women (esp. one who does this forcibly), to be a raper, to be a fornicator, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery (El.).

khapün^{ü} खपंञ् । **व्यभिचारः** f.inf. conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **khüp^{ü} खंपू**), to have unlawful connexion with a woman (esp. when with one who is unwilling), to rape (so-and-so).

khāp^{a}ra खापर । **पट्टविशेषः** m. a kind of fine cloth, muslin.

khūp^{a}ra खूपर । **नारिकेलत्वक्** m. the hard shell of a coco-nut (used for the water bowl of the native pipe or hubble-bubble); a chestnut (El. *khuprah*, p. 156 or *khúprah*, p. 11).

khapoṭ^{u} खपंटु । **प्राप्तभङ्गः** adj. (f. **khapüṭ^{ü} खपंटू**, dat. **khapacĕ खपच्य**), smashed, broken to pieces (e.g. an earthen jar or a skull so broken). A variant form of the f., **khap^{ü}ṭ^{ü} खंपट़ू**, is used —°, to form diminutives in a contemptuous sense, as in **aina-khap^{ü}ṭ^{ü}**, a small mirror of no value; **gur^{i}-kh°**, a wretched starved little horse; **kar^{i} kh°**, a mean little worn-out bracelet.

khĕpot^{u} ख़्यपंतु । **अत्यन्तायोग्यः** adj. (f. **khĕpüṭs^{ü} 1 ख़्यपंट़ू**, for 2, see **khĕpath**), one who is of dwarfish and ill-proportion form, and who also wears mean clothes, an unsightly scarecrow of a fellow. **-hyuh^{u} -ह्युहु** । **अत्यन्तायोग्य इव** adj. (f. **khĕpüṭs^{ü}-hish^{ü} ख़्यपंट़ू-हिशू**), one who is like such a scarecrow, 'a bit of a scarecrow himself.'

khĕpat^{i} khyōmot^{u} ख़्यपंति ख़्योमंतु । **अतिकुरूपः** perf. part. (f. —**khyēmüṭs^{ü}** —**ख़्येमंट़ू**), i.q. **khĕpot^{u}**.

khĕpath ख़्यपथ् । **लज्जा** f. (sg. dat. **khĕpüṭs^{ü} 2 ख़्यपंट़ू**), a sense of shame, a feeling of disgrace.

khapāṭas-khapāṭas खपाटस-खपाटस् । **अतिताडनम्** m. a severe cudgelling (as a punishment).

kh^{a}r 1 ख़र् । **अयथावद्वृतम्** m. something that has not happened, a cock-and-bull story, a traveller's tale, fiction. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** । **छत्त्रिमवृत्तकथनम्** m.inf. to tell a cock-and-bull story, in the presence of someone who knows the truth.

kh^{a}r 2 ख़र् । **काकलादिशब्दानुकरणम्** m. onomat. the rustling sound made by paper, or the like. **-kh^{a}r -ख़र्** । **काकलादिछन्तनशब्दः** m. onomat. the noise made in tearing paper, or the like. Cf. **khar-khar**, s.v. **khar 4**.

kh^{a}r 3 ख़र् । **स्वश्लाघा** m. self-praise, self-glorification, self-laudation.

kh^{a}r 4 ख़र् । **प्रवणे ऊरुगतिः (अधः पतनम्)** f. tobogganing down a mountain side (sitting on a sled, or smooth flat stone used as a sled, with the legs straight out in front, and so sliding down). —**trāvüñ^{ü}** —**त्रावंञू** । **सक्थिगतिः** f.inf. to toboggan, as ab. —**shunüñ^{ü}** —**छुनंञू** । **अधः पतनप्रक्षेपः** f.inf., id.

kh^{a}ra-pat^{ü}j^{ü} ख़र-पतंजू। **अधः पतनपाषाणः** f. 'a toboggan-mat', the smooth flat stone used as a toboggan in Kashmīr.

kh^{a}r 5 ख़र्, in **kh^{a}ra-ponz^{u} ख़र-पंज़ु** । **श्लिष्टरेखाः** unmeaning scrawls in imitation of writing, made by untaught children, or the like.

khar 1 खर् خر । **खरः** m. (f. **khürᵘ खर्‌ऊ्** or **khariñ खरिञ्**), a donkey, an ass (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 26, 73, 104–5, 166, 174, 190, 215, 235, 262; H. iii, 8, 9; v, 7; K. 224); often used °—, to indicate the commonest, largest, or coarsest of the kind, like 'horse' in our 'horse-radish', 'a horse-laugh', etc.; cf. **khar-bādām,** bel., and **kharkhasun,** s.v. Towards Islāmābād the word is pronounced **khaḍ** (El.). **-āhang -आहंग्** f. an ass's bray (K.Pr. 235). **-baca -वच** । **खरपोतः** m. a baby ass, a very young ass's foal. **-bādām -बादाम** । **तिक्तराजादनः** m. a kind of bitter almond, see El. s.v. *bádám*. **-bôrᵘ -वोर्‌** । **खरभारः** m. an ass's load; met. a heavy load, too heavy to be comfortably carried by a man. **-khāv -खाव्** । **तिरस्कारितः** adj. e.g. an ass-eater; met. one who is universally condemned and vilified (K.Pr. 104). **-khāv gaṭshun -खाव् गट्शुन्** । **निन्दीभवनम्** m.inf. become a subject of ill-repute, to get a bad name, acquire (justly or unjustly) an evil repute. **-khāv karun -खाव् करुन्** । **निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to give a person a bad name, to bring him into disrepute (whether deserved or not). **-kan -कन्** m. 'ass-eared', a hare, i.q. **khargōsh,** q.v. s.v. **-kura -कुर** । **खरकिशोरः** m. an ass's colt; met. a capricious troublesome child. **-lĕd -ल्यद्** । **खरविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕzᵘ -ल्यज़ू**), ass's dung. **-mĕng -म्यंग्** । **तृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass, said to make man garrulous and mad, when eaten unawares. **-paḍur -पडुर्** । **फलविशेषः** m. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of pear. **-palana -पलन** । **खरपल्ययनम्** m. an ass's pack-saddle. **-pūtᵘ -पूत्** m. an ass's colt (K.Pr. 104). **-sᵃh -सह** । **सिंहविशेषः** m. a certain animal, described as a small-sized leopard that kills only small animals, not larger than an ass. **-ṭ̄öcᵘ -टाँचू** । **फलविशेषः** f. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of wild pear (El. *khar-ṭánj*). **-ṭ̄ög टाँग्** । **खरशब्दः** f. the bray of an ass. **-trēl -त्रेल्** । **फलभेदो ऽल्पः** f. N. of a kind of small wild apple. **-ʦam -त्सम** । **खरचर्म** f. ass's skin; met. any hard and tough skin, like that of an ass. **-ʦŏth -त्सुथ्** । **खरोपस्थः** f. (sg. dat. **ʦŏʦᵘ त्सुत्सू**), an ass's anus; the generative organs of an ass (male or female). **-ʦūṭh -त्सूट्** । **खरपर्दनम** f. (sg. dat. **ʦūṭi त्सूटि**), an ass's fart. **-wôlᵘ -वोल्** । **खरपालकः** m. a man who, as a means of livelihood, owns asses for carrying burdens, an ass driver who owns his asses (L. 459).

kharas khārun खरस् खारुन् । **खरारोपणम्** m.inf. to mount (a person) on an ass; met. to put (a person) to public shame, to disgrace. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **खरारोहणम्** m.inf. to become mounted on an ass; met. to be put to public shame, to become disgraced (K.Pr. 16, 105; cf. 174).

khar 2 खर् m. N. of a demon, who was slain by Rāmacandra. He was a younger brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 337, 340, 350, 633).

khar 3 खर् । **क्रिमिभेदः** m. a certain kind of worm or caterpillar possessing fourteen legs.

khara-pāv karān खर-पाव् करान् । **अतिशीघ्रतया** adv. in great haste, in great hurry, without time for sitting down (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, etc.). **-zang-hyuhᵘ -ज़ंग्-हिहु** । **अतिसूक्ष्मः** adj. (f. **-zang-hishᵘ -ज़ंग्-हिशू**), like the leg of this worm; hence, very small, minute, microscopic.

khar 4 खर् in **khar-khar खर्-खर्** । **शुष्कचर्मध्वनिः** m. onomat. the rattling or rustling sound made by skins of dry leather, or similar dry sheets. Cf. **khᵃr-khᵃr,** s.v. **khᵃr 2.**

khar 5 खर् adj. e.g. bitter (El.). Cf. **khāra 3.**

khar 6, see **khürᵘ 3.**

khār 1 खार् । **लोहकारः** m. (sg. abl. **khāra 1 खार**; the pl. dat. of this word is **khāran 1 खारन्**, which is to be distinguished from **khāran 2,** q.v., s.v.), a blacksmith, an iron worker (cf. **bandūka-khār,** p. 111*b*, l. 46; K.Pr. 46; H. xi, 17); a farrier (El.). This word is often a part of a name, and in such case comes at the end (W. 118) as in **Wahab khār,** Wahab the smith (H. ii, 12; vi, 17).

khāra-basta खार-बस्त । **चर्मप्रसेविका** f. the skin bellows of a blacksmith. **-büṭhᵘ -बंठू** । **लोहकारभित्तिः** f. the wall of a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-bāy -बाय्** । **लोहकारपत्नी** f. a blacksmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34). **-dŏkurᵘ -द्वकुर्** । **लोहकारायोघनः** m. a blacksmith's hammer, a sledge-hammer. **-gȧjⁱ -गंज़ि** or **-güjᵘ -गंजू** । **लोहकारचुल्लिः** f. a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-hāl -हाल्** । **लोहकारकन्दुः** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -हांज़ू**), a blacksmith's smelting furnace; cf. **hāl 5.** **-kūrᵘ -कूरू** । **लोहकारकन्या** f. a blacksmith's daughter. **-koṭᵘ -कंटु** । **लोहकारपुत्रः** m. the son of a blacksmith, esp. a skilful son, who can work at the same profession. **-küṭᵘ -कंटू** । **लोहकारकन्या** f. a blacksmith's daughter, esp. one who has the virtues and qualities properly belonging to her father's profession or caste. **-mĕʦᵘ 1 -म्यंचू** । **लोहकारमृत्तिका** f. (for **2,** see **khāra 3**), 'blacksmith's earth,' i.e. iron-ore. **-nĕcyuwᵘ -न्यचिवु** । **लोहकारात्मजः** m. a blacksmith's son. **-nay -नय्** । **लोहकारनालिका** f. (for **khāranay 2,** see **khārun**), the trough into which the blacksmith allows melted iron to flow after smelting. **-ʦᵃñĕ -त्स्न** । **लोहकारशान्ताङ्गाराः** f.pl. charcoal used by blacksmiths in their furnaces. **-wān -वान्** ।

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लोहकारापण: m. a blacksmith's shop, a forge, smithy (K.Pr. 30). **-waṭh -वठ् । आघाताधारशिला** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭi -वटि**), the large stone used by a blacksmith as an anvil.

khār 2 खार् or **khwār खवार्** خوار । **दरिद्रीभूत:** adj. e.g. poor, distressed, become poor, reduced to poverty; deserted, abandoned, friendless, wretched (Śiv. 421, Rām. 1697); abject, vile, base, contemptible (cf. **khārakhas**) (K.Pr. 247); ruined, desolate (El.); ruined, destroyed, spoiled (K.Pr. 248, Rām. 1380–1); distraught, full of anxiety or sorrow (Rām. 1623). **—gōmot[u] —गोमंतु । दारिद्र्यमापन्न:** perf. part. (f. **-gömütš[ü] -गोमंच्यू**), become poor; become contemptible, despised, despicable (YZ. 486); become distressed, become full of anxiety or sorrow, distraught (Rām. 1463, 1665); etc., as ab. **—karun —करुन् । दु:खितीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce a person to distress or poverty (e.g. by unkindness, by robbing him, or by seducing him to profligacy) (Rām. 1386, 1481); to make despised, bring to contempt (YZ. 37, 568); to ruin, destroy (Rām. 1380). **—ta kharāba —त खराव । अतिदुर्गत:** adj. e.g. reduced to the greatest straits, greatly distressed (by loss of livelihood); reduced to distress (by disease), etc.

khār 3 खार् । खारी f. (sg. dat. **khör[ü] 1 खोरू**, Gr.Gr. 71), an ass's load (the *kharwār* of Persia and India); a dry measure containing sixteen **trakh** of $11\frac{19}{17\frac{9}{8}}$ lb. each, and hence equal to $177\frac{1\,2\,9}{1\,7\,8}$ lb. avoirdupois (L. 243). According to El., however, a **trakh** is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a **khār** is hence 152 lb. (K.Pr. 5, 28, 90, 106, 118, 138, 168; W. 103; Śiv. 591, 1795). By local custom, a **khār** of rice, maize, and barley consists of only 15 **trakhs**, or $166\frac{2\,0}{3\,6}$ lb. (L. l.c.). As a measure of land, a **khār** represents the area which is supposed to require a **khār** weight of rice-seed, or exactly 4 British acres (L. l.c.). **-bôr[u] -वोरु । खारी भारश्च** m. a load (of grain, or the like) weighing one **khār. khār ḍŏḍ khār खार् डुड् खार् । खारी सार्धखारी वा** f. about one or one and a half **khār** (in weight). **—maṭi khasüñ[ü] —मटि खसंञ्यू । समर्पितीभवनम्** f.inf. a **khār** weight to mount on the shoulder; met. a heavy responsibility to be imposed upon one (e.g. to find oneself responsible for the support of a large family when one is without the necessary means). **—z[a]khör[ü] —ज़खोरू । खारी खारीद्वयं वा** f. about one or two **khār** (in weight).

khör[ü]-hond[u] खोरू-हंन्दु । खारीपूरणयोग्य: adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -हंञ्यू**), of a **khār**; hence (of a basket, or the like) large enough to contain a **khār** (of grain, etc.). **khör[ü]v-pöṭh[i] खोरूव्-पोठि** or **-pöṭhin -पोठिन् । खारीश:** adv. in *khārs*, i.e. in a large number of *khārs*, in an indefinite number of *khārs*.

khār 4 खार् خار m. a thorn (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827), i.q. **khāra 2**, q.v.

khār 5 खार् (Śiv. 1795), see **khör[ü] 2.**

khara 1 खर adj. e.g. good, excellent; genuine, real, true; just, fair, right; upright, sincere (Gr.M.); clear, manifest, permanently bright (Śiv. 1642, 1774); cf. **khor[u] 6. —karun —करुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम्** m.inf. to make clearly intelligible, to make clearly understood. **-sara karun -सर करुन् । सम्यङ्निर्णयविधानम्** m.inf. to make a clear enquiry; hence, after due investigation to decide correctly.

khara 2 खर adj. e.g. standing up, erect, upright; standing, stationary; (of something which may be liquid, etc.) solid, undissolved (Śiv. 336); solid, substantial, firm (Śiv. 330, 340, 625); ready, prepared (Śiv. 1586). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to stand up, become erect; (of one asleep) to rise from sleep, to be aroused, to be awakened, to awake (K. 232). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्थिरोभवनम्** m.inf. to remain standing, to stand, stay, wait; esp. to stand in attendance, or in order to help.

khara 3, 4 खर sg. abl. of **khar 1** and **2**, qq.v.

khāra 2 खार (= خار) or **khār 4 खार्** (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827) । **द्वेष:** m. (for **1**, see **khār 1**), a thorn, prickle, spine (K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 827, 1530); (in Kāshmīrī) envy, jealousy, secret hate; desire (El., YZ. 52); great sorrow (Rām. 1484, cf. **khār 2**). **-khāra -खार** (= خار, خار) । **अत्युत्कण्ठा, अन्तर्द्वेषोत्पत्ति:** m. disquietude; longing for something unobtained or unobtainable; the growth of secret hatred. Cf. **khura-khura**, s.v. **khura 1.**

khāra 3 खार adj. e.g. salt, saline, brackish. **—mĕṭ[ü] 2 —म्यंच्यू । चारमृत्तिका** f. (for **1**, see **khār 1**), saline soil, soil impregnated with alkali, sour soil (the *kharzamin* of L. 321). **—wôñ[u] —वोञ्नु । लवणजलम्** m. salt water, brackish water.

khāra 4 खार in **khāra-wāl खार-वाल् । आरोपणावरोहणे** f. raising and lowering; bringing up and down (e.g. a great load or equipment up and down in mountainous country); (in Śaiva philosophy) the raising of the soul to the **Brahma-randr** (Brahmarandhra, p. 121*a*, l. 8) and the bringing it down again.

khàr[i] खंरि in **khàr[i]-khara खंरि-खर** adj. e.g. (K. 446), translated by the Sanskrit commentator *bhītyā udyōgī*, or 'strenuous by fear', rendered courageous by terror, having the courage of despair. Cf. **khūr[u] 5** and **khara 2.**

khair 1 खैर् خیر or **khör खार् خآر** m. good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal (K.Pr. 25, 103, 150). **dwā-yi-khör,** a prayer for (so-and-so's) welfare (H. i, 3); cf. **khör**ü 3. **-khāh خیر خواہ** m. a well-wisher; a government spy (L. 421). **-khöhī خیر خواہی** f. the profession of a government spy (L. 421).

khair 2 (? spelling) in **khair-pōsh** (?) **खैर्-पोश्** m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El.). Probably **khürü-pōsh खंरू-पोश्**. Cf. **khor**u 1 and **kūrū**.

khȧir, see **khürü** 5.

khaira खैर । **खदिरचूर्ण:** m. catechu powder.

khēra खेर । **सेतुविशेष:** m. the rope bridge used over rivers in Kashmīr.

khir खिर् or (Śiv. 374) **khyīr ख्यीर्** or **khīr खीर्** । **पायसम्** m. (sg. abl. **khira 1 खिर**), rice-milk, a dish made of rice and milk (rice, parboiled in water, is again boiled in milk, with the addition of sugar, and sometimes spices, etc.); cf. **kshīr,** of which this is another form. **—bögᵃrun —बांगरुन्** । **पायसविभजनम्** m.inf. to divide out rice-milk; (among Hindūs) after an offering of rice-milk to a god, to divide the remainder amongst relations, servants, etc.; esp. such a division of an offering of rice-milk made to the goddess Śītalā, after a child has recovered from smallpox. **—bāwun —बावुन्** । **पायसार्पणम्** m.inf. (among Hindūs) to offer rice-milk in worshipping a god. **—karun —करुन्** । **पायससम्पादनम्** m.inf. to prepare rice-milk; esp. (among Hindūs) to prepare rice-milk for an offering to Śītalā, as ab.

khira-bahugun खिर-बहुगुन् । **पायसाल्पस्थाली** m. a small brazen vessel (v. **bahugun**) full of rice-milk; the amount of rice-milk contained in such a vessel. **-dīkⁱca -दीकिच** । **पायसस्थाली** m. a saucepan in which rice-milk is prepared, or which is filled with it. **-khôsᵘ -खोसु** । **पायसकंस:** m. a metal cup full of rice-milk. **-pröpyunᵘ -प्रोंपियु** । **पायसनैवेद्यम्** m. (among Hindūs) after rice-milk has been offered to a god, the amount that remains over and above, and that is consumed by the worshipper, his friends, servants, etc. **-sāl -साल्** । **पायसभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम्** m. (among Hindūs) an invitation to a meal of rice-milk. **-thāl -थाल्** । **पायसस्थानम्** m. a metal dish containing rice-milk. **-ṭôkᵘ -टोकु** । **पायसशराव:** m. an earthenware platter of rice-milk. **-ṭūrᵘ -टूरु** । **पायसपात्रम्** m. a metal cup or bowl of rice-milk. **-ṭōṭhᵘ -टॅाटु** । **स्वल्पपायसम्** f. a trickle of rice-milk; hence, a mere drop or two of it, a very little rice-milk.

khira 2 खिर (= خیرہ) । **उद्धत:** adj. e.g. froward, insolent, uncontrolled, uncontrollable, ungovernable, arrogant (of one who has grown up without proper control, and with evil associates); astonished (El. *khirah*). **—gōmotᵘ —गोमंतु** । **उच्छृङ्खलत्वं प्राप्त:** perf. part. (f. **—gömütsᵘ —गोमच्चू**), become insolent, etc., as ab. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **उच्छृङ्खलत्वप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

khirⁱ खिरि, etc., see **khyurᵘ**.

khŏr 1 खुर् । **पाद:** m. a foot; esp. the human foot (YZ. 79; Śiv. 1640; K. 88, 427, 605). Cf. **khōr 2.**

khŏra-bāna खुर-वान । **पादुका** m. a shoe, boot, etc.; cf. **khōra-bāna,** s.v. **khōr 2** (W. 111, *khwarạ-bāna*). **-gand -गंड** । **गतिनिरोध:** m. tying the feet; met. making a child stay in one place (in order to keep it in good behaviour); cf. **khōra-gand,** s.v. **khōr 2. -kônᵘ -कोनु** । **पादविस्मृतिशील:** (f. **-könüᵘ -कॉन्नू**), 'foot one-eyed,' i.e. one who does not know his own shoes and who habitually, when leaving a house, takes someone else's shoes. In this connexion the Kāshmīrī shoe may be compared with our umbrella. The shoes are, of course, left outside the door on entering a house; cf. **khōra-kônᵘ,** s.v. **khōr 2. -nyŏṭh -न्युठ्** । **पादाङ्गुष्ठ:** m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas -न्युठस्**), the thumb of the foot, the great toe; cf. **khōra-nyŏṭh,** s.v. **khōr 2. -phȧlⁱ -फलि** । **शोभनाल्पपादौ** m.pl. foot-pearls, the pretty tender feet of a baby, or the like; cf. **khōra-pholᵘ,** s.v. **khōr 2. -roṭᵘ -रंटु** । **विघात:** m. seizing the feet; met. impeding (a person); cf. **khōra-roṭᵘ,** s.v. **khōr 2** (cf. K. 83). **-shād -शाँद्** or **-shānd -शांद्** । **ऊर्ध्वाधःकरणम्** m. (turning a person round in bed) so that his feet are where his head was and vice versa (done as an alleviation in sickness); as adv. (**आपादस्कन्धदेशम्**) from foot to shoulder; cf. **khōra-shād,** s.v. **khōr 2. khŏra karun shānd,** to walk from the foot of the bed to the pillow (H. v, 5). **-trūnᵘ -त्रूनु** । **पादत्राणवस्त्रम्** m. a stocking. **-ṭyondᵘ -ट्यंडु** । **पादाग्रम्** m. the tip of the foot, the tip of the toes. Cf. **khōra-ṭyondᵘ,** s.v. **khōr 2.**

khŏras-pĕṭh khŏr ṭhunun खुरस्-प्यठ् खुर् ठुनुन् । **विद्वेषपूर्वको मिथ्यादोषारोप:** m.inf. to put a foot on the foot; met. out of hatred to bring a false charge (against a person).

khŏr 2 खुर् or **khōr 1 खोर्** or **khorᵘ 4 खरु** (q.v.) خور adj. and subst. m. eating; an eater; used —° as in **gŏta-khŏr,** one who eats dives, a diver; **caki-khōr,** an eater of desire, i.e. an old servant ready to attend to one's every want (p. 168*b*, l. 48).

khōr 2 खोर् । **पाद:** m. the foot of any living being, i.q. **khŏr 1,** q.v. According to El. this word properly means 'instep', but is generally used for

'foot'. In Gr.M. it is once extended to mean 'leg' (K.Pr. 110, 154, 248, 260; YZ. 535; Śiv. 200, 1829; Rām. 355, 477, 634, 710, 1092, 1201, 1250, 1254, 1432, 1633; H. v, 9; K. 32, 119, 187, etc.). **—darun —दरुन् । पादस्थिरता** m.inf. the foot to be firm; the foot to be steady (in slippery places, or the like). **—dārun —दारुन् । पादधारणम्** m.inf. to plant the foot firmly; to stand perfectly steady. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । पादस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put the foot; esp. to put down the foot to save oneself, when one stumbles or slips. **—phuṭun —फुटुन् । पादभङ्गः** m.inf. breaking or dislocation of the foot to occur (K.Pr. 222). **—phuṭ^{a}run —फुट्‌रुन् । पादभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to cause breaking or dislocation of the foot (Rām. 552). **-pĕṭh mārun -प्यठ् मारुन्** m.inf. (for **khōras-p° m°**) to slay (an animal) over the feet, i.e. near the closed feet of the person for whose benefit it is sacrificed (K.Pr. 158). **—sārun —सारुन् । पादस्पर्शः** m.inf. to feel for with the feet (e.g. searching about with one's feet for one's clothes in the dark, or a blind man feeling his steps). **—thawun —थवुन् । पादन्यासः** m.inf. to put down the feet (on the ground); esp. the setting down of the feet as part of a Hindū wedding ceremony. **—ṭshĕnun —ट्शनुन् । पादव्रणोद्भवः** m.inf. the foot to become cut or wounded (e.g. from violent contact with a stone). **—ṭsaṭun —च़टुन् । पादच्छेदनम्** m.inf. to cut off or amputate the foot (e.g. as a punishment, in a surgical operation, or as the result of an accident). **—wahārun —वहारुन् । पादप्रसारिका** m.inf. to spread out the feet, to lie at full length (K.Pr. 236; cf. K. 605, **khŏr wa°**); met. to take rest after hard work. **-z^{a}h -ज़ह् । पादद्वन्द्वम्** m.pl. the two feet, the feet (of a person).

khōra-bāna खोर-वान । उपानदादि m. a shoe, a boot; cf. **khŏra-bāna**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । पादबन्धनम्** m. tying the feet (e.g. as a punishment); met. being unable to get about owing to pressing engagements (e.g. a marriage) at home; cf. **khŏra-gaṇḍ**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-hol^{u} -हंलु । वक्रपादः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü} -हंजू**), crooked-legged, bandy-legged, knock-kneed (either from birth or through disease, etc.). **-han -हन् । अल्पः पादः** f. a small foot (e.g. a child's foot or a man's foot small in proportion to his other limbs). **-hor^{u} -हंर् । पादयुगम्** m. a pair of feet, the feet (of a two-footed being). **-kôn^{u} -कोनु । पादकाणः** m. i.q. **khŏra-kôn^{u}**, q.v. s.v. **khŏr 1**; (also) one who cannot get about owing to not being able to find his shoes. **-mŏy -म्वय्** or **-mŏyā -म्वया । सूक्ष्मः पादः** f. a delicate little foot (e.g. that of a child or of a beautiful girl). **-nam -नम् । पादाङ्गुलीनखः** m. a toe-nail. **-nyuk^{u} -निकु । सूक्ष्मपादः** adj. (f. **-nic^{ü} -निचू**), small footed, having the foot small as compared with other limbs. **-nyŏṭh -न्यूठ् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas -न्यूठस्**), the great toe, i.q. **khŏra-nyŏṭh**, s.v. **khŏr 1** (K. 631). **-phol^{u} -फंलु । कोमलः पादः** m. a foot-pearl, the delicate foot of a beautiful girl; cf. **khŏra-phal^{i}**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-roṭ^{u} -रंटु । पाद-रोधनम्, अन्तरायविधानम्** m., i.q. **khŏra-roṭ^{u}**, s.v. **khŏr 1** (K.Pr. 236). **-shād -शाँद्** or **-shānd -शांद् । आपादस्कन्धदेशम्**, i.q. **khŏra-shād**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-shēr -शेर् । आपादतलमस्तकम्** adv. from foot to head, from head to foot. **-ṭyoṇḍ^{u} -ट्यंडु । पादाङ्गुल्यग्रम्** m., i.q. **khŏra-ṭyoṇḍ^{u}**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-ṭshoṭ^{u} -छ़ंटु । ह्रस्वपादः** adj. (f. **-ṭshüṭ^{ü} -छ़ंटू**), small-footed, having the feet small in comparison with the other limbs. **-ṭsoṭ^{u} -च़ंटु । छिन्नखुरः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭ^{ü} -च़ंटू**), having the feet cut off, as in **khōr ṭsaṭun**, ab.; having no feet from birth. **-zyūṭh^{u} -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपादः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), long-footed, having the feet long, as compared with the other limbs.

khūr^{i}-hujara खूरि-ह्जर । पादयुता शाला m. a foot-house, i.e. a lean-to house built against the wall of a larger one. Such houses quickly become distorted and crooked; hence, met. anyone of a crooked, deceitful nature. **-tal^{i} -तंलि । पादाधः** adv. to or from under the feet (e.g. put under the feet, or take up from under the feet) (cf. K.Pr. 24, *khor tal*).

khōr 3 खोर् in **khōr gaṭshun खोर् गछुन् । अतिजीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a living being) to become thin, to become wasted; (of clothes, or the like) to become worn out. Cf. **khār 2.**

khör खोर्, خۆر, see **khair 1.**

khör^{i} खोरि (Śiv. 196, 1895), i.q. **khūr^{ü} 2**, q.v. Cf. **khör^{ü} 6.**

khörī खोरी خۆری f. meanness; ignominy. **ba-khörī**, ignominiously (Rām. 1186).

khor^{u} 1 खर्‌ । सरोजः पत्रभेदः m. N. of a round-leafed swamp-plant (considered by natives to be a kind of lotus, cf. **bŏd-khor^{u}**, p. 83*b*, l. 9). *Limnanthemum nymphoides* (L. 71 *khur*, Śiv. 1837). It is much valued as a food for cattle which increases the yield of milk. Cf. **buḍa-khor^{u}, bŏṭa-khor^{u}, gur^{i}-khor^{u}**, s.vv. **buḍa, bŏṭa,** and **gur^{u}**. Probably the *kúrú* of El. which he translates *Villarsia nymphoides*. Cf. also **khair 2.**

khar^{i}-nal खरि-नल् । पत्रविशेषनालम् m. the stem of this plant, which is cooked as a vegetable. **-püj^{ü} -पंजू । जलजपत्रविशेषकण्डोलः** f. a kind of large basket full of the leaves of this plant. **-waṭh^{a}r -वठ्‌र् । पत्रविशेषः** m. a leaf of this plant.

khor[u] 2 खंर् । **खल्वाट**: adj. (f. **khür[ü] 1 खंर्ू**), one who is afflicted with scald-head (*Tinea capitis*), one bald-headed from this cause, a scald-head, a bald-head, cf. **kharēla** and **khür[ü] 4** (W. 144, *khor*); met. a mean, dirty, person; cf. **guh[i]-khür[ü]**, p. 280*b*, l. 21, a wicked man; **kharis-rāj**, a wicked man's reign (K.Pr. 105).

khar[i]-khapa खंरि-खप । **निर्हेतुकाहङ्कार**: m. 'anger of a scald-head'; met. groundless arrogance. **khar[i]-parmāna खंरि-पर्मान** । **क्षुद्रखलति**: m. a scald-headed weigh-man, a bald-headed fellow employed by a merchant to put the weights into the pan of the scales; a scald-head who is a mean fellow even among other scald-heads.

khari-kala खरि-कल । **इन्द्रलुप्तरोगयुक्तशिरा**: m. a scald-headed fellow; a term of abuse used in scolding children. **-kashun yun[u] -कशुन् यिनु** । **खलतित्वकण्डूत्युद्गम**: m.inf. the itch of a scald-head to come on.

khor[u] 3 खंर् m. a certain measure of grain, a load of twelve local seers, eight of these being equal to a *khār* of ninety-six local seers, see **aiṭha khor[u] path**, p. 66*b*, l. 18, and **khār 3**; (in cutting crops or grass) a certain measure consisting of twelve handfuls, or as much as can be grasped twelve times in the hand, two sheaves, see **dā̃-khor[u]**, p. 230*a*, l. 14, and **gāsa-khor[u]**, p. 307*b*, l. 26 (K.Pr. 132, *khur*).

khor[u] 4 खंर् m., i.q. **khŏr 2**, an eater, used —°, as in **añĕma-khor[u]**, an eater of rice-gruel, **g[a]sa-khor[u]**, an eater of filth (see **añĕma** and **g[a]s**). Cf. **khŏr 2**.

khor[u] 5 खंर् m. disapproval, blame, censure (K.Pr. 218, 221, *khur*). Cf. **kharun**.

khor[u] 6 खंर् adj. e.g. (f. **khür[ü] 2 खंर्ू**), i.q. **khara 1**, pure, genuine; pure, unalloyed (K.Pr. 206, *khur*, opp. to **khŏṭ[u]**); i.q. **khara 2**, erect, standing up (cf. **kan 1**).

khôr[u] 1 खोर् । **भग्न-हसन्तिका (भग्नकण्डोल)**: m. the old worn basket-work round the outside of a disused **kā̃g[ü]r[ü]** or portable brazier, when the inner earthenware vessel for retaining the burning coals has been broken and thrown away. It is often used for carrying fish, see **gāḍa-khôr[u]**, p. 276*a*, l. 46. Cf. **khŏph[ü]r[ü]**.

khôr[u] 2 खोर् । **खारीपरिमाणवान्** adj. (f. **khör[ü] खांर्ू**), equal to a *khār*, weighing or measuring a *khār* (see **khār 3**); often —°, as in **aḍ-khôr[u]**, weighing half a *khār*; **hatabŏd[i]-khôr[u]**, weighing hundreds of *khārs* (H. ix, 9); cf. **aiṭh, dah, ḍāy**. **-bôr[u] -वोर्** । **खारी-भार**: m. a load weighing a **khār**.

khôr[u] 3 खोर् in **graṭa-khôr[u]**, i.q. **khör[ü] 2**, q.v.

khör[ü] 2 खांर्ू । **पिट-विशेष**: f. (for 1, see **khār 3**), a large basket receptacle made of withies used in mills. It receives the wheat, etc., to be ground, and delivers it to the mill-stones. In the compound **graṭa-khôr[u]**, see **graṭa**, the word is masc. (Śiv. 1914; in Śiv. 1795, *khār*).

khör[ü] 3 खांर्ू (خير) good; goodness; good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal; health, happiness; cf. **khair 1. -shēr -शेर्** । **सुखदुःखम** m. happiness or sorrow, prosperity or misfortune (used in expressions of doubt and the like).

khör[ü] 4 खांर्ू f. of **khôr[u] 2**; see also **khārun**.

khör[ü] 5 खांर्ू f. the pl. nom. of this word is **khārĕ खार्य** which occurs in **danda-khārĕ**, the sockets of the teeth, the gums. See **dand 1**, p. 224*b*, l. 23.

khör[ü] 6 खांर्ू in **bāna-khör[ü]** f., the weight of carrying on a household, p. 109*b*, l. 35; cf. **khör[i]**, possibly a met. use of **khūr[ü] 2**.

khör[ü] 7 खांर्ू in **hĕwawañĕ khör[ü]**, even at the very beginning. ? sg. dat. of **khār 3**.

khur (K.Pr. 218, 221), see **khor[u] 3, 5,** and **khür[ü] 4**.

khura 1 खुर in **khura-khura खुर-खुर** । **उत्कंठा** m. longing for something unobtained or unobtainable (K.Pr. 57, *khur-khurah*, translated 'proudness'). Cf. **khāra-khāra**, p. 408*b*, l. 31.

khura 2 खुर । **परुष**: adj. e.g. roughened (of a stone, or the like originally smooth, but become rough by lapse of time). **—dūj[ü] —दूजू** । **परुषा पट्टिका** f. a writing board which has become rough through constant use or through dirt; see **dūj[ü]**. **—gōmot[u] —गोमंतु** । **पारुष्यं प्राप्त**: perf. part. (f. **gömüṭs[ü] गोमंट्सू**), become roughened, as ab. **—gaṭshun —गक्षुन्** । **पारुष्यप्राप्ति**: m.inf. to become roughened, as ab.

khūr[i] खूरि, see **khōr 2** as well as **khūr[u]** (1–5).

khur[u] खुरु । **ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वम्** m. the condition of being spoiled by many knots and tangles (of thread taken from the spinning wheel or in hanks); met. (of a business) the condition of being tangled or complicated, utter confusion; torment, vexation (Rām. 1510). **—aṭsun —अच्चुन्** । **ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेश**: m.inf. knottiness to enter, to become spoiled by being tangled and knotted, as ab.); met. (of a business) to become tangled and complicated, as ab. **—ṭsānun —च्चानुन्** । **ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to make tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to throw into utter confusion, as ab. **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **व्यस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. tangledness to come, to become tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to become utterly confused, as ab.

khur[i]-kāg[ü]r[ü] खुरि-काँगुरू । **दोषसंघातः** f. 'a brazier (full) of tangles', i.e. a collection of many faults (as when a number of new faults appear in something originally faulty). **-khōkhos[u]** -खोखसु । **खुर्खुटाधिकरणम्** m. a public office, or place of public business which, in order to harass the people, is filled with false accusations. For the Sanskrit word *khurkhuṭādhikaraṇam*, see RT.Tr. vii, 298 n.; cf. **khōkhos[u]**. **-māv yiñ[ü]** -माव् यिञ् । **अतिव्याकुलीभवनम्** f.inf. to be at one's wit's end, owing to failure to accomplish some difficult task. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । **जालविशेषः** m. 'a tangle-net', a kind of fishing-net (Rām. 1781).

khuris-manz yun[u] खुरिस्-मञ् यिनु । **सदोषकर्ममध्यपातः** m.inf. to find oneself suddenly entangled in some very objectionable business.

khur[ü] खुरू । **शणसूत्रम्** f. a 'tangle-net', a kind of net used by boat-men; cf. **khur[i]-zāl**, s.v. **khur[u]** (K.Pr. 112, *khuri*). **-wālawösh[ü]** -वालवॉशू । **जालरूपा वागुरा** f. a springe attached to a net, used by hunters for catching deer and birds.

khūr[u] 1 खूरु । **पर्यङ्कादिपादः** m. the leg of a bed, stool, or the like. Cf. **khōr 2.**

khūr[u] 2 खूरु । **उकारस्वरलिपिः** m. the name for the sign for non-initial *u* in the Śāradā character, corresponding to, and closely resembling in form, the Nāgarī ु. The sign for the corresponding long vowel is **ar-khūr[ü]**, q.v.

khūr[u] 3 खूरु । **क्षुरः** m. a razor (Gr.M., L. 463).

khūr[u] 4 खूरु । **अरित्रम्** m. an oar, a paddle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1780, 1804).

khūr[u] 5 खूरु adj. (f. **khūr[ü]** खूरू or **khūr[ü]** खूरू), afraid, fearful, used —°, as in **aḍ-khūr[u]**, p. 10*a*, l. 25, half-afraid, timid. Cf. **khōrun.**

khūr[ü] 1 खूरू । **पार्ष्णिः** f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), the heel (El. *khúr*, m., Gr.M.); met. a great hindrance (K.Pr. 119). **—karüñ[ü]** —करञ् । **पार्ष्णिघातः** f.inf. to use the heel; hence, (in riding) to spur a horse, etc., with the heel.

khōrĕ tachañĕ खोर्य तक्ष । **पीडाकुलता** f.pl.inf. the heels to pare (the earth); met. to be agitated or distraught with pain or sorrow (as if one who was unable to use his limbs was being dragged along with his heels scraping the ground).

khōri gōmot[u] खोरि गोमतु । **क्षिन्नपार्ष्णिभागः** perf. part. (f. **gömüt[ü]** गोमचू), (of a shoe, etc.) gone at the heel, having the heel worn away. **-hol[u]** -हलु । **वक्रपार्ष्णिः** adj. (f. **-hüj[ü]** -हजू), crooked-heeled. **-raz** -रज़् । **पादबन्धनरज्जुः** f. a strap at the heel of a shoe, used to fasten it more firmly when the wearer is going a long distance. **-wôl[u] 1** -वोलु । **पार्ष्णिभागयुतः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōridār 1** and **khōrĕl**).

khūr[ü] 2 खूरू । **आपत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), affliction, distress of mind (Śiv. 196, 1895, **khör[i]**) (e.g. that occurring to a servant in a great house owing to the commission of some fault); cf. **khōridār 2** and **khōrilad.** **—yiñ[ü]** —यिञ् । **आपदधिगमः** f.inf. such distress of mind to come to one.

khōri-wôl[u] 2 खोरि-वोलु । **आपद्युतः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from such distress of mind (i.q. **khōridār 2**).

kh[ü]r[ü] खरू । **स्खलनम्** f. a fall due to slipping on a smooth or greasy surface, a slip.

khür[ü] 3 खरू । **रागाभावः** f. (for **1** and **2**, see **khor[u] 2** and **6**), want of affection, dislike (for a person); cf. **kharun.** **—gatshüñ[ü]** —गछ्ञू । **अरुच्युत्पत्तिः** f.inf. want of affection to occur, love for a person to cease, love to be changed to hate; (for an inan. obj.) liking to cease, a sudden aversion to be felt.

khür[ü] 4 खरू । **खलतित्वम्** f. scald-head, *Tinea capitis*; —° met. a condition of humiliation or mortification; cf. **gana-khür[ü]**, p. 287*b*, l. 27; cf. **khor[u] 2** and **kharil 2** (El. *khar*, m.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35 f.; K.Pr. 111, *khur*).

khür[ü] 5 खरू or **kharin** खरिञ् । **खरी** f. a jenny-ass, a she-ass, see **khar 1** (El. *khâir*, W. 17).

khūr[ü] खूरू in **ar-khūr[ü]**, q.v.; cf. **khūr[u] 2.**

kah[a]r कहर् قهر m. force, violence, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath, vengeance. Cf. **dayĕ-kah[a]r**, p. 266*a*, l. 16, and **kahār.**

kahar कहर् m. a palanquin-bearer, a dooley-bearer (Śiv. 84).

kahār कहार् قهار (for قهر) । **अन्यं प्रति कोपाविष्कारः** force, power, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath; in Kāshmīrī, esp. anger against a servant for some fault or impropriety. Cf. **kah[a]r.**

kahari कहरि adj. e.g. very wrathful, furious with rage (Rām. 309). Cf. **kah[a]r.**

khṛŏb[u] खरूंबु । **पात्राघातन्युब्जता** m. a dent (e.g. caused by a blow given to a metal vessel). **—asun** —अछुन् । **आविद्धताप्रवेशः** m.inf. a dent to be made, as ab. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । **आविद्धतानिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to straighten out a dent. **—sānun** —ज़ानुन् । **आविद्धतायाः प्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause or make a dent.

kharāb खराब خراب or (cf. **khār 2**) **kharāba** खराब । **दुष्टु, विनष्टः** adj. e.g. ruined, spoiled, desolate, depopulated, wasted; abandoned, lost, miserable, wretched;

bad, worthless, vitiated, corrupt, noxious, vicious. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । **नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become bad, ruined, spoiled, etc., as ab. (materially or morally). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **विनष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to make bad, ruin, spoil, corrupt, as ab. (materially or morally) (YZ. 49, 179, 209).

khrŏb^{i}dār ख्रुंबिदार् । **आविद्धतावान्** adj. c.g. dented (of a metal vessel by a blow, or the like).

kāh^{a}rubā काहरुबा كاهربا m. (sg. dat. **kāh^{a}rubāhas काहरुबाहस्**), 'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in Kāshmīrī) a loadstone, a magnet (Gr.M.).

khrŏb^{i}lad ख्रुंबिलद् । **आविद्धतावान्** adj. c.g., i.q. **khrŏb^{i}dār**, q.v.

kharbuz खरबुज़ (= خربزہ) । **खर्बूजम्** m. a musk melon (mature in August) (El. *kharbúz*); a melon, *Cucumis Melo* (L. 348, 462). **-kul^{u} -कुलु** m. a musk melon plant (El.).

kharc or **khar^{a}c खर्च्** خرچ । **व्ययः** m. (sg. dat. **karcas कर्चस**), outgoings, disbursements, outlay, expenditure; expenses (Rām. 91); cf. **kharj**. —**bĕhun** —**व्यङ्हन्** । **व्ययस्थितिः** m.inf. expenditure to be dispensed, i.e. to be proportionately spread over different objects. —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **व्ययदानम्** m.inf. to dispense expenditure, as ab. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. as in —**gōm** —**गोम्**, expenditure occurred by me, i.e. I spent (H. viii, 10). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **व्ययकरणम्** m.inf. to make expenditure, to spend, disburse (**sampadā khar^{a}c kür^{u}n**, he expended property, Gr.M. i, p. 67). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **व्ययलगनम्** m.inf. expenditure to be incurred.

kharca-bardār खर्च-बर्दार् (= خرچبردار) m. 'the bearer of expenses', a servant whose office is to supply the requirements of a household, a steward (Śiv. 1154). **-sān -सान्** । **व्ययेन सह** adv. with expenditure, in a manner involving expenditure. **-waröy -वरोय्** । **व्ययं विना** adv. without expenditure, in such a manner as to avoid expenditure.

kharcī खर्ची f. expenditure, esp. continued expenditure (e.g. on housekeeping, etc.), as distinguished from an isolated act of expenditure; **jyāda kharciyi-kin^{i} wartāwun**, to live extravagantly (Gr.M.).

khāracĕ खारच्य, see **khārüṭ^{u}**.

kharcun खर्चुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khorc^{u} खर्चु**), to spend, expend.

khŏrd-u-bŏrd خورد و برد adj. c.g. 'eaten and carried away'; hence, spent, embezzled, made a way with (K.Pr. 147).

kharīdār खरीदार् خریدار m. a purchaser, a buyer (Śiv. 1665; Rām. 1259, 1529).

khōridār 1 खोरिदार् । **पार्ष्णिभागयुतः** adj. c.g. (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôl^{u} 1**, s.v. **khūr^{u} 1**, and **khōrĕl**).

khōridār 2 खोरिदार् । **आपद्युतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōridārĕñ खोरिदार्यञ्**), one who suffers from distress of mind or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to his having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōri-wôl^{u} 2**, s.v. **khūr^{u} 2** and **khōrilad**.

khur^{i}dār खुरिदार् । **दोषयुतः, उद्वेगवान्** adj. c.g. full of tangles or knots (see **khur^{u}**); hence, full of difficulties and impediments, (of a business, or the like) full of anxious moments, a never-ending source of anxiety, i.q. **khur^{i}lad**.

khūr^{i}dār 1 खूरिदार् । **पादयुतः** adj. c.g. possessing legs (of a stool, bed, table, or the like). Cf. **khūr^{u} 1**.

khūr^{i}dār 2 खूरिदार् । **उकारस्वरवान्** adj. c.g. (of a syllable or letter) possessing a non-initial *u*, see **khūr^{u} 2**.

khargōsh खरगोश् خرگوش m. a hare (El., Gr.M.).

kharj or **khar^{a}j खर्ज्** خرج m. (sg. dat. **kharjas खर्जस**), expenditure, outgoing (YZ. 404); expense, cost, money spent (or to be expended) for any purpose (H. xii, 4, 5, 11, 20). Cf. **kharc**.

kharjī खर्जी خرجي f. travelling expenses; (in Kāshmīrī) expense (El. who makes the word m.).

khörij खोरिज् خارج adj. c.g. separated, excluded (Gr.M.). —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. to become excluded; (of a case in a court of law) to be dismissed, struck off (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to exclude; (of a case, as ab.) to dismiss.

khirik^{i} खिरिकि । **तमोऽरिभेदः** f. a small door; a window, casement.

khiriki-dastār खिरिकि-दस्तार् । **उष्णीषभेदः** m. a kind of turban wound round the head so as to show an opening in front, the *khirkīdar pagṛī* of India.

khrakh ख्रख् । **भयम्, चाञ्चल्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **khraki ख्रकि**), terror, alarm, fright (e.g. that of an unbroken horse when first ridden, or of a child). —**khĕñ^{u}** —**ख्यंञ्** । **विभीषिकावाप्तिः** f. inf. to suffer from terror.

khraki-wôl^{u} ख्रकि-वोलु । **चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khrakilad**.

khrŏkh ख्रुख् । **निद्राघोषः** (**मधुरङ्कृतिः**) m. (sg. dat. **khrŏkas ख्रुकस्**), snoring, a snore (cf. خرخر).

khŏrākh ख्राख् خوراک m. (W. 18) food, victuals, provisions; daily food, rations, diet, regulated allowance of food; a dose (of medicine) (cf. **dawāh**, p. 262*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

khairkhāh خیرخواہ, **khairkhöhī** خیرخواہي, see **khair 1**.

kharkhara खर्खर خرخرد । **अश्वादिकण्डूयनयन्त्रम्** m. a curry-comb (K.Pr. 105). —**karun —करुन्** । **अश्वादिकण्डूयनकरणम्** m.inf. to use a curry-comb, to curry (a horse), to groom (a horse).

khar[i]-khara ख़र्-खर (K. 446), see **khar[i]**.

khur-khurah, see **khura** 1.

khārakhas खारखस् (for خار وخس, cf. **khār** 2) । **त्याज्यसंकीर्णवस्तुजातम्** m. sweepings, rubbish: anything vile; (on land which should be cultivated) overgrowth of brambles, thorns, weeds, or the like (Śiv. 1530).

kharkhashĕ खर्खश (cf. خرخشه) । **राशिभूतमलादिकम्** m. a crowd, tumult, riot; (in Kāshmīrī, by conflation with **khārakhas**) a pile of rubbish.

kharkhasun खर्खसुन् । महाहासः m. a loud sardonic laugh, a fierce threatening laugh.

khar-khāv, see **khar** 1.

khĕrkhish[ĕ]lad ख्यर्खिश्लद् । सर्वनाशयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **khĕrkhish[ĕ]ladiñ ख्यर्खिश्लदिञ्**), one who suffers death or total destruction as described under **khĕrkhyush[u]**, q.v.

khĕrkhyush[u] ख्यर्खिशु or **khirkhyush[u] खिर्खिशु** । **निकृन्तनम्, सर्वनाशः** m. killing a person by cutting off his limbs by slow degrees, with blunt weapons, or the like; killing a person after killing the members of his family one by one before his eyes, painful destruction root and branch. The expression is chiefly used in cursing and abuse.

khrakal ख्रकल् । चाञ्चल्यशीलः adj. e.g. easily terrified, see **khrakh**, and cf. **khrakilad**.

khrŏkal ख्रुकल् । श्वासशब्दयुतः adj. e.g. one who habitually snores in his sleep, a great snorer.

khrakilad ख्रकिलद् । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khrakiladiñ ख्रकिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khraki-wôl[u]**, s.v. **khrakh**.

khar-kan ख़र्-कन्, see s.v. **khar** 1.

kharēla खरेल । खलतिरोगाङ्कितः adj. e.g. one suffering from scald-head, one with the head covered with sores due to this disease; met. (of a fruit, etc.) having the skin pitted with spots resembling the sores of scald-head. Cf. **khor[u]** 2 and **khür[ü]** 4.

kharil 1 **खरिल् । अधमत्वम्** f. the condition of being universally disliked, the condition of one whose mere presence in a house is looked upon as a disgrace. Cf. **khür[ü]** 3.

kharil 2 **खरिल् । खलतित्वम्** m. scald-head, i.q. **khür[ü]** 4.

khōrĕl खोर्यल् । सपार्ष्णिभागः adj. e.g. (of a shoe, or the like) supplied with or possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôl[u]** 1, s.v. **khūr[ü]** 1 and **khōridār** 1.

khōrilad खोरिलद् । आपद्ग्रस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōriladiñ खोरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from distress of mind, or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōridār** 2. Cf. **khūr[ü]** 2, qq.v.

khur[i]lad ख़ुरिलद् । दोषभरितः adj. e.g., i.q. **khur[i]dār**, q.v.

kharmach खर्मच् m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kh[a]rman ख़र्मन् । बहुलः adj. e.g. very much, exceeding, beyond count or measure.

khāran 2 **खारन् । आरोपणम्** f. (for 1, see **khār** 1; sg. dat. **khārüñ[ü] खारञ्यू**), the act of raising, etc.; cf. **khārun**. This word is used only with reference to feminine things.

kharun खरुन् । अरोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khor[u] खरु**), to be disliked, to be objectionable (Śiv. 164, 840); to be rough to the touch.

khārun खारुन् । आरोपणम् conj. 1 (caus. of **khasun**, Gr.Gr. 175; 1 p.p. **khôr[u] खोरु**), to cause to rise, to raise, to elevate, lift up, carry up (K.Pr. 72, 87, 114; W. 149; Śiv. 61, 1023, 1254, 1392, 1840; Rām. 177, 625; K. 836–7); to lead up, to cause to ascend (YZ. 172; Śiv. 1036, 1222, 1687); to lift up on to (e.g. a horse, a seat, a cart, or a person's shoulders) (Rām. 1354; K. 254, 288, 298, 658, 931); to raise, pile up (cf. **dēr**); to put forward (a claim, or the like) (cf. **dand**); to draw water (from a well, or the like) (YZ. 112–3; Śiv. 1559, 1629); to bring up (an accusation), to charge with (cf. **dūsh**) (K. 31); to rear, set up (Śiv. 713, 1075–6; Rām. 1147); to enter (in a register or account book) (cf. **bardāsht khārun**); to enter credit, to give credit, to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312); to mount or place (upon the tongue), to utter reverently (the name of a god, etc.) (Śiv. 1908); to offer a (present), make an offering (cf. **dur[i]bata**) (Śiv. 108); to raise (the breath), exhale, expire (opp. to **wālun**, to inhale) (Śiv. 1017, 1753, 1845, 1909; Rām. 17); to assume (a character, professor, or the like) (cf. **dürz[ü]**); to put up (a stake), lay (a wager) (cf. **dav** 3); to raise (a stake), conquer or win (a game) (cf. **böz[i]** 1) (Rām. 1316); to set anything upon a machine preparatory to working upon it (e.g. thread on a loom, or wood on a lathe) (cf. **dōr** 3, so **carkas khārun**, to set on a lathe); similarly, **razi khārun**, to mount (a person or thing) upon a rope, to hang (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1526, 1706). Cf. L.V. 102 **t[a]yĕ khārĕnam zöyijĕ t[a]yĕ**, the spinner raised fine threads (made) of me (from the spinning wheel).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are generally simple in meaning, each member retaining its own signification, as in **ḍēr khārān**[i], to raise heaps, i.e. to make untidy heaps. In others the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **dŏh khārun,** to spend the day in paid labour; **kōda khārüñ**[ü], to raise a kiln; met. to raise or make a really good kiln in which only perfect bricks are baked (Śiv. 1033; cf. **kōda khasüñ**[ü], p. 384*b*, l. 28). Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member. In vill. use this verb often takes the form **khālun** (e.g. H. vii, 19). El. gives a variant **khāsun.**

khôr[u]**-mot**[u] **खोरु-मंतु । आरोपितः** perf. part. (f. **khör**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **खोरू-मंचू**), lifted, raised, etc., as ab.

khāranay 2 खारनय् । आरोपणं विना neg. conj. part. (for **kāra-nay 1,** see **khār 1**), without having lifted (as in **kŏhas bôr**[u] **khāranay thok**[u], even without carrying the load up the mountain he is tired, i.e. he is weary even before he has tackled the heavy part of his work).

khārañĕ-wālañĕ खारञ-वालञ । आरोपणावरोहणयोः adv. (in gamblers' phraseology) by laying down stakes, and taking them up when won, i.e. (gambling) for stakes actually laid down (as in ready money gambling), and not for the value of stakes named (e.g. in written bets).

khērun खेरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēryōv खेर्योव्**), to bloom, blossom (El.).

khiran खिरन् । गानस्वरभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khirüñ**[ü] **खिरंचू**), a particular tone or time in music, (?) the moderate time (as opposed to fast or slow). **—diñ**[ü] **—दिञ्** । **गानस्वरभेदकरणम्** f.inf. to sing in this tone.

khōrun खोरुन् । त्रसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khōryōv खोर्योव्**. Note, however, that there is also a 1 perf. part. **khūr**[u]**-mot**[u], see bel., as if the verb belonged to the 2nd conj.), to fear, be afraid (K. 88); esp. (of children, or the like) to be afraid (e.g. in the dark of the 'bogey-man'), to be frightened, terrified into fits; to suffer from a terrifying dream or nightmare.

khūr[u]**-mot**[u] **खूरु-मंतु । भीतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **khūr**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **खूरू-मंचू**), frightened, terrified, as ab.

khōryō-mot[u] **खोर्यो-मंतु । भीतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **khōryē-müṭs**[ü] **खोर्यें-मंचू**), id.

kaharun कहरुन् । परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kaharyōv कहर्योव्**), to become rough, coarse, hard; (of a person's nature) to become hard, harsh; (of food by bad frying) to become hard, to be fried to a chip. **kaharyō-mot**[u] **कहर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kaharyē-müṭs**[ü] **कहर्यें-मंचू**), become harsh, hard, etc., as ab.

khrinḍ ख्रिंड् । पक्षिभेदः m. the Laughing Gull, *Larus ridibundus* (L. 123, *krind*), found on the Kashmīr lakes in the winter.

khrang ख्रंग् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, scolding, a threat (such as is addressed to a child, a servant, or person of low caste). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to threaten (El.). **—ṭshunun —ट्सुनुन् । भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to scold, as ab.

khur[i]**-nārawāv खुरि-नारवाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a district in Kashmīr near the Pīr Pantsāl Pass, see R.T.Tr. II, 470. The N. is a double one.

khrīnṭsh ख्रींट्स्, see **khrīṭsh.**

khāranāwun खारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khāranôw**[u] **खारनोवु**), i.q. **khārun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1671).

khāra-nay 1 खार-नय्, see **khār 1; khāranay 2 खारनय्,** see **khārun.**

khrañ ख्रञ् । नासिकादिशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing the chest when suffering from cold; cf. **khrŏñ. -khrañ -ख्रञ् । अभीक्ष्णनासिकादिशब्दः** m. the frequent repetition of this sound.

khrŏñ ख्रुञ् । नासिकाशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus; cf. **khrañ** and **khrŏ̄v. -khrŏñ -ख्रुञ् । अतिकासविक्रतिः** m. the frequent repetition of this sound; the rattling sound caused by phlegm in the throat, due to a cold.

khariñ खरिञ् or **khür**[ü] **5 खंरू । खरी** f. a she-ass, a jenny-ass, see **khar 1** (W. 17 *khaṛin*).

khörin[ü] **खोंरिञ्,** see **khöryun**[u].

khārinygar खारिञ्गर् m. a cutler (El. *kharinyigar*).

khrŏñĕl ख्रुञल् । कासश्वासशीलः adj. e.g. one who is liable to suffer from a cold, with consequent phlegm in the throat.

khraph ख्रप् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khrapi ख्रपि**), a crack, a fissure, esp. in a stone, or the like; a gap (between the teeth; cf. **danda-kh°,** p. 224*b*, l. 24). **—karith —करिथ् । अति शीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, very speedily, u.w. vbs. of doing, speaking, etc.

khrapidār ख्रपिदार् । रन्ध्रवान् adj. e.g. possessing cracks or fissures, i.q. **khrapal.**

khrapal ख्रपल् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. cracked, fissured, i.q. **khrapidār.**

khras ख्रस् or **khrēs ख्रेस् । लज्जा** f. a feeling of shame, a sense of shame (due to consciousness of disgrace on account of some wrong action). **—wāliüñ**[ü] **—वालंचू । लज्जोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause a sense of shame to descend, i.e. to put a person to public disgrace,

to humiliate. —**wasüñᵘ** —वसंञू । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् f.inf. a sense of shame to descend; to be put to great shame, to be put to public disgrace.

khiris खिरिस्, see **khyurᵘ**.

khörish खारिश خارش । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. the itch; scab; mange; itchiness, irritation (cf. **danda-khº**, p. 224*b*, l. 28).

khurish खुरिश خورش । चणकादिभक्ष्यम् f. food, victuals, fare; in Kāshmīrī, dry *grām* or similar grain used as food.

khrüṭᵘ खृटू । ताम्रपणो ऽल्पः, अतिजीर्णीभूता f. (sg. dat. **khracĕ खृच्य**), any very small copper coin of little value; any fem. thing which has become much worn by old age and long use.

khārüṭᵘ खारटू । किशोरिका f. of **khāryukᵘ** (sg. dat. **khāracĕ खारच्य**), a newly-born or very young filly (K.Pr. 73).

khraṭh खृठ् । निगिलनशब्दः ? m. onomat. (sg. dat. **khraṭas खृटस्**), the noise made in swallowing, the sound of a gulp. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगिलनशब्दं कृत्वा adv. having made such a sound, with a gulping sound.

khörāth खाराथ् خيرات m. charity, alms (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 62; H. v, 9).

khrīṭsh खृीँट्स । गिरिका f. (sg. dat. **khrīṭsi खृीँट्सि**), a mouse (El. *khrints*). **-hishᵘ** -हिशू । वालमूषिकेव f. like a mouse; met. any fem. thing that is tiny in form. **-zan** -ज़न् । वालमूषिकेव f., id.

khrāv खृाव् (also sometimes **khāv खाव्**) । काष्ठपादुका, तन्तुवाय्यादिकरणम् f. a clog, patten, or wooden sole, worn by Kāshmīrīs in winter (El. *khrâo* m.) (K.Pr. 110; Śiv. 1711, 1829; Rām. 305–6, 729; H. v, 9); a weaver's shuttle (in shape like our netting needle, used by shawl-weavers or *pashmīnā*-weavers).

khrāwa-chān खृाव-छान् । काष्ठपादुकातक्षा m. a patten-carpenter, a patten-maker. **-horᵘ** -हंरू or **khāwa-horᵘ खाव-हंरू** । काष्ठपादुकायुग्मम् m. a pair of pattens (Gr.Gr. 82). **-harⁱ-khŏr** -हंरि-खुर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. one of a pair of pattens. **khrāwa-phyurᵘ खृाव-फिरू** । तन्तुवाय्यादिकरणव्यत्ययः m. the act of turning round of a weaver's *khrāv*, disarrangement of the order of the shuttles containing the various coloured threads.

khrāvi-dab खृावि-दब् । काष्ठपादुकाप्रहारः m. a blow from a patten (a patten being taken off the foot and used as a weapon). **-han** -हन् । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. **-jaṭiñ** -जटिञ् or **-jaṭiñāh** -जटिञाह । जीर्णा काष्ठपादुका f. an old, worn out, wooden patten (cf. **jaṭin**). **-jaṭiñāh** is mostly used in questions, as in **khrāvi-jaṭiñāh chĕy-nā**, have you not got an old patten? **-khŏr** -खुर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of pattens. **-mŏy** -म्वय् or **-mŏyāh** -म्वयाह । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. Like **-jaṭiñāh**, ab., **-mŏyāh** is used mostly in questions. **-nŏkᵘrᵘ** -न्वकरू । काष्ठपादुकारन्ध्रभागः f. the hole near the toe of a patten for receiving the strings with which it is fastened to the foot. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । काष्ठपादुकाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras पडरस्**), 'a patten-hoof,' the under part of a patten. **-sadāh** -सदाह । काष्ठपादुकाशब्दः m. the sound made by a patten in walking, 'the clang of the wooden shoon.'

khriv खृिव्, **khruwᵘ खुवु**, or **khryuwᵘ खृिवु** (sg. dat. **khrivis खृिविस्**), N. of a village about twenty miles S.E. of *Śrīnagar*, the ancient Khaḍūvī. It is a spot sacred to the goddess Jwālāmukhī Durgā, and is largely visited by Hindū pilgrims (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 93, 95, 1137).

khrŏv खरूँव् । वचसः शब्दः m. onomat. wheezing of the chest (due to a cold, or the like); cf. **khrŏñ.** **-khrŏv** -खरूँव् । पुनः पुनर्वचसः शब्द m. repeated wheezing, continued wheezing. **-khrŏv-gŏtsorᵘ खरूँव्-गुत्सरू** । वचसः शब्दशीलः m. one who habitually wheezes. Cf. **gotsᵘrᵘ**.

khrôwᵘ खोवु । काष्ठपादूविशेषः m. the pedal of a loom. Cf. **khrāv** (W. 15 *krāⁱ* pl. nom. for **khrövⁱ**).

khrŏvkhrŏvlad खरूँवखरूँवलद् । वचसः शब्दयुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khrŏvkhrŏvladiñ खरूँवखरूँवलदिञ्**), one who wheezes, one who suffers from wheezing, i.q. **khrŏv-khrŏv-gŏtsorᵘ**, s.v. **khrŏv.**

kharawunᵘ खरवुनु । अप्रीतिकरः n.ag. (f. **kharawüñᵘ खरवंञू**), one who, or that which, is disliked, unpleasing, unpleasant.

khārawunᵘ खारवुनु n.ag. (f. **khārawüñᵘ खारवंञू**), one who raises or lifts (Śiv. 856), etc., in all the meanings of **khārun**, q.v.

khārawañ खारवञ् । आरोपणमूल्यम् f. wages paid for lifting or for carrying up (e.g. for landing goods on the bank of a river out of a boat, or for carrying loads up a mountain).

kharwār خروار, the Persian form of **khār 3**, q.v. (K.Pr. 82).

khāray खारय् । आरोहणम् f. the act of lifting up, raising up, carrying up, etc. Cf. **khārun** (Gr.Gr. 128).

khāryukᵘ खारिकु । किशोरः m. (f. **khārüṭᵘ खारटू**, q.v.), a newly-born or very young male foal.

khöryunᵘ खारिनु । खारीपरिमितः adj. (f. **khörïñᵘ खारिञू**), weighing one **khār**, see **khār 3** (Gr.Gr. 147).

khryuwᵘ खि्रवु, see **khriv.**

khārᵘzᵘ खारंज़ू ? m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *kháriz*, i.e. **khārᵘzᵘ**. Judging from the form of the word it should be f., but El. shows it as m.).

khas 1 खस् in **khas-ṭsēr खस-च़ेर्** f. a kind of apricot (El.). Cf. **ṭsēr** (El. has **-ṭsēra**).

khas 2 खस् in **khasa-was खस-वस् । आरोहावरोहौ** f. (sg. dat. **khasa-wasi खस-वसि**, Śiv. 1027, or **khasi-wasi खसि-वसि**, Śiv. 1682), rising and falling, ascending and descending (Śiv. 1027, 1682). Cf. **khasun wasun** (p. 420*b*, l. 22) and **wasa-khas.**

khas 3 खस् (cf. خص) in **khas kŏkur खस् क्कुकुर्** m. a capon (L. 459, *kas kokar*).

khās खास् خاص adj. e.g. particular, peculiar, special, distinct (Gr.M.); private, kept for private use, personal; choice, select, choicest, best, excellent, noble; cf. **khāsa 2.** **—karith —करिथ्** adv. specially, especially; mainly, principally (Gr.M.).

khāsa 1 खास خاصه । **कार्पासपटभेदः** m. a kind of fine cloth; muslin.

khāsa 2 खास خاصه । **शोभनः** adj. e.g. special, private, personal; choice, select, choicest, best (YZ. 2, 274; Śiv. 620, 629, 818, 1797; Rām. 1726); excellent, noble. **āma-khāsa,** people in general and people in particular, low and high, high and low, rich and poor (Rām. 582, 1599). **dukhtar-i-khāsa,** one's own daughter (H. v, 11). **—pöṭhⁱ —पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन् । सुष्ठुतया** adv. excellently, well. **—mahanyuwᵘ —महनिवु । सुन्दरः पुरुषः** m. a good man, i.e. one who is not only good looking, but who is also skilful in his business, and full of other virtues. **—zanāna —ज़नान । सुन्दरी स्त्री** f. a good woman, i.e. one fair to look upon and endowed with many virtues.

khâsⁱ 1 खंसि خصي m. a castrated animal. **—karun —करुन् । निष्कोषीकरणम्** m.inf. to castrate (a horse, ram, etc.); met. to weaken (a person), to deprive of vigour.

khâsⁱ 2 खंसि in **khâsⁱ pôwᵘ wâsⁱ pôwᵘ खंसि पोवु वंसि पोवु । निम्नोन्नतम् (न्यूनाधिकम्)** m. 'up a quarter and down a quarter', (in sharing out) a little more or less, an approximate share. Cf. **khas 2, khasun,** and **wasun.**

khīs खीस् । निष्कालनम् m. picking out, i.e. pilfering, dishonestly misappropriating a portion of money which has been entrusted to one for safe custody or for some special purpose. **—karun —करुन् । अपहरणम्** m.inf. to pilfer or misappropriate, as ab.

khisⁱ खिसि, etc., see **khyusᵘ 1** and **2.**

khōsa खोस (= كوسه) । **मन्द्रश्मश्रुः** m. one who can only grow a small thin chinbeard and cannot grow whiskers, etc. (K.Pr. 110). Such men have the reputation of affability (K.Pr. 100). **-dörᵘ -दारु ।** **मन्द्रश्मश्रुणः श्मश्रु** f. the thin little beard of such a man. **-khĕn -ख्यन्** or **-khyonᵘ -ख्यनु । वारं वारं विभजनम्** m. a Khōsa's dinner; a dinner party at which there are many trays of food served, all of which the guests succeed in eating, so that nothing is left. The manner of accomplishing this feat is said to have been devised by a smart Khōsa; see K.Pr. 110 for the stories connected with it. **-mahanyuwᵘ -महनिवु । मन्द्रश्मश्रुवान्पुरुषः** m. a man with such a beard.

khôsᵘ 1 खोसु । कंसः m. a bowl-shaped metal cup, used by Hindūs for drinking, and by Musalmāns also for eating rice. That used by Musalmāns is larger than that used by Hindūs (El. *khōs* and *khós*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 248; YZ. 275; Śiv. 195, 1759; H. ii, 3).

khösⁱ-dạndᵘrᵘ खांसि-द्न्दरु । कंसकोटिः f. the edge, or lip, of such a cup. **-ṭsokᵘ -च़ंकु । कंसाधारः** m. the bowl part of such a cup.

khôsᵘ 2 खोसु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः m. riding on the shoulder, esp. a forfeit in children's games, according to which the winner rides on the shoulders of the loser (K. 252 ff.) with suff. of indef. art. **khôsāh,** a single ride on another's shoulders; cf. **aṭa-bôrᵘ,** p. 52*a*, l. 44. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहार्पणम्** m.inf. to give another a ride on one's shoulder, as ab.; to be ridden, as ab. (K. 221, 252). **—hyonᵘ —ह्यनु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take a ride on another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 252). **—khārun —खारुन्** m.inf. to give another a ride upon one's shoulders (K. 254). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. to mount upon another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 253).

khash खश् । मारणम् m. cutting, esp. beheading (of a man, a beast, a bird, or the like), the slaughter of an animal or bird in this way for food; cf. **khish;** met. misery, wretchedness (K.Pr. 2). **haṭis khash,** cutting the throat (K.Pr. 81). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to give a cut (to), to cut (obj. in dat.) (not necessarily to behead) (H. v, 4, 6). **—karun —करुन् । मारणकर्म** m.inf. to behead, to slay with the sword (Rām. 396, 1344).

khāsh खाश् (cf. خواهش) । **इच्छा** m. wish, desire.

khâshⁱ खंशि in **khâshⁱ na makūrⁱ खंशि न मकूरि । नैव मृतो न वा मारितः** adj. e.g. neither slaughtered (and hence eatable) nor dead of itself (and hence uneatable) (of an animal or bird which is excluded

from discrimination as to whether it is eatable or uneatable). Cf. **khash.**

khēsh 1 खेश خویش । **कौशेयपटविशेषः** m. a kind of silk cloth, usually worn by woman as a girdle or sash.

khēshĕ-mŏy खेश-म्वय् । **दुकूलभेदो ऽल्पः** f. a long narrow strip of this material worn as ab. **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । **दुकूलभेदपट्टिका** f., id.

khēsh 2 خویش m. a kinsman, relation (K.Pr. 103).

khĕshⁱ ख्यंशि or **khĕshᵘ** ख्यंशू । **तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽल्पः** f. as much straight grass, straw, standing corn, or the like as can be grasped by the hand (but not in the form of a crushed-up lump). With the suff. of indef. art. **khĕshāh** ख्यंशाह । **एकस्तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽल्पः** f. a single handful, as ab. Cf. **gāsa-khº**, p. 307*b*, l. 30.

khish खिश् । **क्षेदनम्** f. beheading an animal or bird, butchering in this way (K.Pr. 237); cf. **khash** and **khal-khish,** p. 397*a*, l. 33. **-khish** -खिश् । **पुनः पुनश्छेदनम्** m. (by butchers, or the like) frequent or continued beheading, as ab. **-khish karun** -खिश् करुन् । **पुनः पुनश्छेदनकरणम्** m.inf. to do this repeated butchering.

khīshī खीशी خویشی । **विवाहसंबन्धः** f. relationship, consanguinity, affinity; in Kāshmīrī, relationship by marriage.

khŏsh खुश् or **khush** خوش adj. c.g. pleasant, charming, agreeable (Śiv. 470, 475, 499; Rām. 1279); pleased (with, dat.) (K.Pr. 157; Śiv. 171, 356, 373, 714); healthy, happy, well-pleased, glad, cheerful, satisfied, contented (El. *khúsh*) (Śiv. 476, 482, 656; Rām. 146, 198, 261, 660–1, 858, 1066, 1279, 1397); willing (**dinas khŏsh,** willing to give, Gr.M.); fond of (**khĕnas khŏsh,** fond of eating, Gr.M.). **—ākha** —आख, see s.v. **khŏshākh. —andām** —अंदाम خوش اندام adj. c.g. fair-formed, possessing a beautiful body (Rām. 1039). **—dīdār** خوش دیدار adj. c.g. pleasant to look upon (YZ. 47). **-dil** خوش دل adj. c.g. happy-hearted, delighted; of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 831, 1134). **-dil karun** خوش دل کرن m.inf. to delight (El.). **—gaṭshun** —गटुन् m.inf. to become pleased, be pleased (Gr.M.; Śiv. 356, 386, 431, 696, 710, 783–4, 795, 807, 899, 1334, 1348, 1712; Rām. 116, 136–7, 392, 451, 589, 872, 1282, 1284, 1327, 1344; H. viii, 1, 9, 14; xii, 9, 12); to become pleasing, to become agreeable (to, dat.) (Śiv. 894, 1071, 1238; Rām. 213, 592, 1371, 1512; H. viii, 11). **—hāl** خوش حال, see s.v. **—khath** —खथ् خوش خط m. neat handwriting, good handwriting. **—kandām** —कंदाम् (for **—andām,** ab.) adj. c.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make happy, to please (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 191; Rām. 304; H. xii, 3); to make pleased (with, dat.) (Śiv. 714). **—pöṭhⁱ** —पांठि adv. in a happy manner; (of a journey) safely and comfortably (Gr.M.). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to become happy, to become pleased (Śiv. 1103, 1286; Rām. 304, 481, 702, 900, 1296, 1330, 1461); to exult (El.); to become pleased, satisfied (with, dat. or abl.) [Śiv. 1044 (abl.), 1295 (dat.), 1471 (dat.)]. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to be pleasant (to a person), to seem nice (Hindōstānī *pasand ānā*) (Gr.M.; YZ. 25; Śiv. 485, 806, 1718; Rām. 317, 611, 1033, 1279). **—yiwunᵘ** —यिवुनु (Rām. 128, 353) or **—yiwawunᵘ** —यिवावुनु (YZ. 9; Śiv. 1462; Rām. 247, 1039) n.ag. (f. **-wüñᵘ** -वंञू), one that pleases, pleasant.

khŏshī खुशी خوشي f. joy, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.); joy, happiness (opp. **mātam**) (Śiv. 327); will, voluntariness (**panañi khŏshiyi-kinⁱ,** at one's own choice, Gr.M.); will, what is willed or determined (e.g. the will of God) (Rām. 851, 969). **—kariñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to make merry, rejoice, exult (El., K.Pr. 107, Rām. 796). **-sān** -सान् or (Rām. 752, 1370) **khŏshiyĕ-sān** खुशिय-सान् adv. joyfully, gladly (Rām. 750, 752, 1218, 1330, 1370).

khṓshᵘ ख्वंशु । **वामहस्तविधानशीलः** adj. (f. **khṓshᵘ** ख्वंशू), left-handed; able to use the left hand as well as the right, ambidextrous. Cf. **khôwurᵘ.**

khŏshⁱ-atha ख्वंशि-अथ । **वामहस्तः** m. the left hand; as adv. with the left hand. **-khŏr** -खुर् f. acting in the left-handed or opposite way, acting contrary to custom, emancipated conduct (L.V. 10, 77). **khōwurᵘ** -खोवुरु । **विपरीतः** adj. (f. **khōvᵘrᵘ** खोवंरू), right and left reversed (e.g. when one puts the right shoe on the left foot and vice versa, or when one performs right hand actions on the left and vice versa) (K.Pr. 250). **-pav** -पव् । **वामशीलत्वम्** m. one who habitually does everything left-handedly (not only with his hand, but with all his members), one who is sinistral. **-war** -वर् । **विपरीतवेष्टनम्** m. winding to the left, winding counter-clockwise (e.g. a string); cf. the English 'left-handed' screw. **-wārⁱ** -वंरि । **वैपरीत्येन** adv. counter-clockwise.

khōsāh खोसाह । **मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः** m., see **khôsᵘ 2.**

khŏshbū खुशबू خوشبو adj. c.g. fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic (El., YZ. 234); as subst., f. fragrance, odour (Gr.M.).

khushāba खुशाव خوشابه m. the process of weeding rice growing in water (L. 325, 327, 463).

khushabu (? spelling and gender), the net in which water chestnuts (see **gôr**^{u}) are collected (L. 355).

khŏshbūdār خوشبودار adj. c.g. perfumed, scented (Gr.M.).

khŏsh-hāl खुश्-हाल् حوش حال or **khŏshāl 1** खुशाल् adj. c.g. happy, glad (K.Pr. 106, 181 ; Śiv. 1318) ; fortunate. **khŏshāl khānas zuv asun** खुशाल् खानस् ज़ुव् असुन । खेदे मोदविधानम् m.inf. to disturb others in sorrow by a merry noise (e.g. ignorant children shouting in merriment in a house of mourning or where there is illness. In this it is said that **khānas** is a corruption of **kanas,** and this phrase is said to mean lit. 'as when a louse goes into a happy ear').

khŏshk खुश्क خوشک adj. c.g. dry ; parched ; withered. As subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏshkas gatshun** खुश्कस् गछुन् m.inf. to go by land, as opp. to **ābas gatshun** आवस् गछुन्, to go by water (K.Pr. 49, W. 124). Cf. the next.

khŏshkī खुश्की خشکی f. dryness ; dry land. **khŏshkī wati-kin**^{i}, (to go) by land as opp. to **öbī-wati-kin**^{i}, by water (Gr.M.). Cf. the preceding.

khŏshākh खुशाख् or **khuśh-ākh** m. a welcome, a compliment (El.). The word is like our 'welcome' derived from the following : **khŏsh-ākha** खुश्-आख interj. 'welcome', properly a phrase like the English word, art thou come (**ākha**) well (**khosh**) ? Cf. **khŏshāmad.**

khashkhāsh खश्खाश् خشخاش । खाखसः m. a poppy ; poppy-seed ; in Kāshmīrī, a poppy-head ; poppy-oil (El.). **-gŏlur** -ग्वलुर् । खस्खसशिम्बी m. a poppy-pod, a poppy-head. **-gŏtsu** -ग्वंचू । खस्खसगुच्छकः f., id.

khŏshāl 2 खुशाल् (for **1**, see **khŏsh-hāl**) । वामशीलः adj. c.g. left-handed ; (by extension of meaning) one who habitually uses by preference all his left-hand members (not only the hand).

khashĕlad खशल्द । घातितः adj. c.g. beheaded (of some bird or animal slaughtered by a butcher), see **khash.**

khashĕm खशम् خشم m. anger, wrath. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make wrath (to), to make (a person, dat.) angry (H. ii, 3).

khŏshāmad खुशामद् خوشامد m. flattery, adulation (Gr.M.) ; cf. **khŏshākh.** **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay compliments (to), fawn (upon), flatter (El., Gr.M.).

khashĕmala खशमल । पश्वादिघातुकः m. a butcher (who kills animals or birds by beheading them).

khŏshra खुश्र in **khŏshra-bāshir**^{u} खुश्र-वाशिरू । गुप्तसंवादः m. a whispered conversation, talking in whispers. Cf. **khūsri.**

khashur^{u} खशुरू । पामा m. a kind of cutaneous disease, scab (principally affecting the arms and legs) ; cf. **khŏsor**^{u}. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । पामाप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. scab to appear, an attack of scab to come on.

khashĕr^{i}**-kāg**^{u}**r**^{u} खशरि-काँगरू । काष्ठाङ्गारिकाभेदः f. a kind of portable brazier or **kāg**^{u}**r**^{u} (q.v.) of which the basket work portion is made of coarse twigs marked as if pitted by scabs ; met. a term of abuse used in curses or evil wishes made to another, (may you be) in the midst of scab! **-phĕphur** -फ्यफुर् । पामापिटकः m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas** फ्यफरस्), a scab-pustule. **-paijāma** -पैजाम । पामायुतजङ्घावस्त्रम् m. the drawers or *paijāmas* of a person suffering from scab (filthy and defiled by scab) ; met. (in abusing and cursing) a condition as horrible as such a pair of drawers.

khashĕr^{i}**lad** कशरिलद् । पामाख्यरोगवान् adj. c.g. one who suffers from scab, scabby.

khashuw^{u} खशुवु । जालभेदः m. a kind of net used for skimming dirt, conferva, etc., from the surface of the water.

khiskun खिस्कुन् । दम्भगमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyusk**^{u} खिस्कु ; 2 p.p. **khiscyōv** खिस्च्योव्. This verb is impersonal in tenses derived from past participles) to walk arrogantly, to strut.

khislath خصلت m. (sg. dat. **khislatas** खिस्लतस्), temper, humour, disposition, habit (El.).

kh^{a}**sun** ख्सुन् or (f.) **kh**^{a}**siñ**^{u} ख्सञ्चू । लोमकर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kh**^{o}**s**^{u} ख्सु), to pluck the hair of the privities, to tear them out with the nails (in obsc. abuse). This verb is also conjugated in the feminine, and is then used in abuse by females one to another (Gr.Gr. 120, 192).

khasun खसुन् । आरोहणम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **khot**^{u} **1** खतु, or according to some **khoth**^{u} खथु, f. **khüts**^{ü} खच्चू (**khütsh**^{ü} खछ्चू) (Gr.Gr. 210) ; 2 p.p. **khatsōv** खत्सोव्, or according to some **khatshōv** खछ्होव् (Gr.Gr. 210). L.V. 27 has an irr. conj. part. **khàs**^{i}**t**^{i} ख्सिति for **khasith** खसिथ्. Opposite to **wasun** q.v. (Śiv. 1664, 1874 ; Rām. 280, 1106 ; K. 851). The caus. is **khārun** q.v., Gr.Gr. 175, also (El.) **khāsun**], to ascend, to go up (L.V. 75 ; K.Pr. 250 ; Śiv, 86, 1654, 1664, 1871 ; Rām. 80, 280, 916, 1106, 1747, 1759 ; K. 1059) ; to climb (e.g. a mountain, tree, staircase, or the like, dat. with **pĕth**) (K.Pr. 7 ; Śiv. 95, 785, 847, 931, 1081, 1167, 1176, 1244, 1246, 1854, 1890 ; Rām. 44, 471, 653 a tree ; H. iii, 2, 9 ; x, 8 ; xii, 7 ; K. 182, 232, 629) ; to rise, come up (e.g. out of water) (H. i, 6, 8 ; xii, 11–2 ; K. 233) ; to go up stream (of river

travelling) (H. xii, 6); to mount (a horse or a person's shoulders) (cf. **aṭa-bāri kh°**, p. 52*b*, l. 5, **guri kh°**, p. 229*a*, l. 22, and **khôs[u] kh°**, p. 417*b*, l. 35 (K.Pr. 7, 168, 174; Śiv. 720, 732, 788, 793, 801, 894, 1089; H. ii, 6, 11; iii, 8; K. 253, 389–90); to ride (a horse or other riding animal) (H. x, 3; K. 757); to mount or ride (a carriage) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 580, 668, 1913; Rām. 281, 1437, 1453, 1712; K. 378, 406, 490, 870, 985); to ascend (on to a throne, a bed, a funeral pyre, or the like) (Rām. 1713; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; x, 7; xii, 21, 24); to climb up on to (the bank of a river), to ascend (from bathing) (**boṭh[u] khasun**) (K. 271, 276, 413); to mount (on to), be put (upon), be imposed (upon) (e.g. a burden or responsibility) (cf. **bör[i] khasàn[i]**, p. 118*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 1637; Rām. 559, 1237; H. iii, 3); to rise, grow up into a heap (cf. **ḍēr khasàn[i]**, p. 236*b*, l. 10) (Śiv. 1199, 1235, 1238); to rise (into the air), to soar, fly (cf. **arshĕs kh°**, p. 44*b*, l. 28) (Rām. 867, 922; K. 851); to rise (of the sun, etc.) (K.Pr. 120; Śiv. 692; Rām. 259, 431, 1121; K. 57); to rise (of clouds in the sky, darkness, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1290); to rise (of water in a river) (K. 70, 74); to be lifted raised (cf. **boṭh[u] kh°**, p. 140*a*, l. 34); to rise, be swollen (of a blister, boil, etc.) (cf. **basta khasüñ[ü]**, p. 135*a*, l. 46 and **h[a]th**) (K.Pr. 207, the cheeks); to rise (in price or value); to rise (of the spirits), to become joyful (Rām. 1094); to rise in the mind (of an idea, emotion, etc., esp. anger) (cf. **bōsh, cöl[i], dĕmāg**) (Śiv. 106, 375, 759; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377; H. viii, 7; K. 137, 443, 445, 561, 618, 796, 908); to rise, to begin to be uttered (of an outcry, or the like; **gatshi bishta khasun,** the cry of 'shoo' should be uttered, K.Pr. 35) (Rām. 1761); to rise, to be made (of an accusation, calumny, etc. (cf. **darma-hān khasüñ[ü]**, p. 244*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 1667); to rise, to come upon one's head, to be incurred (of guilt, sin, etc.) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 1181, 1219, 1238, 1592, 1596, 1619; H. ix, 5); to rise, come on the tapis, begin to be employed, etc. (K.Pr. 146); to rise, come into visibility (e.g. dirty spots on a clean garment) (cf. **hĕla khasañĕ,** p. 330*b*, l. 35); to be put on to a machine (cf. **carkas kh°**, p. 175*b*, l. 43, **dōri kh°**, p. 237*a*, l. 26, **khaharüñ[ü] kh°**, p. 394*b*, l. 25) (H. vii, 20); to stand upright, to stand up (Rām. 800, K. 25); to be raised, exalted, promoted; to turn out well (K.Pr. 12, 177); to be turned out (in the process of manufacture) (Śiv. 1872); to be presented, offered, sacrificed (K. 1141); to embark, go on board (a ship) (Gr.M.); to mount (in sexual intercourse); to be put on the scale (for weighment) (cf. **daras-pĕṭh kh°**, p. 234*b*, l. 40); to get to the head, take effect (of intoxicating drugs) (Śiv. 3; H. viii, 7, poison, met. for rage); to be spread out, put on, coated; to turn out to be so much (of a share) (cf. **hissa**); to pass, elapse, expire (of time, esp. when this occurs profitably) (cf. **dŏh kh°,** p. 199*b*, l. 34); to march against, assault; to be put on the fire; to be put down, inserted, registered; to be contained in, to fit; to grow, grow up (El., K.Pr. 165, Śiv. 1132, Rām. 1504); (of a ship) to mount (a rock, sandbank, etc.), to run (aground) (Gr.M.); (of a criminal) to mount (the empalement stake), to be empaled (Śiv. 1630).

This verb is very frequently employed with a noun to form an idiom, in which the idea of rising is almost lost (cf. e.g. **ā̃ṭh, bôg[u], bāth 2, baṭhi kh°** (p. 140*b*, l. 2), **byôl[u], dand, hakh 3,** and many others). The idioms are given under their respective nouns.

khasun wasun खसुन वसुन् m. rising and falling, rise and fall, (of tide) ebb and flow (Gr.M.). Cf. **khasa-was,** s.v. **khas 2.**

khasan-bāna खसन्-वान । **उच्चैः पद्प्राप्तिपात्रता** m. 'a vessel of rising'; hence, met. the attainment of a high position by an ambitious person.

khasith gatshun खसिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to go up, ascend, to go above (L.V. 27).

khot[u] 1 खंतु । **आरूढः** p.p. (for **2,** see s.v.; f. **khüts[ü]** खंचू), risen (on to, dat.), as in **kŏhas khot[u],** ascended on to the mountain. Only used thus, predicatively and governing the noun of the thing ascended. **-mot[u]** -मंतु । **आरूढवान्** perf. part. (f. **khüts[ü]-müts[ü]** खंचू-मंचू), risen, etc., in all the meanings of **khasun,** frequently in the meaning of 'standing up, erect' (of a tree, or the like).

khāsun खासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōs[u]** खोसु), i.q. **khārun,** q.v. (El.).

khasur[u] खसुरु । **शर्करा** m. gravel, loose pebbles.

khasür[ü] खसंरू । **धिक्करणम्** f. abusive censure.

khās[ü]r[ü] 1 खासंरू । **अरित्रम** f. a kind of wooden scoop for baling out water from a boat, a baler.

khās[ü]r[ü] 2 खासंरू । **मस्तकार्धभागः** f. the globular part of the skull, the top and back of the skull, the crown of the head (El. *khāsir*).

khŏsor[u] खुसंरु or **khŏsur[u]** खुसुरु । **चर्मविकृतिः** m. a condition of the bark of a tree or of a walnut, or the like, in which it is worm-eaten and the under part reduced to powder; with **dand 1** (p. 224*b*, l. 30) it

signifies the tartar of the teeth as it breaks off. Cf. **khashurᵘ**.

khūsri खूस्रि in **khūsri ta būsri खूस्रि त बूस्रि । कर्णाकर्णिका** f.pl. (probably better spelt **khūsrĕ ta būsrĕ**), whispered conspiracy, mutual whispered consultation, esp. with evil intent against another. Cf. **khŏshra.**

khŏsàrⁱlad खुसंरिलद् । चर्मविछत: adj. e.g. having the bark diseased as described s.v. **khŏsorᵘ**, q.v.

khisis खिसिस्, see **khyusᵘ** 1 and 2.

khasūsan खसूसन् خصوصاً adv. especially, more particularly, specially (Rām. 1553).

khasta خسته adj. e.g. wounded (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to wound (El.).

khūstū, see the next.

khūsᵃth खूसथ् । भवतु adv. may be, perhaps, I'll see if I'll do it (used by an insolent or spoiled servant, or the like, when told to do something); an interj. never mind, it's no matter (K.Pr. 3, *khūstū*).

kŏhistān क्वहिस्तान् کہستان m. a mountainous region, a highland, forest (El., Rām. 523).

khasawunᵘ खसवुनु । आरुहन् n.ag. (f. **khasawüñᵘ खसवंञू**), one who rises, etc. (see **khasun**), an ascender (e.g. the moon, YZ. 145); one who is accustomed to ride, a rider (Śiv. 1188, 1324); esp. of a youth or maiden growing up to manhood or womanhood; an ascent, rising ground opp. to **wasawunᵘ**, a declivity (K.Pr. 72).

khösiyĕth खासियथ् خاصیت m. (sg. dat. **khösiyĕtas खासियतस्**), property, peculiar nature, attribute, natural disposition (Gr.M.).

khaṭa खट in **khaṭa-bürᵘ खट-वंरू । गुप्तस्थिति: (स्थापनम्)** f. 'a hole of concealment', hence (1, intransitively) hiding, staying in a hidden place, and (2, transitively) hiding, putting in a hidden place. **-maṭa -मट । गुप्तम्** adv. (a jingle-formation) in hiding, esp. in reference to the children's game of 'hide and seek'; cf. **khaṭith-maṭith,** p. 423*a*, l. 5. **-sörᵘ -सारू । गुढनिचय:** f. a secret collection, i.e. a store of grain secretly collected by degrees from other people's heaps.

khàṭⁱ खंटि । अर्जनम् f. profits made by buying cheap and selling dear, esp. when this is done dishonestly, or by means of bribery.

khĕta ख्यत, see **khyonᵘ**.

khītⁱ खीति । चेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khētĕ खेत्य**, Gr.Gr. 61), a field, esp. a cultivated field, land under cultivation (as a means of livelihood) (K.Pr. 107); cultivation, farming (as a profession); frequently —°, as in **dā-khītⁱ**, a paddy-field (p. 230*a*, l. 19). **-brītⁱ -ब्रीति । यजमानवृत्ति:** f. the position of a client or pupil, etc., in respect to a family priest or spiritual preceptor or the like (the client, etc., being the 'field' which the other cultivates as a means of livelihood); cf. **khītīshŏr. —karüñᵘ —करंञू । छषिकर्म** f.inf. to do cultivation, to cultivate land as a livelihood. **—lāgüñᵘ —लागंञू । छषिसम्पादनम्** f.inf. to carry on cultivation, to live by cultivating.

khēti barith खेति वरिथ् । छषिपूर्ण: adj. e.g. (of a man) 'full of cultivation', hence, one who cultivates many fields and varied crops. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । छषिवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a cultivator, a farmer.

khŏtā खूत, khōta खोत, or (Gr.Gr. 49) **khŏtan खूतन् । उत** postpos. indicating comparison, than. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kañi** (or **kañĕ-handi**) **khŏta trakurᵘ,** harder than a stone. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 49, Gr.M., and W. 98; YZ. 27, 186, 200; Śiv. **khŏta** 166, 434, 497, 784, 1062, 1087, 1290, 1657; **khōta** 1867–8; Rām. **khŏta,** 265, 730, 976, 1239, 1272, 1404, 1493; H. **khŏta,** iii, 8; xii, 10, 19; K. **khŏta,** 906, 1102). The word is sometimes used to indicate merely the ablative case, as in **dŏha-khŏta dŏha,** from day to day (Śiv. 410).

khōṭa खोंट । विषमाकार: adj. e.g. irregular in shape, unsymmetrical (esp. of a child's face, or the like).

khŏti खूति in the following: **—gōmotᵘ —गोमंतु । लज्जास्पदतां प्राप्त:** perf. part. (f. **—gömütsᵘ —गामंचू**), gone to shame, put to shame, disgraced, infamous, of bad repute (due to the divulging of some disgraceful action). **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । लज्जास्पदीभवनम्** m.inf. to have a feeling of shame, to become disgraced, to get an ill repute (owing to some disgraceful action). **—karun —करुन् । लज्जास्पदीकरणम्** m.inf. to disgrace (a person), put to shame, give an evil repute (by disclosing some disgraceful act).

khᵒtᵘ खंतु in **khᵒtᵘ-khᵒtᵘ खंतु-खंतु । मूषकादिशब्द:** m. onomat. the noise made by a mouse when gnawing.

khotᵘ 1 खंतु, see **khasun.**

khotᵘ 2 खंतु । संपुटकभेद: m. a wall-cupboard, a store cupboard for holding pots and pans, etc., a small closet (cf. **bāna-khᵒ**, p. 109*b*, l. 42; **brāda-khᵒ**, p. 119*b*, l. 14; **brörⁱ-khᵒ**, p. 125*b*, l. 32; **dᵃhi-khᵒ**, p. 198*b*, l. 31; and **hēri-khᵒ**, p. 345*b*, l. 12); the part of a **ḍūga** or country boat, either immediately behind or immediately before the centre part occupied by passengers. Cf. **gālav** (El. *khaut, khut*).

khàtⁱ-bāgay खंति-वागय् । विविधस्थानविभाग: f. distributing from various store-rooms; esp. (at a

crowded wedding or similar feast, when there is not room to distribute food to all the guests in one place) distributing the food from various places or rooms. **-bata -वत** । **नाना स्थानोद्दनदानम्** m., id.

khotᵘ 3 खंतु in **khati kaḍun खति कडुन्** । **स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to train (e.g. a horse in his paces, or a man in conduct). Possibly a metaphorical use of **khotᵘ 2.** **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **स्वभ्यस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be trained, as ab.

khṓṭᵘ खूट् । **अमृष्टः, कपटशीलः** adj. (f. **khṓṭᵘ खूटू**, dat. **khṓcĕ खूच्य**), base (of an apparent precious metal), impure, alloyed (K.Pr. 206, opp. to **khorᵘ 6**; Rām. 1607); flawed (of a precious stone) (H. xii, 3); counterfeit, spurious (El.); (of an action) base, wicked, blameworthy (Śiv. 105, 171); one who habitually cheats, swindling, knavish. **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** m.inf. to become base; to become wounded in battle (Rām. 1355).

kẖṓṭᵘ खोंट् । **खण्डम्** m. (pl. nom. **khṓṭⁱ खोंटि**), the half of anything (e.g. a box in two halves); esp. the half of anything globular or nearly globular in shape (e.g. of an apple, a pear, a walnut, or a kidney; cf. **bŏka-wacĕ-khᵒ**, p. 99*b*, l. 49), a hemisphere; in the comp. **aina-khṓṭᵘ** (p. 30*b*, l. 8) it means a receptacle. Cf. **khāṭh.**

khṓṭᵘ खोंटू । **मीनविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **khācĕ खोंच्य**), N. of a certain kind of small fish.

khūtᵘ खूंतु । **स्खलनम्** m. a stumble, slip, trip (in walking); met. a misfortune, calamity (K.Pr. 111, *khumt*). **—khyonᵘ —ख्यनु** । **स्खलिताधिगमः** m.inf. to stumble, slip, trip; met. (in a transaction) to be tripped up, to be cheated. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **स्खलनाधिगमः** m.inf., id. (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 144).

kahti (K.Pr. 243), see **kūtᵘ.**

khath खथ् خط । **संदेशपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **khatas खतस्**), writing, handwriting, penmanship; a letter, note, epistle (Rām. 854; H. xii. 21, **möl[i]-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by the father; xii, 22–3); a document, deed (of sale, etc.) (YZ. 454); **khat-i azödī,** a document of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **परित्यागः** m.inf. to give a letter; to give a letter of dismissal (to a wife), to divorce a wife, to give a writing of divorcement (K.Pr. 105, *khatt*). **—ninawôlᵘ —निनवोलु** n.ag. (f. **—ninawājĕn —निनवाज्यन्**), a letter-carrier, a courier (El.). **-paṭhᵃr -पंथ्र्** m. correspondence, interchange of letters (Gr.M.).

khāṭh खाँठ । **शकलम्** m. (sg. dat. **khāṭas खाँटस्**), the half of a fruit, a walnut, or the like. Cf. **khṓṭᵘ.**

khĕth 1 ख्यथ्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕth 2 ख्यथ् f. (sg. dat. **khĕṭsᵘ ख्यंचू**), loss, harm, injury (L.V. 10, 77).

khith खिथ् in **khith-khith खिथ्-खिथ्** । **सगद्गदो हासः** adv. (of a happy infant) laughing, crowing. **khith-khith gŏṭsᵘ खिथ्-खिथ् गुंचू** । **सगद्गदहासयुतस्वभावा** f. habitually laughing or crowing (of a happy-tempered girl-child); met. (of a girl or woman) of a happy, laughing, disposition.

khŏṭh खूठ् । **अङ्गहीनः** adj. e.g. (as subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏṭas खूटस**), (of a living being) wanting a limb, maimed. **—gōmotᵘ —गोमंतु** । **अङ्गहीनतां प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭsᵘ —गोंमंचू**), become maimed. **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** । **हीनाङ्गीभवनम्** m.inf. to become maimed (of anything animate or inanimate); (of a work) to turn out wrongly.

khŏṭh 2 खूठ् in **khŏṭh-khŏṭöyⁱ खूठ्-खूटोयि** । **कपटादिभरितत्वम्** f. the condition of being full of fraud, a swindling disposition, guileful nature, perfidiousness.

kahath कहथ् كحط । **दुर्भिक्षम्** m. (sg. dat. **kahatas कहतस्**), drought, scarcity, dearth; failure of crops; famine.

kāṭhdār काँठ्दार् । **शकलवान्** adj. e.g. divided into two halves, halved (of a fruit, a walnut, or the like). See **khāṭh.**

khatᵃm खत्म ختم m. end, conclusion; (amongst Musalmāns) a recitation or perusal of the Qur'ān or the recitation of a Saint's texts (L. 78).

khatam-band (? spelling = خاتم بند) m. a beautiful kind of inlaid ceiling, a speciality of Kashmīr (L. 372, 379).

khatan ختن m. circumcising, circumcision (esp. amongst Musalmāns) (L. 271). **-hāl -हाल** । **म्लेच्छसंस्कारविशेषः** f. the ceremony of circumcision. **-höjᵘ-mahārāza -हांजू-महाराज़** । **म्लेच्छसंस्कारसंस्कृतो वरः** m. the 'bridegroom' of the circumcision ceremony, the hero of the ceremony, the boy on whom circumcision is performed.

khaṭun खटुन् । **गोपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoṭᵘ खंटु**, 2 p.p. **khacyōv खच्योव्**), to conceal, hide (K.Pr. 247; YZ. 289; Śiv. 331, 333 pass., 336, 410, 1561; Rām. 19, 207, 258; K. 208, 283, 598); to banish, make away with, cause to disappear (Śiv. 19 pass.; Rām. 258, 1017); to cause to disappear, overwhelm, get the mastery over (e.g. cold getting the mastery over water, and turning it to ice) (L.V. 16).

khaṭⁱ khaṭⁱ खंटि खंटि freq. part. used as adv., secretly, privately (Śiv. 1374; K. 82, 1143).

khoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} खंटु-मंतु । गोपितः perf. part. (f. **khüṭ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} खंटू-मंच़ू**), hidden, concealed (Śiv. 991).

khaṭith खटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या conj. part. used as adv., secretly, in a hidden manner (H. xii, 6); also as adj., concealed, obscured (El.); see also s.v. **khaṭith.**

-maṭith -मटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या adv. (a jingle formation), id. (cf. **khaṭa-maṭa,** p. 421*a*, l. 35). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain hidden, to be concealed; see s.v. **khaṭith.** **—thawun —थवुन्** or **—thāwun —थावुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in a secret place, to hide away (Gr.M.; YZ. 158, 159); see s.v. **khaṭith.**

khŏtan ख़ुतन्, see **khŏta.**

khōtán^{i} खोतंनि adj. c.g. of or belonging to the district of Khōtan in Central Asia. **—trēl —त्रेल् । फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apple of moderate size, red in colour, and of superior quality (El. *khotanyi trēla*, L. 349 *khatoni trel*). The *trēl* is a small species of apple of good flavour. This is larger, but with equal flavour.

khôtūn खोतून् (= خاتون) f. (sg. dat. **khôtūni खोतूनि**, H. x, 7; xii, 15), a noble woman, a lady (H. v, 11; x, 7, 12; xii, 15, 18–20, 22, 25).

khutun ख़ुतुन् । अधःखननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khut^{u} ख़ुतु**, 2 p.p. **khuṭsōv ख़ुच़ोव्**), to dig from below, to dig out from below (e.g. digging out, and stealing, from the bottom of a grain-heap); met. to dig into (a person), to squeeze, harass.

khutiñ ख़ुतिञ् । कृष्टिः f. abstraction from the bottom of a heap (e.g. a mouse carrying off from a pile); met. the aimless pulling done by a little child at something that attracts it; cf. **khutun.** **—khutiñ karüñ^{ü} —ख़ुतिञ् करंञू । असकृदधःखननम्** f.inf. continually to abstract from below, as ab.; met. to harass.

khat^{a}ra خطره m. danger, peril (Gr.M.); fear, apprehension (El.). **—khyon^{u} —ख्यंनु । भयावाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer from fear, to become terrified.

khatēra खतेर in **khatēra karun खतेर करून । भर्त्सनं ताडनम्** m.inf. to punish for some fault (a child or servant) by beating accompanied by scolding, 'to give what for.'

khöt^{a}ra खांतर (= خاطر) **। कृते** postpos. for the sake of, on account of, out of consideration or regard for, on behalf of. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kāmi** (or **kāmĕ-handi**) **kh°,** for the sake of the business. The use of the genitive is, however, principally confined to animate nouns (Gr.M.; W. 98, 99).

khötir खांतिर् خاطر m. a thought, suggestion, idea (K.Pr. 182); inclination, propensity; affection, regard, favour; pleasure, satisfaction; carnal desire (H. viii, 3).

khôṭur^{u} खोंटुरू । विषमकोणः adj. (f. **khôṭ^{ü}r^{ü} खोंट्रूरू**), of uneven shape, irregularly shaped (of a stone, or the like). Cf. **khôṭ^{u}** and **ôṭur^{u}-khôṭur^{u}.**

khötirdörī खांतिर्दोरी خاطرداري f. regard, favour, kindness (Gr.M.).

khitra-pāl खित्र-पाल् । क्षेत्रपालः m. a certain kind of tutelary deity who is guardian of cultivated fields, a kind of **börav,** q.v.

khĕtriy ख्यचिय् كَتْرِي (also written **kshĕtriy च्यचिय्** by Paṇḍits), m. a member of the *kṣatriya* or regal and military caste of Hindūs (Rām. 1261, K. 982).

khītīshŏr खीतीश्वर् । महावृत्तिः m. a lord of fields, a landowner; hence, met. a family priest, spiritual preceptor, or the like, who has many clients or pupils. See **khīt^{i}-brīt^{i},** p. 421*a*, l. 49.

khatt, see **khath.**

khaṭith खटिथ् adj. c.g. concealed, obscured (El.; Rām. 197, 558, 1158, 1355); private, secret (Gr.M.); as adv. secretly (see **khaṭun**) (Śiv. 773, 1393; Rām. 416, 502; H. xii, 6); similarly **khāṭ^{i}thay pöṭh^{i} खंटिथय् पांठि** (Śiv. 25; **khaṭith pöṭhin खटिथ् पांठिन्** (Rām. 905), secretly. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain hidden; to remain apart and out of sight (Rām. 496, 728, 838, 955, 1007, 1009, 1329). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to disappear (El.). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to hide away, to conceal (El.; YZ. 158, 159).

khaṭawun^{u} खटवुनु n.ag. (f. **khaṭawüñ^{ü} खटवंञू**), one who conceals, a concealer (Śiv. 981).

khĕtaway ख्यतवय् । मुङ्गमुङ्गरत्नादिसंग्रहः m. storing up food little by little (i.e. not buying a great store at once owing to poverty, thoughtlessness, or the like).

khatöy खतांय् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower blossoming in August–September.

kahtyah (K.Pr. 248), see **kūt^{u}.**

kh^{a}ṭs ख़च़् । तन्त्वंशः m. the fluff or loose threads from the threads in a loom. Cf. **dāri-kh°,** p. 238*a*, l. 24, and **kh^{a}ṭsh.**

khĕṭsi ख्यच़ि, see **khĕṭsür^{ü} 2.**

khūṭs^{u} ख़ूचु adj. (f. **khūṭs^{ü} ख़ूच़ू**), fearful, troubled, distressed (properly, 1 p.p. of **khōṭsun**) (El.).

khüṭs^{ü} खंच़ू f. of **khot^{u}**, see **khasun.**

khōṭsa-boḍ^{u} खोच़-बंडु or **-buḍ^{u} -बुडु । त्रस्तुः** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü} -बंडू** or **-buḍ^{ü} -बुडू**), very fearful, timid, easily terrified. Cf. **boḍ^{u}** (p. 84*b*, l. 12) (Gr.M.).

kh^{a}ṭsadār ख़च़दार् । तन्त्वंशवान् adj. c.g. (of cloth in the loom) fluffy, see **kh^{a}ṭs.**

kh^{a}ṭsh ख़च़् । तन्तुवायसम्मार्जनी m. (sg. dat. **kh^{a}ṭsas ख़च़स्**), a brush used by weavers for clearing off the fluff

from the threads on the loom. Cf. **khᵃts** of which this word is probably only a variant spelling.

khōtsh खोछ् m. (sg. dat. **khōtsas खोच़स्**), fear, alarm (El.).

khutsh (K.Pr. 99) incor. for **kŏtshᵘ**, q.v.

khütshᵘ खंछू, khatshōv खछ्योव्, see **khasun.**

kēhtshāh कॅंहछाह, see **kēh.**

khᵃtsal ख़च़ल् । तन्त्वंशवान् adj. e.g., i.q. **khᵃtsadār,** q.v.

khōtsun खोचुन् । भीतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khūtsᵘ खूचु**, 2 p.p. **khōtsōv खोच़ोव्**), to be afraid, to fear (K.Pr. 59; Rām. 492, 553, 633, 636, 704, 758, 932, 1226, 1749; K. 139, 158, 245, 247). The object may be in the dat. (K.Pr. 221; Rām. 30, 33), or in the abl. (Śiv. 1804), or governed by a postposition, such as **nishĕ.** Thus, **wananas khōtsun,** to be afraid to speak; **gatshana khᵒ,** to be afraid to go; **Khŏdāyĕs-nishĕ khᵒ,** to fear God (Gr.M.).

khūtsⁱ khūtsⁱ खूचि खूचि । भीत्वा भीत्वा freq. part. used as adv., in continual fear.

khūtsᵘ-motᵘ खूचु-मंतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **khūtsᵘ-mütsᵘ खूच़ू-मंच़ू**), frightened, afraid.

khōtsan-wōlᵘ खोच़न्-वोलु । त्रासस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who fears, a coward; esp. a coward in wordy warfare.

khōtsanāwun खोच़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōtsanôwᵘ खोच़नोवु**), to cause to fear, to make afraid, to terrify, to frighten (El., Gr.M., Rām. 25, K. 222).

khōtsanāwawunᵘ खोच़नाववुनु n.ag. (f. **khōtsanāwawünᵘ खोच़नाववंञ्**), terrifying, terrible (Gr.M.).

khĕtsorᵘ ख्यच़रु or **khitsurᵘ खिचुरु । पृथग्जनः** m. (f. **khĕtsürᵘ** 1 **ख्यच़रू** or **khitsᵘrᵘ खिच़रू**), low, vulgar, unrefined (by nature, or in dress and general appearance).

khĕtsürᵘ 2 **ख्यच़रू । क्षसरान्नम्** f. a dish composed of rice, pease, and various millets, etc., the *khichṛī* of India (K.Pr. 64, 245). It is offered in the worship of the Hindū god Kuvēra (see bel.). The word is used met. for mixtures generally. When ᵒ— this word often takes the form **khĕtsi,** see bel. **—khĕñᵘ —ख्यंञ्। क्षसरभक्षणम्** f.inf. to eat this dish; to eat mixed food. **—karünᵘ —करंञ्। क्षसरसम्पादनम्** f.inf. to prepare this mixed food; met. to make a mixture, to concoct (lit. and fig.).

khĕtsi-māwas ख्यचि-मावस् । पौषमासामावस्या f. the *khichṛī* new moon, the day of new moon of the month of Pŏh (Skr. *pauṣa* = December–January) on which day Hindūs offer this mixed food to Kuvēra and his fairy (*yakṣa*) followers (L. 266, *khich māwas*).

-māwasi-dŏh -मावसि-द्वह । पौषामावस्यादिने adv. on the day of the *khichṛī* new moon, as ab. **-māwasi-kyutᵘ** 1 **-मावसि-कितु । पौषामावस्यार्थम्** adj. and adv. (f. **-māwasi-kitsᵘ -मावसि-किच़ू**), for the day of this new moon (of something prepared, done, given, or the like). **-māwasi-kyutᵘ** 2 **-मावसि-कितु । पौषामावस्याकाले** adv. on the day of this new moon (esp. used in fixing a date for coming or going).

khĕtsari-bāpath ख्यच़रि-वापथ् । क्षसरार्थम् adv. (of rice, pease, etc.), for (making) this mixed dish. **-barith -वरिथ् । क्षसरभरितः** adj. e.g. filled with this mixed food. **-kyutᵘ -कितु । क्षसरार्थम्** adj. and adv. (f. **-kitsᵘ -किच़ू**), i.q. **-bāpath,** ab. **-māwas -मावस् । पौषामावस्या** f., i.q. **khĕtsi-māwas,** ab.

khitsurᵘ खिचुरु । पामरः adj. (f. **khitsᵘrᵘ खिच़रू**), i.q. **khĕtsorᵘ**, q.v.

khatsōv खच़ोव्, see **khasun.**

khutsōv खुच़ोव्, see **khutun.**

khōtsawunᵘ खोच़वुनु । भीरुकः n.ag. (f. **khōtsawünᵘ खोच़वंञ्**), frightened, terrified, afraid; timid (El.); terrible (El.).

khav खव् । अल्पगर्तः f. (sg. dat. **khüvᵘ खंवू**), a small pit dug in the floor of a house, in which turnips and the like are stored in the winter, to prevent their drying up; cf. **mŏnjĕ-khav,** s.v. **mŏnḍᵘ 1. —khanünᵘ —खनंञ्। अल्पगर्तखननम्** f.inf. to dig such a pit.

khüvᵘ-gŏgᵘjᵘ खंवू-खग्जू । अल्पगर्तस्थापितं रक्तालु f. a turnip stored, as ab.

khāv 1 खाव् । घस्मरः m. an eater (K.Pr. 14, 104, 153); voracious, a glutton; one who habitually eats (frequently —ᵒ; cf. **aññĕma, atha, dŏhulᵘ, dand 1, gāḍ, harām, khar 1, māl 1, ṭyonḍᵘ,** etc.; so **ādámⁱ-khāv,** a man-eating animal) (Rām. 1631) (El. *kháo*).

khāv 2 खाव् f. for **khrāv,** q.v. in **khāwa-horᵘ खाव-हंरु । काष्ठपादुकायुगम्** m. a pair of wooden pattens.

khĕv 1 ख्यव् m. eating, used —ᵒ; cf. **aḍ-khᵒ,** p. 10*a*, l. 29, and **bata-khᵒ,** p. 136*b*, l. 47.

khĕv 2 ख्यव् । कूपकः f. a mooring cable, a hawser (usually made of withies); a tow-rope (Gr.M. where it is shown as m.). **—gandḍünᵘ —गंडंञ्। कूपकबन्धनम्** f.inf. to moor with such a cable.

khĕv 3 ख्यव्, i.q. **khyōv,** see **khyonᵘ.**

khôwᵘ खोवु, see **khō 1** and **2.**

kahwa कहव قہوہ । चव्यरसः m. coffee (roasted, or roasted and ground, or the decoction); in Kāshmīrī, sweetened tea (the liquid) (L. 254, 464).

khwāb ख्वाब् or **khāb खाब्** خواب m. a dream (El.); cf. **khāb.** —**wuchhun** —**वुछुन्** m.inf. to see a dream, to dream (El.).

khwŏbi ख्वाबि adv. in a dream.

khwābas-manz ख्वाबस्-मज़ adv. in a dream.

kahwacĕ कह्वच्च, see **kah-wüṭ^{u}.**

khwŏḍ ख्वड्, see **khŏḍ.**

khwāh, see **khāh** 1 and 3.

khwāhish, khwŏhish خواهش or **khwāyish, khwŏyish ख्वाहिश्** f. a desire, wish (El. *khwáish*).

khwāhishmand, khwŏhishmand خواهشمند adj. c.g. desirous, eager (El.).

khāwal खावल् । **खादनशीला** f. one who is an eater, used —° as a feminine noun signifying 'an eater' in the sense of 'a destroyer' (of son, husband, or the like).

khwān خوان m. a reader or reciter (Musalmān) (L. 462).

khĕwān ख्ववान्, see **khyon^{u}.**

khēwun^{u} खेवुन् n.ag. contr. of **khĕwawun^{u}**, q.v. (El. *khyewun*).

khāwand खावन्द् or **khŏwind खाविन्द्** خاوند । **भर्ता** m. a lord, a master (H. viii, 10, of a dog); a husband (K.Pr. 82; H. iii, 1–4; v, 1, 8, 10–2; x, 5, 12; xi, 11; xii, 18).

khwar ख्वर् (W. 111), i.q. **khŏr 1,** q.v.

khwār ख्वार् خوار (K.Pr. 247, 248; W. 135, 142), i.q. **khār 2,** q.v.

khĕwar ख्ववर् । **शालिदानभेदः** m. an advance of grain; when grain has been threshed, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given. This word signifies a portion of grain taken out of the heap by permission of the official in charge, for the cultivator's immediate needs. It also means portions similarly taken by the cultivator without such permission; cf. **dā-kh°,** p. 230*a*, l. 19. —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **शालिदानभेददानम्** m.inf. (of the official) to give such an advance.

khōwor^{u} खोव॑र् or **khōwur^{u} खोवुर्** (Gr.Gr. 23) । **वामः** adj. (f. **khōvür^{ü} खोव॑र्ऊ**), left (not right) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 535; L. 461); north (Gr.Gr. 151, Rām. 516; El. gives 'south'); cf. **khṓsh^{u},** p. 418*b*, l. 27. —**atha** —**अथ** । **वामहस्तः** m. the left hand (H. viii, 7). —**dachyun^{u}** —**दछिनु** । **वामदक्षिणौ** adj. on the right and on the left, on each side. —**gām** —**गाम**, a village considered to be on the left-hand side of the sun's course, as opposed to a **dachyun^{u} gām** on the right side of the same. The former are less fertile (L. 435). —**khōr** —**खोर्** । **वामपादः** m. the left foot (YZ. 535, Rām. 552). —**pôr^{u}** —**पोरु** । **वामपार्श्वः, पुरगणविशेषः** m. the left side; N. of a *pargana* or fiscal division of Kashmīr on the eastern or left side of the **Lĕḍ^{ü}r^{ü}** Valley (RT.Tr. 465).

khōw^{á}r^{i} खोव॑रि or **khōwār^{i} खोवा॑रि** । **वामतः** adv. from the left (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.); on the left (Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 246). **-kin^{i} -किनि** । **वामपार्श्वात्** adv. from the left, commencing from the left (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 856); on the left (Rām. 421). **-pör^{i} -पा॑रि** । **वामपार्श्वात्** adv. from the left (Gr.Gr. 160); on the left (Gr.Gr. 160). **-pav -पव्** । **वामाङ्गाभ्यासः** m. one who is practised in using his left hand, left-handed or ambidextrous.

khōwari खोवरि in **khōwari-kani खोवरि-कनि** । **वामपार्श्वे** adv. on the left, towards the left, leftwards (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.) (Śiv. 1090). **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु** । **वामपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü} -कनिचू**), of belonging to, or produced on the left. **-pāryuk^{u} -पार्युकु** । **वामपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-pāric^{ü} -पारिचू**), on the left, of or belonging to the left.

khōvür^{ü} bab खोव॑र्ऊ वब् । **वामः कुचः** f. the left hand bosom of a woman. —**nür^{ü}** —**नर्ऊ** । **वामभुजः** f. the left arm. —**zang** —**ज़ंग्** । **वामजङ्घा** f. the left leg.

khōwaryuk^{u} खोवर्युकु । **वामभवः** adj. (f. **khōwaric^{ü} खोवरिचू**), of the left, that on the left; esp. (the fruit) on the left side (of a tree, which, owing to the course of the sun are not so sweet as those on the right); of or belonging to the north (Gr.Gr. 151).

khawörikh खवा॑रिख خوارق । **असद्वृत्तान्ताः** m.pl. events infringing the usual course of nature, unusual things, miracles.

khōwarĕr खोवर्यर् । **वामता** m. the condition of being on the left (Gr.Gr. 139).

kah-wüṭ^{u} कह्-वंटू । **शाणः** f. (sg. dat. **kahwacĕ कह्वच्च**), a touchstone (for testing gold) (K.Pr. 206; Rām. 1609, dat.). Cf. **kah 1.**

khēwaṭh खेवठ् f. (sg. dat. **khēwaṭi खेवटि**), an assigned share of revenue, an assessment of revenue by apportionment as in **asömīwār khēwaṭh,** an assessment on holdings (L. 403).

khĕwawañ ख्ववञ् f. the wages of eating (Gr.Gr. 129); a present given on the occasion of certain food being eaten, as in **bata-khĕ°** (p. 136*b*, l. 48), the present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of her first meal in her husband's house.

khĕwawun^{u} ख्ववुनु । **खादन्** n.ag. (f. **khĕwawün^{ü} ख्ववंञ्नू**), one who eats, an eater.

khawāza खवाज़ (= خواز) । **आधारविशेषः** m. a plank on which masons or plasterers stand when at work; a scaffold (in house building).

khay 1 खय् । **लोहमालिन्यम्** f. rust (of metal) (YZ. 525; Śiv. 282; Rām. 31, 655); met. tartar of the teeth (cf. **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 36) (El. *khai* and *khái*). —**tuliin**[ü] —**तुलिन्** f.inf. to polish (metal) (El.).

khay 2 खय् । **परिखाभेदः** f. low ground in the neighbourhood of a stream liable to be flooded by inundation.

khěy ख्यय् كَيي, see **kshěy**.

khēy खेय्, **khěyě ख्यय**, **khěyi ख्ययि**, see **khyon[u]**.

khōy خوي f. habit, disposition, temper, (Rām. 1501) in Kāshmīrī, politeness (K.Pr. 89 *khoe*). Cf. **khō 1.**

kahyū कह्यू adv. inter. by what means? how? (L.V. 108). Cf. **kěhō 2.**

kehay क्यहय्, see **kyāh.**

khyuc[u] ख्यिचु । **हस्तक्षेपादिविघातनम्** m. (sg. dat. **khicis ख्यिचिस्**), obstruction, hindrance (by thrusting with the hand, etc.), standing in a person's way, pushing back a person who is going along. Cf. **lāṭ[i]-khyuc[u]**, s.v. **loṭ[u] 1.**

khyŏda m. hunger (El. probably **khyŏdā ख्यदा**).

khyōda adj. e.g. starving (El. *khyoda*).

khyodaihot[u] (? spelling), hungry (El. probably for **khyŏdöyi-hot[u] ख्यदायि-हंतु**).

khayĕdār खयदार् । **मालिन्यवत्** adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

khěyihē ख्ययिहे, see **khyon[u]**.

khuyĕhôm[u] खुयहोमु । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a district in Kashmīr, stretching in a semi-circle round the north shore of the Wŏlur lake; the Khūyāśrama or Khōyāśrama of Sanskrit. See RT.Tr. viii, 2695–98, and II, 488. (El. *khuihâma*).

khěy[i]hīv ख्ययिहीव्, see **khyon[u]**.

khyol[u] ख्यंलु । **यूथम्** m. a flock, a herd, a troop (of animals) (Gr.M.; L.V. 108; K.Pr. 236, 249; Rām. 910, 1301; K. 182, 207–8, 214, 327); often —°, as in **gōv[ü]-khyol[u]**, a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152; so, K. 210, 212–3, 382); sometimes also used for a company of human beings; cf. **mahaniv[i]-kh°**, s.v. **mahanyuw[u]**. —**anun —अनुन्** । **यूथानयनम्** m.inf. to bring a flock along, to lead or drive a herd home, to bring it from another village to one's own village. —**kaḍun —कडुन्** । **यूथनिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to lead forth a flock, drive out a herd from the village to an outside spot such as a grazing ground. —**nyun[u] —निनु** । **यूथनयनम्** m.inf. to bring a flock, etc., or herd along from one spot or village to another. —**ṭsānun —त्सानुन्** । **यूथप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to bring in a flock, etc., from outside. —**wālun —वालुन्** । **यूथावरोहणम्** m.inf. to bring down a flock, etc. (from the mountains or forests to the village).

khěl[i]-kaṭh ख्यलि-कठ् । **स्थूलमेषः** (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the ram of a flock of sheep, the tup; met. a stout lusty fool of a fellow. **-röch[i] 1 -रांछि** । **यूथरक्षा** f. the guardianship of a flock, shepherding, herding. **-rôch[u] -रोछु** । **यूथरक्षकः** (pl. nom. **-röch[i] 2 -रांछि**), the guardian of a flock, a shepherd, herdsman. **-wôl[u] -वोलु** । **यूथस्वामी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who owns a flock; a flock-owner, one who owns many flocks.

khěli-bāpath ख्यलि-वापथ् । **यूथार्थम्** adv. for the sake of the flock, for the herd, etc. —**khěli —ख्यलि** adv. in troops (K. 859). **-khöt[a]ra -खांत्र** । **यूथार्थम्** adv. i.q. **-bāpath**, ab.

khělis-andar ख्यलिस्-अन्दर् । **यूथान्तः** adv. in the flock, within the herd. **-kyut[u] -कित्** । **यूथार्थम्** adj. (f. **-kiṭs[ü] -कित्सू**), i.q. **khěli-bāpath**, ab. **-manz -मज़्** । **यूथमध्ये** adv., i.q. **andar**, ab. **-manz-bāg -मज़्-बाग्** । **यूथमध्ये** adv., id.

khyūl[u] ख्यूलु, see **khēlun.**

khayāl, khiyāl خيال m. imagination, fancy (El., Śiv. 1706); sentiment, idea, thought, surmise, conception (Gr.M.); thought, notice (of), taking notice (of) (Śiv. 819, 832, 920); an idea, an imagination (Gr.M.); a sentiment, opinion (**mazahabī khayāl**, a religious opinion, Gr.M.); **khayāl-i khām**, an inferior (i.e. evil) intention, treachery (Rām. 383). —**ṭsānun —त्सानुन्** m.inf. to cause thought to enter (a subject), to devote attention (to a subject) (Gr.M.).

khayĕlad खयलद् । **मालिन्यभरितम्** adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

kahyum[u] कह्युमु । **बलिदानम्** m. (amongst Musalmāns) the offering made on the eleventh solar day of a lunar month. This word is also a form of **köhyum[u]**, q.v. used by Musalmāns. Cf. **kāh 1.**

köhyum[u] कांह्युमु । **एकादशः** ord. (f. **köhim[ü] कांहिमू**), eleventh (Gr.Gr. 76, Rām. 1158, f.). Musalmāns commonly employ the form **kahyum[u]**. Cf. **kāh 1.**

khyon[u] ख्यंनु । **अशनम्, न्यस्तापह्नवः** conj. 1 irreg. [the inf. of this verb is often spelt **kheun** in the roman character. Its caus. is **khyāwun ख्यावुन्** or **khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **khyon[u] ख्यंनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; Śiv. 1202, 1223; Rām. 599, 813, 849 fut. pass. part., 1027; H. xii, 16 fut. pass. part.); acc. **khěnas ख्यनस्** (YZ. 169, Śiv. 1387, K. 138); abl. **khěna ख्यन** (L.V. 27, 63; K.Pr. 106; Śiv. 1042, 1430; Rām. 1577; K. 148); or **khěni ख्यनि** (Śiv. 1084, m.c. **khěnē**; H. x, 5; K. 204, 1144 m.c. **khěnē**); gen. **khěnuk[u] ख्यनुकु** (Śiv. 759, fem.); pl. nom. **khěn[i]**

ख्यंनि ; f. sg. nom. **khĕñᵘ** ख्यंञू (Rām. 1629, K. 160) ; pl. nom. **khĕñĕ** ख्यञ. Pres. part. **khĕwān** ख्यवान (Gr.Gr. 103 ; Rām. 458, 698, 876, 936, 979, 1022, 1159 ; H. vi, 16 ; xii, 4, 6, 17). Impers. fut. part. **khĕnī** ख्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **khĕth** ख्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 197 ; L.V. 27, 77 ; YZ. 393, *khet* ; Śiv. 328, 1073 ; Rām. 1631, 1653 ; K. 138). Neg. conj. part. **khĕnay** ख्यनय् (Gr.Gr. 111, K.Pr. 104). Freq. part. **khĕ khĕ** ख्य ख्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **khĕth khĕth** ख्यथ् ख्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **khĕwön**ⁱ ख्यवंनि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **khĕwawun**ᵘ ख्यवुनु (Gr.Gr. 105) ; 2 **khĕnawôl**ᵘ ख्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **khĕma** ख्यम (Śiv. 1533 ; Rām. 972 ; H. viii, 11) ; **khĕmay** ख्यमय्, for thee (Rām. 268, 387 ; H. iii, 1) ; 2 **khĕkh** ख्यख् (Śiv. 1434 ; Rām. 668 ; H. ii, 3 ; vi, 2) ; 3 **khĕyi** ख्यि (Rām. 1780 ; H. xii, 15) ; **khĕyiy** ख्यिय्, for thee (L.V. 88) ; **khĕyiwa** ख्यिव, you (Rām. 1742, K.Pr. 102) ; inter. **khĕyā** ख्या (K.Pr. 153). Pl. 1 **khĕmav** ख्यमव् ; 2 **khĕyiv** ख्यिव् ; 3 **khĕn** ख्यन् ; **khĕnam** ख्यनम, me (Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **khĕmahö** ख्यमहों ; **khĕmahas** ख्यमहस, for him (K.Pr. 144) ; 2 **khĕhökh** ख्यहोंख् ; 3 **khĕyihē** ख्यिहे ; **khĕyihēs** ख्यिहेस, it (K. 240). Pl. 1 **khĕmahöv** ख्यमहोंव् ; 2 **khĕyⁱhīv** ख्यंिहीव् ; 3 **khĕhön** ख्यहोंन.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **khĕh** ख्यह (Śiv. 1824 ; H. iii, 1) ; **khyuh** ख्युह (vill.) (H. x, 5) ; **khyō** ख्यो (vill.) (H. x, 12) ; **khĕm** ख्यम, for me (Gr.Gr. 248) ; **khĕn** ख्यन्, him (Rām. 599) ; 3 **khĕyin** ख्यिन् (Rām. 1597) ; pl. 2 **khĕyiv** ख्यिव् (YZ. 404) ; 3 **khĕyin** ख्यिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **khĕta** ख्यत (Śiv. 379, 578) ; **khĕtam** ख्यतम, for me (Śiv. 283, 374 ; H. iii, 1) ; 3 **khĕyⁱtan** ख्यंितन् ; pl. 2 **khĕyⁱtav** ख्यंितव् ; 3 **khĕyⁱtan** ख्यंितन्. Fut. **khĕzi** ख्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250 ; L.V. 90, **khĕzē**, m.c. ; H. xii, 16). Past. **khĕzihē** ख्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **khyōv** ख्योव् (or **khyauv** ख्यौव) (H. x, 12) or **khĕv** ख्यव् (Rām. 81, 766, 1138, 1400 ; H. ii, 2) ; **khyōm** ख्योम, by me (Gr.Gr. 217) ; **khyōth** ख्योथ्, by thee (Śiv. 1328, K. 1090) ; **khyōn** ख्योन, by him (H. vi, 16) ; **khyōwa** ख्योव, by you ; **khyōkh** ख्योख्, by them (Rām. 916) ; pl. **khyēy** ख्येय or **khēy** खेय (H. x, 2) ; **khyēm** ख्येम, by me (L.V. 81) ; **khyēth** ख्येथ्, by thee ; **khyēn** ख्येन, by him ; **khyēwa** ख्येव, by you ; **khyēkh** ख्येख्, by them ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyĕ** ख्यय (Rām. 1306) ; **khĕyĕm** ख्ययम, by me ; **khĕyĕth** ख्ययथ्, by thee (Śiv. 702) ; **khĕyĕn** ख्ययन्, by him ; **khĕyĕwa** ख्ययव, by you (H. x, 12, vill. **khĕyĕv**) ; **khĕyĕkh** ख्ययख्, by them.

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 233) m.sg. **khĕyōv** ख्ययोव्; pl. **khĕyēy** ख्ययेय्; **khĕyēn** ख्ययेन, by him (Rām. 459) ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ** ख्ययेय.

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238) m.sg. **khĕyāv** ख्ययाव्; pl. **khĕyēyēy** ख्ययेयेय्; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ** ख्ययेय.

Perf. part. **khĕmotᵘ** ख्यमंतु (Rām. 154, 344) or **khyōmotᵘ** ख्योमंतु (K. 1147), see bel.].

To eat (cf. **bata, gŏh, gāsa** ; L.V. 27, 63, 77, 81, 88 ; YZ. 404 ; Śiv. 283, 1073, 1464 ; Rām. 81, 268, 387, 458–9, 599, 698, 766, 849, 972, 1159, 1173, 1191, 1306, 1577, 1629, 1653 ; H. iii, 1, etc. ; K. 138, 141–2, 148, 160, 204, etc.) ; to take (medicine) (cf. **dawāh-khº**, p. 262*b*, l. 35 ; Gr.M.), to eat, to live on, have as a means of subsistence (cf. **drölⁱ khĕñᵘ**, p. 243*b*, l. 25 ; **hŏnjĕ-gāsa khº**, p. 337*b*, l. 43 ; **harām khº**, p. 348*b*, l. 33) ; met. to eat the good things of this life, to enjoy oneself (L.V. 27, 90) ; to receive, meet with, experience (cf. **cōkh khĕñᵘ**, p. 170*a*, l. 12 ; **cōṭh khº**, p. 178*a*, l. 1 ; **dab khº**, p. 181*a*, l. 28 ; **dŏkh khº**, p. 206*a*, l. 38 ; **hōṭsh khº**, p. 360*b*, l. 11 ; Śiv. 1836 ; Rām. 916, 1400, 1743) ; to suffer, endure, experience (e.g. a beating, sticks, slander, swindling) (cf. **bözⁱ khĕñᵘ**, p. 152*b*, l. 28 ; **cōb khĕnⁱ**, p. 156*b*, l. 30 ; **dakaḍula khĕnⁱ**, p. 203*b*, l. 48 ; **gŏta khĕnⁱ**, p. 310*b*, l. 25 ; **mār 1** ; Rām. 344, an arrow) ; to undergo (a process), to be subjected to (some operative medium) (cf. **bahā khº**, p. 94*a*, l. 17 ; **barsāth khº**, p. 127*a*, l. 28 ; **bazyunᵘ khº**, p. 155*b*, l. 11 ; **dam khº**, p. 216*a*, l. 48) ; to feel (an emotion, such as fear, sorrow, etc.) (cf. **bīm khº**, p. 107*a*, l. 26 ; **bayĕ khº**, p. 148*b*, l. 21 ; **gam khº**, p. 286*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 876, 979, 1022, 1027, 1138) ; to corrode, erode, wear away (tr.) ; to consume, spend ; (with **kasam**, etc.) to take (an oath), to swear (Gr.M., Rām. 154) ; to embezzle, misappropriate (property entrusted to one) (cf. **mush**) (H. x, 2) ; to eat, to enjoy, experience the rapture of (any pleasant thing or experience) (YZ. 169).

This verb often makes a nominal compound with a noun in some very metaphorical sense, as in **aphsūs khyonᵘ**, to eat alas, to regret (Rām. 668, 936) ; **dam khyonᵘ**, to eat one's breath ; hence, to be silenced in wordy warfare ; **driy khĕñᵘ**, to eat (i.e. take) an oath ; **hal khyonᵘ**, to eat the afterbirth, i.e. to die in childbirth ; **hatab khĕñᵘ**, to eat firewood, i.e. to be cheated ; **shōr khyonᵘ**, to

experience a noise, to be roared at (Rām. 1780; cf. 828). Such idioms will usually be found under the various substantives which form the first member of the compound.

This verb is also sometimes used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form similar metaphorical compounds, as in **būzith khyon[u]**, to eat after understanding; hence, to vie with, emulate. Such idioms are given under the verbs forming the first members of such compounds.

khĕ khĕ ख्य ख्य । भुक्त्वा भुक्त्वा freq. part. eating frequently, eating excessively, continually eating, eating without cessation. **—ta khĕ —त ख्य ।** **अतिशयभुक्तिः** freq. part., id.

khĕh ख्यह्, impve. sg. 2, in the phrase **khĕh khōsh ma ख्यह् खोष् म । अश्नान मा भैषीः** 'eat, fear not', used in permitting a person to eat while at work; esp. in sportive abuse (obsc.).

khēmatis drāmun karun खेमतिस् द्रामुन् करुन् । न्यासापह्नवः m.inf. 'to chew the cud of something embezzled', to embezzle, misappropriate something entrusted to one. Cf. **drāmun**, see **khyōmot[u]**, bel.

khĕna-grākh ख्यन-ग्राख् । मिष्टभुक्तिशीलः n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), an eater; esp. one who is fond of eating good food, an epicure, a *bon-vivant, gourmet* (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wôl[u] -वोलु । स्वादिष्ठ(वङ्ग)भोजी, न्यस्तापहारकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an eater (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); esp. a glutton; one who is skilled as regards the fitness or otherwise of any article for food; one who misappropriates what is entrusted to him, an embezzler. **—yun[u] —यिनु** m.inf. pass. to be eaten, to be edible (Gr.Gr. 170).

khĕni cĕni ख्यनि च्यनि । भोक्तुं पीतुम् adv. (inf. of purpose) to eat and drink, for the purpose of having a meal. Cf. **khyon[u] cyon[u]**, bel.

khĕnay ख्यनय् । अभुक्त्वेव neg. conj. part. not having eaten; as adv., without having eaten, u.w. vbs. of going, or the like (K.Pr. 104).

khĕñi ख्यञि, fut. pass. part. f. abl. **-vizi -विज़ि । भक्षणकाले** adv. at the time of eating, at dinner time.

khĕth ख्यथ् । भुक्त्वा conj. part. having eaten, etc. (Śiv. 328, 1073, 1087). **—cĕth —च्यथ् । भुक्त्वा पीत्वा** conj. part. having eaten and drunk, used as adv., after a meal, after dinner (Śiv. 328, 753, 1584, 1712, 1832); cf. **khyon[u] cyon[u]**, bel. **—dith —दिथ् । भुक्त्वा दत्त्वा** conj. part. having eaten and given; esp. u.w. vbs. of coming or of going, as in 'he went away after eating and giving'. **—gatshun —गक्षुन्** m.inf. to eat up (K.Pr. 161, YZ. 393). **—karith —करिथ् । भुक्त्वा कृत्वा** conj. part. esp. used as adv., after eating and doing (such and such a business). **—tshunun —क्षुनुन्** m.inf., i.q. **khĕth gatshun**, ab. (Rām. 1631).

khyōmot[u] ख्योमंतु । भक्षितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (m. sg. dat. **khyēmatis ख्येमतिस्** or **khēmatis खेमतिस्**; f. sg. nom. **khyēmütsü ख्येमंचू** or **khēmütsü खेमंचू**), eaten, etc. in all the various senses of **khyon[u]**; esp. embezzled. **—cyōmot[u] —च्योमंतु । भक्षितः पीतः** perf. part. (f. **khyēmütsü cyēmütsü ख्येमंचू च्येमंचू**), eaten and drunk (of a meal). Cf. **khyon[u] cyon[u]**, bel.

khyon[u] ख्यंनु । अशनम् m.inf. the act of eating; frequently used as a subst., eating, food, dinner (L. 73, *kheun*; Rām. 599; K. 241, 306, 309). **khyon[u]-cyon[u] ख्यंनु-च्यंनु । अशनं पानं च** m. to eat and drink (of a meal at which both are done at the same time); as subst. meat and drink, food, board (Śiv. 1449; K. 401, 524, 932, 1131); cf. **khĕn cĕn**, p. 401*b*, l. 9. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give food, to give to eat; to support (another) with food; **gar-bār paradĕn dyututh khyon[u]**, his house and home thou hast given to others to enjoy (Rām. 813). **—ratun[u] —रटुन् । अशनबन्धः** m.inf. to stop eating, refrain from food (e.g. under a doctor's orders or from want of appetite owing to sickness); cf. **khĕn ratun**, p. 401*b*, l. 13. **—kyut[u] —किटु । भोजनार्थम्** adj. (f. **khĕñ[u]-kits[u] ख्यंञू-किच्चू**), fit to be eaten, intended for food.

khyonuy ख्यनुय् । अशनमेव m. only food, good for nothing but food; cf. **khĕnay**, p. 402*a*, l. 24.

khyūn[u] ख्यूनु or **खीनु । क्षीणः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **khīnis खीनिस्**; abl. **khīni खीनि**; f. sg. nom. **khīñ[u] खीञू**), wasted, emaciated, feeble.

khīna-pach खीन-पक्च । कृष्णपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pachas -पक्चस्**), the waning half of a lunar month, the fifteen days of a waning moon.

khĕyin ख्यिन्, see **khyon[u]**.

khöyin खांयिन् m., see **danda-khöyin**, p. 224*b*, l. 39. Cf. **khay 1.**

khiyānath खियानथ् خیانت ? m. treachery, treason; breach of trust, misappropriation, embezzlement (K.Pr. 11).

khyīr ख्यीर् (Śiv. 374), i.q. **khir**, q.v.

khyur[u] खिरु । वृसी m. (sg. dat. **khiris खिरिस**), a kind of straw mat or cushion, on which Hindū students and ascetics sit. They mostly come to the Valley of Kashmīr from Kashṭawār (Kishtwar of the maps).

khyus[u] 1 खिसु । **चुरिचर्मपात्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **khisis खिसिस्**), the leather case in which barbers or surgeons keep their instruments.

khis[i]-phyur[u] खिसि-फिरु । **व्यत्ययः** m. reversal of expectations, turning out contrary to expectations (e.g. when a merchant expects from some transaction only a small profit and yet makes great gain, or vice versa).

khyus[u] 2 खिसु। **पक्षिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **khisis खिसिस्**), a kind of bird, a teal (?). Cf. **kyus[u]**.

khis[i]-pūt[u] खिसि-पूतु। **पक्षिभेदपोतः** m. a young teal.

khyusk[u] खिस्कु, see **khiskun**.

khěy[i]tan ख्यितन्, **khěy[i]tav ख्यितव्**, see **khyon[u]**.

khyāv ख्याव् in **khyāv khyāv ख्याव् ख्याव्** । **पुनः पुनरपहारणम् (आदनं वा)** the act of giving food continually; causing continual or gradual misappropriation by another of property entrusted to him.

khyauv ख्यॉव्, **khyōv ख्योव्**, **khěyāv ख्यायाव्**, **khěyiv ख्यिव्**, **khěyōv ख्योव्**, see **khyon[u]**.

khyāwun ख्यावुन् (also **khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन्**) । **आदनम्, अपहारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyôw[u] ख्योवु**), to give to eat, to cause to be eaten; to cause to eat, to feed, etc. (K.Pr. 4, Śiv. 970, 1784, K. 373) (causal of **khyon[u]** in all its meanings, Gr.Gr. 172); esp. to cause another to misappropriate or embezzle property entrusted to him. **shōr khyāwun**, to cause another to eat a noise, to roar at a person (Rām. 828; cf. 1780).

khyôw[u]-mot[u] ख्योवु-मतु । **आदितः, अपलापितः** perf. part. (f. **khyöv[ü]-müṭ[ü] ख्यावू-मंचू**), caused to be eaten; (of property entrusted) caused to be misappropriated or embezzled by the trustee.

khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyāwanôw[u] ख्यावनोवु**), caus. of **khyon[u]**, i.q. **khyāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

khyāwañ ख्यावञ् f., i.q. **khěwawañ**, q.v., see **batakh°**, p. 137*a*, l. 7.

khyēy ख्येय्, **khěyēy ख्ययेय्**, **khěyēyēy ख्ययेयेय्**, **khězi ख्यज़ि**, see **khyon[u]**.

khöz[ü] खोज़ू । **जलविश्लतमलादिकम्, कण्डूः** f. the corruption of stagnant water (accompanied by putrefaction and a foul smell), slime (Śiv. 1804); the disease of itch; a disease of the teeth (see **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 41).

khězihē ख्यज़िहे, see **khyon[u]**.

khazmath खज़्मथ् (H. xii, 3) or **khizmath खिज़्मथ्** (K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3), i.q. **khaḍ[a]math**, q.v.

khazāna 1 खज़ान خزانه । **कोशः** m. a repository, magazine, store house, granary; a treasury; treasure (Śiv. 428, 1754; Rām. 1135, 1734); revenue, finances.

khazāna 2 खज़ान । **पत्रपरिपाकः** m. the ripening of the leaves (i.e. these turning yellow or red in autumn). Possibly a met. extension of **khazāna 1**, with allusion to the golden colour of the leaves. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **विकारारम्भः** m.inf. the turn of the leaf to begin, the leaves to begin to change colour, Autumn to commence.

khaz[a]r खज़र् or **khüz[ü]r खजूर्** । **खर्जूरः** m. a date (the fruit) (Rām. 807). **-kul[u] -कुलु** m. the date palm.

kaj 1 कज् (cf. کج) । **वक्रता** m. crookedness; esp. the condition of something originally straight, but which has become crooked. Cf. **hol[u]-kol[u]**, p. 331*a*, l. 50, **kaj-raftār**, and **kol[u] 2**.

kaj 2 for **küj[ü] 2**, see **kol[u] 1**.

kaj 3 (L. 462), incorr. for **khaj[i]**, q.v.

kajě, see **kaḍun**.

kaj[i] कंजि or **küj[ü] 2 कंजू**, see **kol[u] 1**.

kajī, for **küj[ü] 1**, see **kal 1**.

kāji 1 and **2 काजि**, see **kôj[u]** and **köj[i] 2**.

kāji 3 काजि in **kāji-tamon[u] काजि-तमंनु** । **अतिधूसराङ्गः** adj. (f. **-tamüñ[ü] -तमंञ्जू**), dark-skinned, dark-complexioned (over the whole body).

kīj कीँज् or **kinj किंज्** f. the cat in the game of tipcat, see **loṭh[u]**. The word is a by-form of **kij[i]**, q.v.

kij[i] किजि, kij[ü] किजू, kīj[i] कीजि, or **kīj[ü] कीजू** । **काष्ठकीलकः** f. a wooden peg or spike (Rām. 435); a peg for tethering cattle; a tent-peg; a small nail, tack, spike, or wedge for fastening anything (cf. **ala-k°**, p. 23*a*, l. 34; **chāna-k°**, p. 162*a*, l. 13; **dāsa-k**, p. 252*a*, l. 9) (K.Pr. 41 *kīj*, 112 *kij*; El. *kij*). Cf. **kyul[u]**.

kiji-khrāv किजि-ख्राव् । **कीलकयुता काष्ठपादुका** f. a wooden patten with a peg at the fore-end, which is grasped between the toes, and by which the patten is held to the foot. **-kūsh[i] -कूँशि** । **उन्नत उपानद्विशेषः** f. a kind of high-heeled shoe worn in winter, see **kūsh[i]**.

kōjě कोज्य, see **kūl[u]**.

kôj[u] कोजु । **प्रातराशवेला** m. (sg. ag. **köj[i] 1 कोंजि**, abl. **kāji 1 काजि**), the morning meal, breakfast (Gr.Gr. 157, K.Pr. 104); the hour of the morning meal, about 4½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176), the forenoon. Cf. **aḍ-kôj[u]**, p. 10*a*, l. 32; **khanḍawāv-kôj[u]**, p. 403*a*, l. 27; i.q. **cāsht**, q.v. (El. also *kanj*). **—khyāwun —ख्यावुन्** । **प्रातराशवेलाभोज्यस्याशनम्** m.inf. to cause to eat the morning meal, to give breakfast (to), esp. (when owing to a death in a family, the members fast by eating only once a day, in the evening) to cause the members of a family to break such a fast by inducing them to take the morning

meal. **kāji-kāla काजि-काल । प्रातराशसायन्तनाशयोः** adv. both at the morning meal and at the evening meal, both at breakfast and at supper (there being only two meals a day); cf. **kāla-kāji**, s.v. **kāl 1.** **-pát[i] -पति । प्रथमप्रहरादनु** adv. after the time of the morning meal, after the early forenoon.

köj[i]-bata कॉजि-बत । प्रथमप्रहरभोजनम् m. the food eaten at the morning meal; the morning meal itself, breakfast. **-gāsa -गास । पूर्वाह्णभोज्यं तृणम्** m. the early morning meal of grass, or the like, given to cattle. **-samay -समय्** m., i.q. **-wakth,** bel. (K. 204). **-wakth -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकालः** m. (sg. dat. **-waktas -वक्तस्**), the time of the morning-meal, breakfast-time. **-waktan -वक्तन् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्त्यनेहसि** adv. at the time of the morning meal, at breakfast time. **-waktas -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले** adv., id.

köjis कॉजिस् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv. at the hour of the morning meal, at breakfast time (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like) (El. also *kanjis*). **-bög[i] -वॉगि** or **-bögin -वॉगिन् । प्रातराशवेलायाम्** adv., id., but more indefinite, at about breakfast time.

kājyuk[u] काज्युकु । प्रथमप्रहरकालिकः adj. (f. **kājic[ü] काजिचू**), of or belonging to, or produced at the time of the morning meal (i.e. in the forenoon).

köj[i] 2 कॉजि or **köj[ü] 1 कॉजू । शिला** f. (sg. abl. **kāji 2 काजि**, for **3,** see s.v.), a slab, a flat stone; esp. a flat stone on which sandal-wood, condiments, or the like, are ground with a muller (K. 151). **kāji-tīl काजि-तील् । घृष्टं तैलम्** m. a kind of medicinal oil, ground out of medicaments on such a slab. It is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-waṭh -वठ् । पाषाणमुसलो ऽल्पः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), the stone muller used with the above grinding slab (El. *kájiwat* or *kájwaṭ*) (K.Pr. 60, 112, 114, 148).

köj[ü] 2, 3 कॉजू, see **kôl[u] 1, 3.**

kūj कूँज् (cf. كُنج) । **कोणः** m. a corner (El.); an intermediate point of the compass, such as north-east, south-east, and so on. El. makes this word f.

kuj[i] कुजि or **kuj[ü] कुजू । वालवृक्षः** f. a small or young tree; a bush, shrub (K.Pr. 36); a plant (as distinct from a tree) (K.Pr. 27, 80; W. 128). Cf. **olici-kuj[i]**, p. 23*b*, l. 45, and **kul[u].**

kūj[ü] कूजू, see **kūl[u].**

küj[ü] कंजू, see **kal 1** and **kol[u] 1.**

kajkulāh كجكلاه adj. e.g. and subst. m. one who wears his turban awry, a fop, a beau; (cf a king) one who wears a curved crown (YZ. 2), see **kaj 1.**

kūjal कूँजल् or **kūjël कूँज्यल् । कोणवान्** adj. e.g. possessing corners, angled (e.g. of something quadrangular or pentangular), i.q. **kūnal.**

kajĕn कज्यन् (YZ. 569, *kajin*), (eyes, fem.) were torn out by her, see **kaḍun.**

kajĕr कज्यर् । मूकत्वम् m. dumbness, muteness (cf. **kol[u] 1**).

kaj-raftār كجرفتار, **kaj-raphtār कज्-रफ़्तार्** adj. e.g. walking crookedly or obliquely; perverse (Gr.M.); unprincipled, irregular. Cf. **kaj 1.**

kujāst كجاست, where is? (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 16).

kājwaṭ, kājiwat, see **köj[i] 2.**

kajyōv कज्योव्, see **kaḍun.**

kak, see **kakav.**

kāka काक, see **kākh.**

kākā काका m. a crow, in **kākā-jī,** the revered crow, i.e. the crow known in Sanskrit as Bhusuṇḍa, who was famous for his piety (see **busuṇḍ**) (Śiv. 1772, where the word may also mean a revered elder. Cf. **kākh**).

kīkī कीकी or **kaikī कैकी** or **kökī कॉकी** (by Paṇḍits often written **kaikayī कैकयी** or **kaikēyī कैकेयी**, in Sanskrit fashion), f. in Hindū legend, N. of one of the wives of King Daśaratha, Rāmacandra's stepmother, and mother of Bharata. In Sanskrit her N. was 'Kaikēyī'. By her intrigues she procured Rāmacandra's banishment, in order to secure the throne for her own son. She is hence considered a type of all slanderous intriguers. (Rām. 5, 40, 153, 206, 256, 277, 297, etc., always spelt **kīkī**; obl. form **kīkīyĕ,** Rām. 82, 148–9, 155, 182, 261, 266, 282, and (m.c.) **kīkiyī,** Rām. 83).

kök[i] कॉकि । जल्पाकः adj. e.g. an ill-natured tattler, one who habitually goes about saying unpleasant things. Cf. **kīkī.**

kǒk[u] क्कॅकु in **kǒk[u]-mǒk[u] क्कॅकु-म्वॅकु । संकुचिताङ्गत्वम्** m. contraction or drawing together all one's limbs, and drawing one's garments tight round one (e.g. under the influence of cold or of great fear).

kuk[i] कुकि । उच्चैः शिरस्त्रम् f. a kind of tall hat, worn especially by mendicant devotees and the like.

kuk[u] कुकु in **byôl[u]-kuk[u]**, a cuckoo, see **byôl[u]-kuk[u],** p. 150*a*, l. 24; cf. **kukil[ü]** and **kukyul[u].** (L. 138, *shakuk* or *kuku*, *Cuculus canorus*).

kākad काकद् (= كاغذ) । **काकलम्** m., see **kākaz.**

kākh काख् (= كاكا) । **पिता, ज्येष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **kākas काकस्**), a father (only used with reference to one's own father); an elder male relative (esp. when —° added to a person's name or referring to him); an eldest son of a family is so addressed or referred to by his brothers and sisters (K.Pr. 156, 217, 251); a much-respected person outside the family may also be so addressed (K.Pr. 217). Cf. **kākaṉ.**

kāka-hõkal काक-हॉंकल् । **दूरतरः सम्बन्धः** f. distant relationship (i.e. a relationship which is admitted, or which is traditional, but the exact degree of which cannot be stated). **-lāla -लाल** । **ज्येष्ठतातः** m. a beloved elder, such as a beloved father of a house or person in similar position of authority in a house, is thus addressed by the other members.

kākunᵘ **काकुन्** adj. (f. **kākün̈**ᵘⁱ **काकॅन्ऊ**, of or belonging to one who is elder (e.g. an elder brother) (cf. **bāyyun**ᵘ, p. 149*b*, l. 17) (K.Pr. 251).

kākunᵘ **hāputh काकुन् हापुथ्** m. 'Daddy's bear', the bogey with which children are threatened to make them good, as in 'be quiet, there's a bear coming'; hence, nothing to be really afraid of (K.Pr. 92).

kōkh कोख् । **वेशः** m. (sg. dat. **kōkas कोकस्**), fine outward appearance (due to dress, ornaments, etc.). **—cārun —चारुन्** । **वेशसंपादनम्** m.inf. to 'tie up' one's dress, to arrange one's dress, etc., to dress oneself up; esp. to arrange or tie up the hair, etc. Cf. **kōkala.**

kūkh कूख् । **कोलाहलः** m. (sg. dat. **kūkas कूकस्**), a loud shouting, shriek, or outcry made by a single person.

kŏ-khoḍᵘ क्रु-खंडु । **कुत्सिता योनिः** m. an impure vulva, one belonging to a habitually unchaste and depraved woman.

kŏ-khaḍyukᵘ क्रु-खड्युकु । **कुत्सितयोनिभवः** adj. (f. **-khaḍicᵘⁱ -खडिचू**), one born from such, one utterly vile and baseborn.

kākājī काकाजी, see **kākā.**

kŏ-köjᵘ क्रु-कॉंजू etc., see **kŏ-kôlᵘ.**

kŏ-küjᵘ क्रु-कॅंजू, see **kŏ-kal.**

kakkū, see **kakav.**

kakkar कक्कर् m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

kŏ-kal क्रु-कल् । **कुत्सितोत्कण्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **kŏ-küjᵘ क्रु-कॅंजू**), evil longing, vicious desire. **kŏ-küjᵘ क्रु-कॅंजू** । **कुत्सितोत्कण्ठया** adv. with an evil longing, with desires fixed on or exercised in evil objects or occupations.

kōkala कोकल । **केशपाशः** m. a method of wearing the hair, esp. adopted by prostitutes and the like. It is described as tying the hair across the upper part of the forehead, and letting it hang down each cheek in a ringlet (El. translates 'a ringlet, a lock of hair'). Cf. **kōkh** and **kakav.**

kŏ-kil क्रु-किल् f. used in the gen: **kŏ-kili-hondᵘ क्रु-किलि-हॅंदु** । **दुष्टकीलाजातः** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘⁱ -हॅंज़ू**), born of unlawful (incestuous) sexual intercourse; used in abuse. Cf. **kil.**

kŏ-kôlᵘ क्रु-कोलु । **कुत्सितकालभवः** adj. (f. **-köjᵘⁱ -कॉंजू**), of or belonging to an evil time, born or produced at an evil or ill-omened time.

kŏköliˡ क्रुकॉंलि । **कुत्सिते काले** adv. at an evil or ill-omened time. **—warshun —वर्शुन्** । **अनुचिते प्रादुर्भावः** m. (sg. dat. **—warshĕnas —वर्शनस्**), rain at an evil time, untimely rain; met. the production or appearance of anything at an ill or awkward time (whether the thing is desired or not).

kukāl कुकाल्, see **kath.**

kukila कुकिल, kukili कुकिलि, see **kukilᵘⁱ** and **kukyulᵘ.**

kukilᵘⁱ कुकिलू । **कोकिला** f. the hen of the black or Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India. Cf. **kukyulᵘ**, of which it is f. (K.Pr. 9). In Śiv. 503 the pl. nom. is **kukila.**

koklas (? spelling), the Kashmīr Pucras Pheasant, *Pucrasia biddulphi* (L. 120).

kēkalüṭᵘⁱ कॅंकलॅटू । **सरटः** f. (sg. dat. **kēkalacĕ कॅंकलच्य**), a lizard, chameleon (K.Pr. 102; K. 836–7; L. 156, *kauklat*).

kŏ-kômᵘ क्रु-कोमु adj. (f. **kŏ-kömᵘⁱ क्रु-कॉंमू**), one who does evil deeds, wicked, sinful (Rām. 1776).

kākunᵘ काकुन्, see **kākh.**

kõkun कॉंकुन् m. a bracelet in **kõkan-band कॉंकन्-बंद्** । **कङ्कणबन्धः** m. the tying on of the bracelet; esp. at a Hindū sacrifice the ceremonial tying on, by the sacrificing priest, of a red thread round the right fore-arm of the sacrificer, and of another round the left fore-arm of the sacrificer's wife. Cf. **kõkañ.**

kokan-bēr (? spelling) m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.).

kõkanāwun कॉंकनावुन् also **kõkawun कॉंकवुन्** । **गुणप्रशंसनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kõkanôwᵘ कॉंकनोवु**), to praise (one person to another), to recommend (a person).

kākañ काकञ् । **प्रजावती** f. the wife of an elder male relative; esp. an eldest brother's wife (cf. **böyⁱ-k°**, p. 149*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 156; Rām. 510; H. v, 10; K. 1017); a paternal uncle's wife, or (in the lifetime of one's grandmothers or similar female relatives of at least that degree) one's own mother. Cf. **kākh, māmaturᵘ**, and **māsaturᵘ.**

kõkañ कॉंकञ् । **कङ्कणविशेषः** f. a gold or silver bracelet or armlet. Cf. **kõkun.**

kõkañĕ-mast कॉंकञ-मस्त । **अराला: केशाः** m. a woman's hair when naturally curling. **-worᵘ -वर्** । **अल्पापूपभेदः** m. a kind of small cake, made out of the little amount of flour left over when baking a number of cakes or loaves, and indicating that the tale of loaves is complete.

kakar 1, i.q. **kakkar**, q.v.

kakar 2 ककर् । धूमपानम् m. any substance meant to be smoked, such as tobacco, bhang, or the like (vulg.).

kakor^{u} ककंरु । अनिच्छा m. unwillingness (due to laziness, apprehension of trouble, or the like) to undertake any work when urged to do so.

kākur काकुर् m. the barking deer (El.).

kakur^{u} ककुरु । कलङ्कनम् m. a mark; esp. a stain, an ugly mark (Rām. 1011).

kākur^{u} काकुरु । शठप्रकृतिः m. (f. **kāk^{ü}r^{ü} काकंरू**, K.Pr. 132, *kākir*), a dishonest man, a swindler (rare), f. a similar woman (in K.Pr. 132 translated 'sharp').

kakür^{ü} ककंरू or **kük^{ü}r^{ü} कंक्रू । दृढा त्वक्, हिमस्य शिलीभावः** f. the hard outer rind of a water-melon or similar fruit; the hard crust of snow which has melted on the surface of a road and then frozen again. Cf. **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 9.

kēkur^{u} कँकुरु m. a servant, a subordinate (K. 23).

kŏkor^{u} क्कंरु, **kŏkur क्कुर्**, or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kŏkur^{u} क्कुरु । कुक्कुटः, श्वेताल्पपाषाणः** m. (pl. nom. **kŏkar क्कर्**; f. sg. nom. **kŏkür^{ü} क्कंरू**), a cock (the barn-door fowl) (K.Pr. 221); a fowl (K.Pr. 117, 236); a kind of round white pebbles used by little girls as a toy (in this sense employed in the plur.); fem. a hen (El. *kŏkir*; K.Pr. 117, 163, *kukĕr*; Śiv. 1814).

kŏkar-bāg क्कर्-बाँग् f. the crowing of a cock; cock-crow, early morning (El., K.Pr. 176). **-bāgi -बाँगि** adv. at cockcrow, at dawn (El.). **-böv^{ü} -बांवू । कुक्कुटपार्श्वमांसम्** f. a fowl's thigh; hence, the thick flesh off the side of a fowl. **-dōka-dōkh -दोक-दोंख्** or **-dōkha-dōkh -दोंख-दोंख् । कुक्कुटयुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dōka-dōki -दोंक-दोंकि**), the mutual pecking of cocks, cock-fighting. **-gām -गाम्** m. a fowl-village, a village in which fowls are reared, or in which the inhabitants make a speciality of rearing fowls (H. xi, 8). **-kun** (? spelling and gender), fowl cholera (L. 366). **-mor^{u} -मंरु । कुक्कुटालयः** m. a fowl-house (cf. K.Pr. 240). **-māz -माज़् । कुक्कुटमांसम्** m. fowl's flesh (a word principally used by Musalmāns). **-nāg -नाग्** m. N. of a fountain in Pargana Bring (the Sanskrit *Kukkuṭēśvara* (El. *Kukir Nāg*, RT.Tr. II, 469 *Kuk^{a}r Nāg*). **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । कुक्कुटपोतः** m. (f. **-pūṭ^{ü} -पूटू**), a chicken (Gr.Gr. 131). **-tīr^{ü} -तीरू । कुक्कुटपक्षः** f. a fowl's feather. **-tīrĕ lāgañĕ -तीर्य लागञ । निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to apply fowl's feathers; met. to put a person to shame, to make him an object of blame by bringing a charge of some fault (esp. when undeserved). **-tīrĕ yiñĕ -तीर्य यिञ । अतिदारिद्र्यावाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. fowl's feathers to come; met. to be reduced to poverty. **-zang -जंग् । कुक्कुटजङ्घा** f. a fowl's leg; standing on one leg (like a fowl).

kŏkür^{ü} क्कंरू । कुक्कुटी f. a hen. **—karüñ^{ü} —कर्ंञू । निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** f.inf. to calumniate, to make a person an object of blame (esp. when undeserved).

kŏ-kôr^{u} क्क-कोरु । कुत्सिताकारः, कुत्सितरूपः adj. (f. **-kör^{ü} -कोंरू**), (of an animate object) ill-shaped, ugly.

kük^{ü}r^{ü} कंक्रू, see **kakür^{ü}**.

kŏkarūkū क्करूकू m. the sound of a cock-crowing or any similar inarticulate meaningless sound (Śiv. 1814).

kŏ-karm 1 क्क-कर्म्। कुकर्म m. an evil action, a wicked deed (W. 110, Śiv. 19, K. 12); an unlucky action; (amongst Hindūs) an evil action done in a former birth, resulting in unhappiness or misfortune in the present life.

kŏ-karm 2 क्क-कर्म् adj. c.g. one who suffers from an unhappy fate owing to actions done in a former birth (Śiv. 423). See **1.**

kŏ-karmī क्क-कर्मी adj. c.g. an evil doer, a sinner (Rām. 52).

kŏ-kēran क्क-केरन् । कुत्सिता प्रकृतिः m. (of a human being) an evil nature, a bad disposition.

k^{a}karāray क्करारय्। काष्ठादिभञ्जनशब्दानुकृतिः f. onomat. the crashing noise of breaking or falling timber, or the like.

kākshā काँचा f. (K. 605), i.q. **kāch**, q.v.

kakshĕma (?) m. *Serratula anthelmintica*, a kind of sawwort (El., who also gives as synonyms *bukokī*, *kāla zira*, *kālī zīrī*, and *malva bakchī*. Cf., however, **kāla-zyur^{u}**, s.v. **kāla 3**).

kŏ-kath क्क-कथ् । कुत्सितं वचनम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), an ill word, a word that should not be spoken, an abusive or indecent expression.

kŏ-kaṭh क्क-कट्। कुत्सितपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a bad son, one, who by bad conduct, is a disgrace to his parents and family (Gr.Gr. 132).

kakutari (? spelling) f. N. of a certain potherb, used as an acid vegetable, probably *Rumex acetosa* (L. 72). Cf. **obul^{u}** and **aibij.**

kakav ककव् or **kakuv ककुव्। चकोरः** m. (sg. dat. **kakawas ककवस्**), the Bartavelle or Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*) (fabled to subsist on moonbeams, and to eat fire at the full moon). It is believed to be tortured by a perpetual thirst, even though it drink water continually, drop by drop (El. and K.Pr. 101, *kakkū*; K.Pr. 145, *kakkav*; L. 119, *kak*, *Caccabis chukar*; Rām. 97). **—karun —करुन्। अपयानम्** m.inf. to play the partridge, i.e. to abscond, to run

away, esp. to do so without being seen (cf. K.Pr. 145). **—paṭh[a]rāwun —पठ्रावुन् । केशानां वेशेन स्थापनम्** m.inf. to dress the hair over the forehead in a certain way used esp. by prostitutes; cf. **kōkala.** **-rangish[i] -रंगिश् । गतिचातुर्यम्** f. (of a human being) quickness in walking, the habit of or facility in walking quickly (cf. K.Pr. 101, the crow learnt to walk like a partridge). **-ṭhūl -ठूल् । चकोराण्डम्** m. a partridge's egg. **-trēsh -त्रेश् । चकोरपिपासा** f. a partridge's thirst; met. a thirst which is not quenched by frequently repeated small draughts of water.

kōkawun कोंकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkow[u] कोंकव्**), i.q. **kōkanāwun,** q.v.

kaikayī कैकयी or **kaikēyī कैकेयी** or **kökayī कांकयी,** i.q. **kaikī कैकी,** q.v.

kukyul[u] कुकिलु । पुंस्कोकिलः m. (f. **kukil[ü] कुकिलू**), the black, or Indian, cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India (Śiv. 1814).

kukila-phōj कुकिल-फोज् m. a flock of cuckoos (Śiv. 1860).

kukili-hoṭ[u] कुकिलि-हंटु । कोकिलातुल्यः कण्ठस्वनः m. a cuckoo's throat; met. a human voice sweet as that of the Indian cuckoo. **-pūr[i] -पूरि । कोकिलापादन्यासः** f. the putting down of the foot of a cuckoo, a cuckoo's gait; met. (of a beautiful woman) a gait charming as that of a cuckoo. **-pôṭ[u] -पोटु । ओषधभेदः** m. a kind of medicinal grass growing in wet ground. It is used as a laxative (L. 75, *kakilipot*; Śiv. 1808).

kākaz काकज़ كاغذ or **kākad काकद् । काकलम्** m. paper. According to El. the manufacture of paper in Kashmīr is said to have begun in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Before that time birch-bark was used (see **burza**). The great paper works of Kashmīr are situated at Naushāhar, near to Śrīnagar. (H. **kākad,** xii, 6, 7, 11–2, 15–8, 22; **kākaz,** viii, 10). **-baṛ[a]g -बर्ग** كاغذ برگ m. a leaf, or sheet of paper (Gr.M.). **-chal -छल्** f. a bit or scrap of paper (Gr.M.). **-dasta -दस्त** كاغذ دسته । **काकजाख्यलिपिपटनिचयः** m. a quire of paper, 24 sheets. **-gar -गर् । काकलसम्पादकः** m. a paper-maker; a paper-seller, a stationer. **-gara -गर** m. a house made of paper equivalent to our 'house of cards', a house that can be at once destroyed (Śiv. 1778). **-han -हन्** f. a piece of paper (Rām. 1163). **-kūṭ[ü] -कूटू । वेष्टितं दीर्घकाकलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kōcě -कोच्य**), a strip of paper; esp. a long strip of paper rolled up, formerly used in Kashmīr for business accounts or the like. **-kyom[u] -क्यम् । काकलकृमिः** m. a paper-worm, an insect which eats and destroys paper that is not cared for, a fish-insect, book-worm, or the like.

kākazī काकज़ी adj. c.g. of paper, made of paper; paper-like, thin, delicate. **—ḍūn[u] —डून्** m. a superior kind of walnut, with a shell like paper and a large excellent kernel (L. 352).

kal 1 कल् । चिन्ता, उत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kïj[ü] 1 कज़ू**, Gr.Gr. 69; K.Pr. 92 has *kaji*, but Śiv. 1757 has *kali*, and L.V. 64 has pl. dat. *kalan*; for **kïj[ü] 2,** see **kol[u] 1**), longing, regret, yearning (L.V. 64; YZ. 271; Śiv. 1757; Rām. 650; K. 499, 1102, 1142); worry, worrying, anxiety (K.Pr. 92); thought, consideration, calculation (i.q. **kalanā,** q.v., Śiv. 583, 769); loving thought, affectionate meditation (Śiv. 524, 1575; K. 279). **—ganïñ[ü] —गनंञ्** । **उत्कण्ठाभिवृद्धिः** f.inf. longing (for any object) to increase (L.V. 48). **—kaḍïñ[ü] —कडंञ्,** f.inf. to pull out longing, to suggest or prompt a wish, to cause a person to long (for anything) (Śiv. 576).

kal 2 कल् । यन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), a machine, an engine (Śiv. 1575, 1870).

kal 3 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), i.q. **kalā,** q.v. (Śiv. 1657, 1842). **shĕshi-kal,** a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69).

kal 4 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), any practical art; accomplishment, skill, dexterity; **yōga-kal,** skill in *yōga*, the practice of *yōga*, or mental absorption, L.V. 14.

kal 5 कल् in **kala-kal कल-कल् । कोलाहलः** m. a noise, uproar; the act of raising an uproar. Cf. **kŏlakŏl.**

kāl 1 काल् । समयः, भोजनावसरः, कृतान्तः m. a time, a season (cf. **āpayĕ-kāl, barsāth-k°,** p. 127*a*, l. 31, **hĕndawan-k°,** p. 338*b*, l. 21) (YZ. 454; Śiv. 659, 1325, 1723, 1758); time, a period of time (YZ. 237; Rām. 548); esp. one of the four ages or *satya*, *trēta*, *dwāpara*, and *kali yugas* (L.V. 91); a meal-time; a meal (YZ. 435); the appointed time, Fate, Destiny (Rām. 276, 282); the time of death, death (Śiv. 158, 165, 708, 1563; Rām. 192, 412, 769; K. 68, etc.); Death (personified) (Śiv. 281, 864, 1209, 1465, 1480, 1723, 1908, 1915; Rām. 414, 956; K. 38, 363, etc.); N. of Śiva in his terrific form (Śiv. 1333); —° the amount of anything taken at one time, as in **bata-kāl,** p. 137*a*, l. 8, the amount of rice sufficient for a single meal, **dŏda-kāl,** p. 189*a*, l. 47, the amount of milk taken from a cow at one milking; **anta-kāl,** the end-time, the time of death (K. 8, 238); **yüt[ü]**

kāl, a long time (Rām. 1297 ; K. 489, 685, 704, 794, 1111), for, or from, a long time (Śiv. 1209 ; Rām. 306, 895, 1137). With suff. of indef. art. (**kālāh, kālā**) this word is used adverbially when —°, as in **az-kālāh,** only once to-day, p. 74*a*, l. 16 ; **kēh-kālā,** for a short time, for a while (Gr.M., K. 603) ; similarly **wārayāh kāl,** for a very long time (H. viii, 2). There are three times,— present, past, and future—or, as an alternative explanation, the three conditions of waking, dreaming, and sound sleep (Śiv. 1428, 1694). —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. time to pass (Śiv. 81, 706); **kēh kālāh gav,** a short time passed (H. v, 10; viii, 2) ; **wārayāh kālāh gav,** a long time passed (H. viii, 2). —**kshēph karun** —**क्षेफ् करुन्** m.inf. to pass time, to spend time (Gr.M.). —**wātun** —**वातुन्** m.inf. time to elapse; **kōtāh kāl wôtuy,** how much time elapsed for thee? how much time did you spend (in such and such a place, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kāla काल adv. at (such and such) a time ; (opp. to **pagāh,** to-morrow) at (the evening) time, in the evening, this evening (K.Pr. 194, 227). Cf. **kālacan.** **-kāji** -**काजि** । **सायन्तनाशप्रातराशयोः** adv. both at breakfast and supper, i.q. **kāji-kāla,** p. 430*a*, l. 1. **-pĕṭha** -**प्यठ** adv. from some time, i.e. for some time since (Gr.M.) ; **kēh kāla-pĕṭha,** from some time, some time ago ; **yüṣ**ü **kāla-pĕṭha,** from a long time, and so on for other similar expressions (Gr.M.). **-shēkhar** -**शेखर्** m. (in Hindū mythology) the crest of Time or of Death, a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1174). **-samhār** -**संहार्** m. N. of the god Śiva in his terrible form of Rudra, who will destroy the universe on the last day, literally, the destroyer of Time or of Death (Śiv. 68, 122, 864. In 118, 152, 1577, the name specifically refers to the destruction of death). **-samhörī** -**संहारी** m., id. (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **-zāl** -**ज़ाल्** m. the net of time, passage or efflux of time ; **-zöl**i -**ज़ालि** adv. by efflux of time (L.V. 64).

kālan कालन् adv. —° at such and such a time (cf. **arinĕn-kālan,** p. 44*a*, l. 26).

kālas कालस् adv. at (such and such) a time (Śiv. 862, 1887). Cf. **köl**i**-kālas,** p. 438*b*, l. 9. **wārayāhas kālas,** for (during) a long time (H. iii, 1).

kāl 2 काल् m. the day after to-morrow, in **az-kāl.** See **az 1** (p. 74*a*, l. 13) where it is incorrectly translated ' to-morrow '. This word, therefore, differs in meaning from the Hindī *kal.* The Kāshmīrī for ' to-morrow ' is **pagāh.** (El. *kāl,* i.e. **köl**) ; yesterday (Śiv. 1333).

kāli 1 कालि adv. (for **2,** see s.v., for **3,** see **kôl**u **1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kāli,** to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays (p. 74*a*, l. 15).

köli **1 कालि** adv. (for **2,** see under **kôl**u **1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-köl**i (p. 74*a*, l. 16), to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays. **-kĕth** -**क्यथ्** । **परश्वः** adv. on the day after to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 157 ; W. *kolkiet,* 95). **-kĕth-kani** -**क्यथ्-कनि** । **प्रायः परश्वः** adv. about the day after to-morrow, on the day after to-morrow or thereabouts.

kala कल كلہ (L. 460, *kal*) । **शिरः, आद्यभागः** m. the head of a human being or other animal (cf. **gāḍa-k°,** p. 276*b*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 51, 92–3, 136, 169 ; YZ. 565 ; Śiv. 124–5, 128, 205, 313, 319–21, etc. ; Rām. 269, 410, 630, 634, 1457, 1738 ; H. iii, 1, 5, 9 ; K. 236, 390, etc.) ; the top, end, or tip (of anything) (cf. **dünz**ü**-k°,** p. 229*a*, l. 42 ; **dā̃-k°,** p. 230*a*, l. 29 ; and **muji-k°,** s.v. **muj**ü) ; the head or beginning (of anything) (K.Pr. 118, *kulah*) ; the front (of anything) (cf. **dāsa-k°,** p. 252*a*, l. 10) ; the commencement (of a story, or the like). —**chāwun** —**छावुन्** m.inf. to fling the head (at so-and-so), to thrust (at) with the head, to butt (**akh akis-kun,** mutually Rām. 923, but **kalas kañĕ chāwun,** to fling stones at a person's head, Rām. 1433). **-dāla** -**दाल** । **शिरसः स्थूलाङ्गति चर्मादि** m. head-leather, thick skin on a man's head which by itself gives him the appearance of stoutness. —**ḍōlun** —**डोलुन्** । **दीनीभवनम्** m.inf. ' the head to be of no value ', i.e. to become very humble, to stoop to humility (in supplicating another to grant a request). —**dārun** —**दारुन्** । **वशीभवनम्** m.inf. to offer the head (to the executioner) ; hence, to become entirely subject or obedient to another. —**dyun**u —**द्युनु** । **तत्परीभवनम्** m.inf. to give the head (including the mind, voice, etc.) ; hence, to become entirely engrossed in the accomplishment of some object, to devote oneself with ardour to some work. **-gaṇḍ hyon**u -**गंड्-ह्यनु** । **अग्रभागग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie up the head ; esp. to tie up the top of a bundle of articles. —**gaṇḍun 1** —**गंडुन्** । **उष्णीषः** m. a turban. —**gaṇḍun 2** —**गंडुन्** m.inf. to add a preface or introduction to a book. **-hīr**ü -**हीरू** । **केदितं शिरः** f. a decapitated head (e.g. of a goat) (K.Pr. 197) ; met. (as a term of reproach) a head as useless as if it were decapitated, an empty noddle. **-hērĕ-pröpyun**u -**हेर्य-प्रोप्युनु** । **मूर्धोपहारनैवेद्यम्** m. an offering of the head of a sheep or other animal made by a Hindū to a god. —**hĕth lalanāwun** —**ह्यथ् ललनावुन्** m.inf. to take hold of a person's head and

fondle it (Rām. 269, 1129). **-hāṭsh** -हाट्श् । **शिरश्छेदाभियोगः** f. (sg. dat. **-hāṭsi** -हाट्सि), a charge resulting in decapitation, a charge of a capital crime. **-khaphür^{ü}** -खफ़ूरू । **कपालः** f. half of the cranium of the head, i.e. the forehead and adjacent part of the skull, the front of the cranium, see **khaphür^{ü}**. **-kân^{i}** कंनि adv. in the direction of the head, at the head end (of an animal) (H. xi, 9). **-kin^{i} dyun^{u}** -किनि दिनु m.inf. to throw (a person) head-foremost, to cast head-first (K.Pr. 171, W. 144). **-kôp^{u}** -कोपु । **शिरः कलापश्च** m. head and cranium, i.e. an entire head including the hair; cf. **kôp^{u} 3.** **-kāpi-sān** -कापि-सान् । **शिरः कलापाभ्यां सह** adv. with head and hair i.e. entirely (e.g. of a person diving and plunging so that his entire body is under water, or of a person greedily eating up an entire dish, as if, like an ogre, he were eating an entire animal, head, hair, and all). **-māl** -माल् f. a chaplet of heads, or skulls, said by Hindūs to be worn by the god Śiva (Śiv. 88, 814, 891). **-mālā-dar** -माला-दर् (Śiv. 1174) or **-mālā-dārawun^{u}** -माल-दारवुनु (Śiv. 1260, 1537) m. he who wears a chaplet of skulls, N. of Śiva. **-māz** -माज़ । **शिरोमांसम्** m. the flesh of the head, the flesh of the head of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, cut off from the bone and sold by butchers. **-phŏphüj^{ü}** -फ़ुफ़ंजू । **अत्यल्पं शिरः** f. a small head, a little head, a head which is small as compared with the other members of the body; cf. **hēri-phŏ°**, p. 345*b*, l. 46. **-push^{u}** -पुशु । **टुप्पिकाविशेषः** m. a head covering, a kind of skull-cap (worn chiefly by women) (El.; K.Pr. 146, *kalaposh*; L. 459, *kal pōsh*; W. 140) (cf. **gĕv-k°**, p. 316*b*, l. 4); (from its shape) a sheep's paunch, see **ḍâmb^{i}-k°**, p. 218*a*, l. 10, and **ḍamiñĕ-k°**, p. 220*a*, l. 39. **-push^{i}-kor^{u}** -पुशि-कंरु । **टुप्पिकाविशेषाधस्तनभागः** m. the lower part or edge of this skull-cap. **-push^{u} madun** -पुशु मदुन । **टुप्पिकाविशेषधारणशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **—madanas** —मदनस्), a skull-cap cupid, a man who either owing to want of a proper turban or through shamelessness habitually wears such a woman's skull-cap, and who is vain of his personal appearance when doing so. **-pĕṭh^{i} wŏṭh** -प्यंठि व्वट् f. a leap over (so-and-so's head) (H. ii, 9). Similarly **-pĕṭh^{i}**, (whirling a thing) over one's head (K. 187); **-pĕṭh^{i}-kin^{i}** (flung it) over his head (K. 351). **-shēkh** -शेख् । **अत्युद्धतः** m. (sg. dat. **-shēkhas** -शेखस्), one who (on account of great wealth or good qualities, high family, or the like) is proud, haughty, insolent; one who (for similar reason) is entitled to great respect. **-ṭāph** -टाफ़ । **शिरसि तलप्रहारः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāpi** -टापि), a slap (with the open hand) on the head. **-tshaṭh** -क्षट् । **अत्याहितम्** f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -क्षटि), a cold blast on the head; met. terror caused by some great calamity (e.g. by undergoing punishment or by the pain due to some severe disease). **-tshŏṭh** -क्षुट् । **शिरोमलधूल्यादिः** m. (sg. dat. **-tshŏṭi** -क्षुटि), scurf of the head. **-tsünḍ^{ü}** -च़ंण्डू । **शिरआहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-tsanjĕ** -च़ंज्य), a blow on the head (from a fist, kick, or the like); met. the occurrence of anxiety due to fear of death, or the like. **-tsanjĕ-kūr^{ü}** -च़न्ज्य-कूरू । **निःसहाया कन्या** f. 'the daughter of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan girl dependent upon others who treat her unkindly. **-tsanjĕ-nĕcyuv^{u}** -च़न्ज्य-न्यचिवु । **निःसहायबालकः** m. 'the son of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan boy situated as ab. **-tsoṭ^{u}** -च़ंटु । **छिन्नशिराः, अतिसाहसी, अत्युदारः** adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^{ü}** -च़ंटू), having the head cut off, beheaded; met. one who is audacious in order to help another, a knight errant, quixotic, chivalrous; warm-hearted, generous, of a noble disposition; one who fearlessly and audaciously engages in vile and contemptible employment. **—tsaṭun** —च़टुन् m.inf. to behead (K.Pr. 214; Rām. 997; H. iii, 2; viii, 6; cf. Rām. 471). **-walyun^{u}** -वलिनु । **शिरोवेष्टनम्** m. anything wrapped like a turban round the head; esp. when worn by a woman. **-vyoṭh^{u} 1** -व्यंठु । **औषधविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a remedy for colds or the like. ? the *kalawint*, mentioned in L. 75 as a plant used as an antineuralgic medicine. **-vyoṭh^{u} 2** -व्यंठु । **स्थूलशिराः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü}** -व्यंठू), large-headed.

kalas dôd^{u} कलस दोदु m. a headache (El., Gr.M.). **—dyun^{u} akhāh** —दिनु अखाह् m.inf. to strike a person a single blow on the head (Rām. 483, 819). **—harakath karüñ^{ü}** —हरकथ् करंञू f.inf. to shake the head (Rām. 712).

kalā कला or **kal 3 कल्** f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ कलाय** or **kali कलि**), a digit, or one-sixteenth part of the moon's diameter. Hence, the expression 'sixteen kalā's' indicates complete brightness of the moon, or, met. of anything else (Śiv. 1438, 1658).

kāla 2 काल (for **1**, see **kāl 1**) adj. black (YZ. 66, 228); cf. **kôl^{u} 3.** **—dāna** —दान m. *Ipomœa cærulea* or *Pharbites nil* (El.). **—gaṭa** —गट । **नीलो ऽन्धकारः** f. the black darkness of a cloudy moonless night (Rām. 402); met. a time of lawlessness, injustice, and calamity. **-sar^{a}ph** -सर्फ़् m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas** -सर्पस्), the black and most poisonous variety of the Cobra, *Coluber naga* (Śiv. 1055, Rām. 1469). **—zīra,** see **kakshĕma,** and cf. the next. L. 346 says it is

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. —**zyur**^{u} —**ज़िरु** । **कालोपकुञ्चिका** m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. **kālī** and **kakshĕma.**

kalāī, see **kalāy 2.**

kali 1 and 2 **कलि**, see **kal** 1 and 2, and also **kalā.**

kali 3 कलि in **kali-kāl कलि-काल्** । **कलियुगसमयः** m. (gen. **-kāluk**^{u} **-कालुकु**, Śiv. 338; **-kālun**^{u} **-कालुनु**, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yŏg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). **-yŏg -यूग्** । **कलियुगम्** m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga.* It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kāli 2 कालि m. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**, for **3**, see **kôl**^{u} **1**) in **kāli-nāg कालि-नाग्** m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kālīya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī काली in **kālī-zīrī काली-ज़ीरी** f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see **kakshĕma** and **kāla 2. -zēwar -ज़ेवर्** m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

kail, see **kēla 1.**

kaul कौल् । **जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमांश्च** m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulâcāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy कौल-बाय् । **कुलाचारिस्त्री** f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ**^{u} **-कॅटु** । **कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pūt**^{u} **-पूतु** । **कौलपुत्रः** m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla 1 केल । **पशुविशेषः** m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. **kĕl**^{i} **-phamb क्यॅलि-फंव्, kil**^{i}**-phamb किलि-फंव्**, or **kīl**^{i}**-phamb कीलि-फंव्** । **रङ्कुमृगरोमाणि** m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb.* Cf. **bŏṭa-phamb,** p. 138*b*, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kil-phamb*).

kēla 2 केल । **(कदली) फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. **-thür**^{ü} **-थॅरू** । **कदलीलता** f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

kĕl^{i} **1 क्यॅलि**, see **kēla 1.** For **2**, see **kyol**^{u}.

kĕl^{i} **3 क्यॅलि** or **kĕli क्यलि** । **कदा** adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil किल् । **आहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **kili किलि**), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. **khŏni-k°**, p. 402*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila diñĕ किल दिञ f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

kili-hond^{u} **किलि-ह॑न्दु** । **कीलाजातः** m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. —**kili khyon**^{u} —**किलि ख्यनु** । **असकृद्वस्ताघातेन पीडनम्** m.inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila किल قلعہ । **प्राकारः** m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. **kalāy 1,** q.v. There is another **kila,** pl. of **kil,** q.v.

kil^{i} **किलि**, etc., see **kyul**^{u}.

kŏl 1 क्कल् । **कुलम्** m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 **manz kŏla** is translated by the Sanskrit *saṁsāra-madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if **kŏl** were used met. for the whole family of mankind. **-aḍij**^{ü} **-अडिज़्** । **कुलीनास्थि** f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in **kŏl-aḍijĕ-hünz**^{ü} **kūr**^{ü}, a girl of a good stock. **-akŏl -अक्कल्** m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). **-cĕmākh -च्यमाख्** كل چماخ । **धूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-cĕmākhas -च्यमाखस्**), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. **-kūr**^{ü} **-कूरू** । **महाकुलपुत्री** f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. **-kōrĕ-yĕhānath -कोर्य-यहानथ्** كل كورہ اهانت । **शिक्षायामपि स्वावमानज्ञानम्** f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. **-mŏl -म्वल्** । **कुलं मूल्यं च** m. (sg. abl. **kŏla-mŏla क्कल-म्वल**, cf. **kŏla-mŏla-rost**^{u}, bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). **-nāshukh -नाशुख् । कुलघातकः** m. (sg. dat. **-nāshĕkas -नाशकस्**), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. **-pŏtᵃr -प्वत्र् or -pŏthᵃr -प्वथ्र् । कुल्यपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras -प्वत्रस्**), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. **-rīth -रीथ् । कुलरीतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rītsᵘ -रीच्चू**), the traditional customs of a family. **-tārukh -तारुख्। कुलोद्धारकः** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kŏla-dīph क्कल-दीफ् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). **-gātukh -गातुख् । कुलघातश्चत्** m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas -गातकस्**), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. **-kalankh -कलंख् । कुलदूषकः** c.g. (sg. dat. **-kalankas -कलंकस्**), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. **-kshĕy -चय् । कुलनाशः** m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. **-mŏla-rôstᵘ -म्वल-रंस्तु । कुलमूल्याभ्यां हीनः** adj. (f. **-mŏla-rütshᵘ -म्वल-रंछ्रू**), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see **kŏl-mŏl**, ab.). **-mār -मार् । सर्पविशेषः** m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. **-nāsh -नाश् । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः** m. destruction of a family; also i.q. **kŏla-mār.**

kŏl 2 क्कल् । कुल्या f. (sg. dat. **kŏli 1 क्कलि**), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. **chatsa-kŏl**) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 *kulih*, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. **dāra-k°**, p. 235*a*, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. **dyāra-kŏla**, m., p. 270*b*, l. 28). El. *kŏl*, *kúl*, and *kucŏl*.

kŏla-obujⁱ क्कल-ओंबुज् । कुल्यः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant **obujⁱ** (q.v.) which grows in streams. **-budij -बुदिज् । धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. **mŏshka-budij**, s.v. **mŏshᵏkh.** **-bal -बल् । कुल्यास्थानम्** m. ground near a river or stream (cf. **bal 3**). **-boṭhᵘ -बंठ्। कुल्यातटः** m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). **-buzⁱ -बुज़ि । कुल्यासात्** adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has plunged into it) (cf. **buzⁱ**). **-gand -गंड् । कुल्याबन्धः** m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. **-grazun -ग्रज़ुन् । कुल्यास्वरः** m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). **-gŏta -ग्वत । कुल्यामज्जनम्** m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. **-gŏta lagânⁱ -ग्वत लगंनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम्** m.pl.inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). **-hōgiñ -हाँगिञ् । शम्बूका** f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. **-hūñᵘ -ह्रञ्नू । दुर्नामा** f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). **-kŏlur -क्कलुर्** m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquedula circia* (L. 130, *kulkilar*). **-kôwᵘ -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. **-nöyid -नॉयिद् । कुलीरः** m. a kind of fresh-water crab. **-phâṭⁱ gatshun -फॅट्टि गक्कुन् । नद्यां निमज्ज्य मरणम्** m.inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). **-ṭūcᵘ -टूँचु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. **-tār -तार् । कुल्यातरणम्** m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. **-ṭyūṭᵘ -ट्यूँटु । कोयष्टिकः** m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. **-wŏdᵒrᵘ -व्वदॅरु । कुल्योद्रः** m. a river-otter. **-wān -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः** m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

kŏli dörith dyunᵘ क्कलि दॉरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । विफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. **—kŏli khasun —क्कलि खसुन्** m.inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). **-kun -कुन् । नदीं प्रति** adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). **-tshunun -च्छुनुन् । विफलीकरणम्** m.inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587–8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). **-wŏṭh -व्वठ् । नदीझम्पा** f. (sg. dat. **-wŏṭi -व्वटि**), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

kōl 1 कोल् (= قول) m. a promise (El., Gr.M.).

kōl 2 कोल् كول m. a cup (YZ. 130). Cf. **dŏda-kōl**, p. 189*a*, l. 49.

köl, see **kāl 2.**

kŏlai क्कलि, i.q. **kŏlay**, q.v.

kŏli 2 क्कलि (for **1**, see **kŏl 2**) in **kŏli-vĕṭh[i] kshĕ क्कलि-व्यंठि च । चकार:** m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā or Nāgarī compound letter *kṣa* **च**.

köl[i] कोलि, see **kāl 2** and **kôl[u] 1.**

kol[u] 1 कंलु । मूक: adj. (f. **kȧj[i] कंजि** or **küj[ü] 2 कंजू**; spelt *kaj* in K.Pr. 92, 239; for **küj[ü] 1**, see **kal 1**), dumb, mute (cf. **aḍa-kol[u]**, p. 11*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 9; Gr.M. 93; L.V. 20, 86; YZ. 436; Rām. 1207).

küj[ü] कंजू adj. f. dumb, a dumb woman (K.Pr. 239). Used as the proper name of a certain dumb woman (K.Pr. 92, *kaj*, mis-translated 'deaf'). **—bahāth —वहाथ्** (cf. بہات) । **मिथ्यापवाद:** f. (sg. dat. **bahötsü वहांचू**), a false calumny, a false accusation against a person's character. The connexion of this compound with **kol[u]** is doubtful. Cf. **kaj 1** and **kal 1.**

kȧl[i]-mŏṇḍ[u] कंलि-म्वंडु । मूकसदृश: adj. (f. **-mŏṇḍ[ü] -म्वंडू**), one who is habitually silent, one who never has a word to say, one who sits silent (either from want of education or from natural disposition) amid general conversation, one who is taciturn.

kalis ḍol[u] कलिस् डंलु । श्रोताप्यश्रोतेव m. one who, though he hears, pretends not to hear. Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

kol[u] 2 कंलु, bent, crooked, etc., in **hol[u]-kol[u]**, see **hol[u].** Cf. **kȧj 1.**

kôl[u] 1 कोलु adj. (f. **köj[ü] कांजू**), the form which **kāl 1** takes when used adjectivally and **—°**. It follows **kāl 1** in all its meanings. Examples are **ok[u]-kôl[u]**, one who eats only once a day (p. 19*a*, l. 15); **yütsü-kôl[u]**, of or belonging to a long time ago (H. ii, 4); **rĕta-kôl[u]** m. the hot-season, summer (Śiv. 327). **harda-kôl[u]**, of or belonging to winter (see **köl[i]**, bel.).

kāli 3 कालि adv. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**, for **2**, see s.v.), at such and such a time, used **—°**, as in **brōṭh-kāli**, in former times (p. 128*a*, l. 15); **path-kāli**, in former times (L.V. 91; K. 240); **path-kāli pĕṭha**, from olden times (till now) (Śiv. 1653). **-hond[u] -ह्वन्दु** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -ह्वंज़ू**), of at such and such a time, used **—°**, as in **brōṭh-kāli-hond[u]**, of or belonging to former times; of or belonging to the beginning, initial (p. 128*a*, l. 16).

köl[i] 2 कांलि । कालत: adv. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**), in the course of time, at some time (either past or future), at some time or other (K.Pr. 207; Śiv. 527, 1020; Rām. 247, 1602); at (the right) time (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 1676); at the appointed time, at the destined moment (L.V. 74); **—°** at such and such a time, as in **brōṭh-köl[i]** (with vb. in a past tense) in former times, at the beginning; (with a vb. in a future tense) in future times, in the future (L.V. 92) (cf. **brōṭh-k°**, p. 128*a*, l. 19; **har[a]da-k°**, in the autumn, p. 348*a*, l. 11) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 534); **yüts[ü]-k°**, for a long time (Śiv. 343); **kēh-k°**, after some time (K. 624, 734). **-kālas -कालस्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Śiv. 165).

kālyuk[u] कालिकु adj. (f. **kālic[ü] कालिचू**), of at such and such a time, used **—°**, as in **brōṭh-kālyuk[u]**, existing or born in former times, old fashioned (p. 128*a*, l. 20).

kôl[u] 2 कोलु in **hāha-kôl[u]** or **hahā-kôl[u]**, see p. 324*a*, l. 43.

kôl[u] 3 कोलु adj. (f. **köj[ü] 3 कांजू**), black. Cf. **kāla 2.**

With emph. **y, kôluy**, see **dŏd**, p. 188*a*, l. 40.

kul कुल् كلّ । **समग्रम्** m. the totality, the whole; the whole (of), total, sum; all, universal; esp. the total (in counting, adding, etc.).

kúl, see **kŏl 2.**

kul[u] कुलु । वृक्ष: m. (f. **kuj[i] कुजि** or **kuj[ü] कुजू**, q.v.), a tree (K.Pr. 9, 60, 116, 168; YZ. 397; Śiv. 167, 182, 197, 267, 367–8, 497–8, 505, 713, 1025, 1208, 1396, 1651, 1678, 1813; Rām. 479, 602–3, 653, 692, 1097, 1178, 1407–8; K. 12, 111, 170 ff., 219, 232, 270 ff., 350, 775, 890, 970). When **—°**, this word has a wider extension, and includes the idea of a creeper or a shrub, as in **ala-kul[u]** (see **al**), a pumpkin-vine; **dañĕwali-k°** (**dañĕwal**), a coriander shrub; **dat[a]r[i]-k°** (**datur[u]**), a datura shrub; cf. **kuj[i].** It is also used in metaphorical senses, as in **bata-k°** (p. 137*a*, l. 9), the food-tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family. **-koṭ[u] -कंटु । वृक्षादि:** m. trees and the like, trees shrubs bushes etc. **—pĕṭh pôñ[u] khārun —प्यठ् पोञ्रु खारुन् । वैरादेर्विस्तारणम्** m.inf. as it were to water a small seed of enmity, anger, crime, to fan a spark of anger, sin, etc., to foment such.

kul[i]-dadür[ü] कुलि-दर्दरू । वृक्षकोटर:, पक्षिणीभेद: f. a hollow in a tree, such as that in which a bird or other living creature takes up its abode (H. ii, 10); a kind of bird that lives in hollow trees. It digs out hollows in trees itself. ? a woodpecker. **-gŏḍ -ग्वड । वृक्षमूलम्** m. the part of the trunk of a tree immediately above the root; the root itself. **-goḍa-gardan -ग्वड-गर्दन् । वृक्षमूलोपमा ग्रीवा** f. a neck resembling the root of a tree, i.e. a thick neck, a neck grown thick by self-indulgence in eating and drinking. **-gañĕr -गञर् । वृक्षघनत्वम्** m. thickness of trees, the

closeness together of trees in a wood, or the like. **-kôṭ^{u}** -कोटु । **दार्वाघाटः** m. a kind of bird that drills holes in a tree with its beak, ? a kind of woodpecker. **-kôw^{u}** -कोवु । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a tree-crow, a kind of bird so heavy in body that small shrubs bend under its weight. **-tih°r^{u}** -तिह्ंरु or **tyuhor^{u}** त्युह्ंरु । **वृक्षाग्रम्** m. the top of a tree, a treetop (Śiv. 747). **-wüñ^{ü}** -वंञू । **वृक्षसंततिः** f. a clump of trees, a grove of trees (natural or artificial) (W. 112, *kulwan'*).

kuli-pĕṭhuk^{u} bôj^{u} कुलि-प्यठुकु वोजु । **वृक्षस्थफलदायभागी** m. one who owns a share in the fruit of a tree; met. a shareholder in joint family property. **-pĕṭhuk^{u} ṭsūṭh^{u}** -प्यठुकु च़ूँठु । **वृक्षस्थितं पालेवतफलम्** m. an apple on a tree (which is visible to all, and which anyone can pluck); met. (in business) money, etc., which everyone can see and which anyone can take, as in **asond^{u} dana chuh kuli pĕṭhuk^{u} ṭsūṭh^{u}**, his money is like an apple on a tree.

kūl^{u} कूलु । **पिङ्गलः** adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōlĕn** कोल्यन्; f. sg. nom. **kūj^{ü}** कूजू, f. dat. **kōjĕ** कोज्य), reddish-brown, tawny, ruddy (cf. **kōlun**).

kuil (L. 462), see **kyul^{u}**.

kālbāf, kālbāph قالباف कालवाफ् (= قالي باف) m. a carpet-weaver (El.).

kulic^{ü} 1 कुलिचू (= كلچه) । **पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of small disc-shaped cake made of flour, milk, sugar, clarified butter, etc. **kulicĕ-wor^{u}** कुलिच-वंरु । **पूपविशेषो वर्तुलः** m., id.

kulic^{ü} 2 कुलिचू, sg. gen. f. of **kul^{u}**, q.v.

kālacan कालचन् or **kālacĕn** कालच्यन् । **सायम्** adv. in the evening (K.Pr. 105; H. v, 5; viii, 3); cf. **kāla**, p. 434*a*, l. 21. **—bög^{i}** —वांगि or **—bögin** —वांगिन् adv. at about evening, at eveningtide.

kālacanan कालचनन् । **सायाह्ने** adv., i.q. **kālacan.** **—bög^{i}** —वांगि or **—bögin** —वांगिन् । **प्रायः सायं काले** adv., i.q. **kālacan bög^{i}.**

kālacanas bög^{i} कालचनस्-वांगि or **—bögin** —वांगिन् । **सायङ्कालवेलायाम्** adv., i.q. **kālacan bög^{i}.**

kāldach काल्दछ् f. a bramble (El. who makes the word m., but **dach** is f.).

kāla-dāna काल-दान, see **kāla 2.**

kuluf, see **kuluph.**

kŏlagôm^{u} क्कलगोमु । **प्रसिद्धग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a well-known village in the Div^{a}sar (Skr. *Dērasarah*) Pargana of Kashmīr. The workmen there are said to be the cleverest in the Valley (K.Pr. 94).

kŏlagöm^{i} क्कलगांमि adj. c.g. of or belonging to, or produced in the village of Kŏlagóm^{u}. **—ḍaba** डब । **ग्रामविशेषोद्भवसमुद्गकः** m. name of a special kind of casket made in Kŏlagôm^{u}.

kālāgni कालाग्नि m. (according to Hindūs) the fire that will destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time. **-rud^{a}r** -रुद्र् m. (sg. dat. **-rudras** -रुद्रस्), the god Śiva regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1147). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kālāh कालाह्, see **kāl 1.**

kalēja कलेज m. the liver.

kalējas dôd^{u} कलेजस् दोदु m. pain in the liver, liver complaint (Gr.M.).

kalki कल्कि, see **karki.**

kŏlakŏl क्कलकल् onomat. ? gend. the sound of calling or summoning (Rām. 677). Cf. **kal 5.**

kulkilar, see **kŏla-kolur**, p. 437*b*, l. 17.

kolkiet, see **köl^{i}-kĕth**, p. 434*b*, l. 8.

kalakath कलकथ् m. (sg. dat. **kalakatas** कलकतस्), Calcutta (Gr.M.).

kŏl-k^{a}ṭ क्कल्-कट् । **गण्डूषः** f. a mouthful of water used for rinsing the mouth (Śiv. 836).

kōlal कोलल् । **सुतङ्गमः** m. a man who habitually has sexual intercourse with his own daughter.

kalam कलम قلم । **लेखनी, रोपणार्हवृक्षशाखाखण्डः** m. (N.B.—This word is f. in Hindī), a reed; a reed-pen; a pen (cf. **jadwal-k°**, p. 371*a*, l. 14) (K.Pr. 152; Śiv. 1912; H. ix, 12); a painter's brush; a mode of writing, character, handwriting; a cutting of a tree for planting, a set, a slip (cf. **dachĕ-k°**, p. 185*b*, l. 38); a short length of thin wood (e.g. a bamboo) (cf. **baīs-k°**, p. 131*b*, l. 12). **-chapōṭa** -छपोट । **लेखनीशकलः** m. a splinter of a reed pen, a reed pen originally long, but which by use and constant cutting, has become worn down to a mere splinter or stump. **-dāna** -दान (= قلم دان) । **लेखनीधानिका** m. a pen-case, pen and ink case, a standish; esp. one of the highly-ornamented papier mâché pen-cases, for which Kashmīr is famous (W. 111; L. 378, *kalamdán*). **-dönī** -दांनी adj. c.g. of or belonging to a (papier mâché) pen-case; one of the three qualities of paper made in Kashmīr, the kind now chiefly manufactured, containing no hemp fibre (L. 380); **kār-i-kalamdönī**, papier mâché work (L. 378). **-dāna-khôṭ^{u}** -दान-खोंटु । **लेखनीधानिकार्धभागः** m. the upper half, forming the cover, of such a Kāshmīrī pen-case. **—garun** —गरुन् m.inf. to mend a pen (Gr.M.); to make a pen (El.). **kalam-nôr^{u}** कलम्-नोरु । **लेखनीनालिका** m. a tubular box for holding pens. **-trāsh** -त्राश् (= قلم تراش) f. a penknife (Rām. 1268). **-zan** -ज़न् قلم زن m. a pen-smiter, a penman, a quill-driver (K.Pr. 92); a painter, draughtsman (Rām. 130).

kalama-phuṭü **कलम-फुटू** । **भग्नलेखनी, ह्रस्वलेखनी** f. an old worn-out and broken reed-pen; a reed-pen worn down to a mere stump.

kalām كلام m. a word (El., YZ. 157).

kalima كلمه, **kalama कलम**, or **kalma कल्म** m. a word, speech, expression, phrase (Gr.M.); the Muslim creed or profession of unity, viz. *lā ilāha illa'l-lāh, wa Muḥammad rasūlu'l-lāh*, there is no god but The God, and Muḥammad is the apostle of The God (K.Pr. 227).

kĕlam क्वलम् । **देवदारुनिर्यास:** m. the resin of a deodar or other fir-tree, fir-tar; according to L. 80 (*kīlam*) it is a kind of black pitch distilled from the roots of the Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*, see **kāyor**u and **yör**ü) and is used by men who work in the rice-fields, who anoint their legs and arms with it to protect themselves against water insects. Sheep are also marked with it.

kulimi **कुलिम्**, see **kulyum**u.

kīl-mīch (El.), *kulmanch* (L. 74), *kulmānch* (L. 79) (? spelling and gender), the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens*, a honey flower (L. 74). The word is apparently connected with **māch**, honey. Cf. **kulāra** and **kwīllim**.

kalē-mütsü **कले-मंचू**, see **kalyō-mot**u, s.v. **kalun**.

kalanā कलना f. calculation. **kalanāyĕ-rost**u **कलनाय-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rütsh**ü **-रंछू**), not calculating, not doing anything in the hope of reward (Śiv. 1537).

kalun कलुन । **मूकीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kalyōv कल्योव्**), to become dumb, become speechless (Śiv. 434, 741, 748, 986); to be stricken dumb, to be left without an answer. **kalyō-mot**u **कल्यो-मंतु** । **मूकीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **kalē-müt**sü **कले-मंचू**), become speechless (of one who formerly could speak); (in a dispute) become speechless, left without an answer.

kōlĕn कोल्यन्, see **kūl**u.

kōlun कोलुन । **पाकादिना लोहितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōlyōv कोल्योव्**), (of food) to become browned by roasting, frying, or the like. Cf. **kūl**u.

kalandar कलन्दर् قلندر m. a kind of wandering Musalmān monk, a Calender (K.Pr. 29, sg. voc. *Kalandarai*).

kalīng कलीङ् । **समानशीलता** f. of like character (to such and such), usually —°, the former member indicating someone blameworthy.

kŏlungu **क्वलुंगु** । **कलिङ्ग:** m. a kind of Shrike, ? *Lanius erythronotus*, the Rufous-backed Shrike (cf. L. 149).

kūlinjü **कूलिञ्जू** । **महाशूलरोग:** f. acute colic.

kālindī कालिन्दी f. N. of one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa. She was a daughter of the Sun (K. 703).

kalankh कलंख् । **कलङ्क:** m. (sg. dat. **kalankas कलंकस्**), stain, mark, soil; esp. a moral stain, or a stain in reputation; a blemish, defect (Gr.M.).

kŏlīñü **क्वलिञ्जू**, **kŏlīñ**ü **क्वलीञ्जू**, see **kŏlyun**u.

kuluph कुलुफ् (= قفل) । **यंत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **kuluphas कुलुफस्**), a lock (of a door, chest, or the like), a padlock (K.Pr. 164, 220). —**karun** —**करून्** m.inf. to lock (El.). —**mutsarāwun** —**मुच़रावुन्**, m.inf. to unlock (Gr.M.). —**thāwun** —**थावुन्** m.inf. to unlock (a door, etc.) (H. iii, 8).

kīl-phamb, see **kĕl**i**-phamb**, p. 436*a*, l. 38.

ka**laph**a**th क्लफ्थ** كلفت । **क्लृप्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **k**a**laph**ü**ts**ü **क्लफ्चू**), trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience; (in Kāshmīrī) the preparations or arrangements necessary for any Hindū religious sacrifice, or the like.

kalpan कल्पन् (L.V.) or **kalpanā कल्पना** (Śiv.) f. creating in the mind, imagining; (hence, in Śaiva theology) earthly desire (which is all vanity) (L.V. 30, 33; Śiv. 1658).

kālā-pönī काला-पांनी m. transportation (the punishment) (borrowed from Hindī). **kālā-pönī sōzana yun**u, to be sentenced to transportation (Gr.M.).

kalpānth कल्पान्थ् । **कल्पान्त:** m. (sg. dat. **kalpāntas कल्पान्तस्**), (amongst Hindūs) the end of a *yuga* or age, esp. of the present, or Kali, age (see **kali** 3), the dissolution of all things, the last day (Śiv. 119); met. a great calamity or agony (comparable to what will happen at the last day); a *kalpa* or fabulous period of time consisting of 4,320,000,000 years (Śiv. 854, 1209). Cf. **mahākalph**.

kalpāntas tāñ कल्पान्तस् ताञ् adv. up to the end of the age, to the end of all time, i.e. practically equivalent to our 'to all eternity'.

kalapōsh, see **kala-push**u, p. 435*a*, l. 29.

kīl-patha**r कील्-पथ्र्** (? spelling) m. the maple (*acer*) (El. *kilpatar*).

kalpa-vruksh कल्प-वृच् m. (in Hindū mythology) one of the five trees of Svarga or Indra's paradise, fabled to fulfil all desire, the wishing tree, the tree of plenty. In Sanskrit *kalpavṛkṣa* (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

kalar कलर् m. fallow ground (El.).

kŏlur क्वलुर् । **कादम्ब:, कारण्डव:** m. a kind of bird, the bald coot, *Fulica atra* (L. 122, *kolar*).

kôluru **कोलुरु** । **मीनविशेष:** m. N. of a kind of river fish. The word is said to be very rare.

kulāra (? spelling), m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.). Cf. **kīl-mīch** and **kwīllim**.

kalaron[u] कलरंनु । नडतूलम् m. reed-cotton, rush-cotton, the cotton-like flower of a certain reed (? *Phragmites communis*), which grows in marshes and on the borders of lakes in Kashmīr.

kalaran-bôr[u] कलरन्-बोरु । मृण्मय्येव सुधा m. reed-cotton plaster; a grey-coloured plaster (cf. **bôr[u] 2**) made up of mud mixed with this reed-cotton, which is applied to the inner walls of houses, like whitewash.

kaḷ[a]run कंल्रून् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaḷ°r[u]** कंल्रु), i.q. **kaḷ[a]rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

kaḷ[a]rāwun कंल्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaḷ[a]rôw[u]** कंल्रोवु), to make dumb, cause to be dumb, to make speechless; to strike dumb, to leave without an answer; caus. of **kalun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173), also **kaḷ[a]run**.

kailās कैलास m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a mountain (in Sanskrit *kailāsa*), the fabulous residence of Kubēra, the god of wealth, and the paradise of Śiva. It is said to be situated among the loftiest peaks of the Himālaya, near lake Mānasa (Śiv. 63, 79, 114, 116, 270, 390, 393, 648, 737, 1076, 1100, 1349, 1440, 1456; Rām. 937).

kailāsa-kŏh कैलास-क्वह (Śiv. 252) or **kŏhi-kailās** क्वहि कैलास (Śiv. 823) m. the mountain of Kailāsa, i.q. **kailās**. **-wās** -वास् (Śiv. 1257) or **-wösī** -वासी (Śiv. 195, 779) m. he who dwells in Kailāsa, a N. of Śiva.

kilis किलिस्, see **kyul[u]**.

klēsh क्लेश् m. pain, torment, affliction (L.V. 80). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause affliction (to, dat.) (L.V. 51).

kalush कलुश् । कलशः m. (sg. dat. **kalashĕs** कलशस्), a jar; esp. (among Hindūs) a sacred jar or cup which is set up before beginning the ritual of worship, and into which water and fruits are cast. It is supposed to represent all the gods. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । कलशस्थापनारम्भः m. the ceremonial setting up of this jar before commencing the principal ritual; met. the first thing done in any work.

kalashĕ-ḍūn[u] कलश-डूनु । कलशाक्षोटः m. a walnut which forms part of the fruit cast into this jar. At the conclusion of the main worship, and after the jar has been removed, these walnuts are distributed to the members of the congregation to be eaten by them. **-lawa** -लव । कलशाभिषेकः f. the ceremonial sprinkling of the worshippers with water from this jar, after the conclusion of the main ritual. **-nŏr[u]** -नारु । कलशकुम्भी f. the above jar. **-wŏr[u]** -वारु । कलशकुम्भी f., id.

kalish कलिश् । ताम्रपणः f. a copper coin of small value, such as a pice.

kŏlāsh क्वलाश् قلاش । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. e.g. shrewd, cunning, crafty; malicious; (in Kāshmīrī) one who habitually gains or attains his or her object solely by his own cleverness, a Machiavel.

kōla-sar कोल-सर् m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr visited by Hindū pilgrims on their way to **Harmŏkh** (p. 343*a*, l. 31), q.v. In Sanskrit it is called *Kaulasaras*. The pilgrims throw money into it as they pass by (Śiv. 1177, 1892).

k[a]lath क्लथ् قلت । दुष्प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **k[a]lüṭs[ü]** क्लंचू), littleness, smallness; fewness, paucity, deficiency, insufficiency, scarcity; want, indigence; difficulty; (in Kāshmīrī) (of a thing) rareness (on account of insufficient production, or the like).

kul[i]tr[a]h कुलित्रह । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about twelve miles south of Śrīnagar.

kŏlatsh क्वलच् in the following: **kŏlatsh wöj[ü]** क्वलच् वांजू । दायविशेषः f. a ring given by a bride's parents to their son-in-law when she first goes to her husband's house. It is used there as a kind of guide or omen for the auspicious helping of food; cf. **kŏlutsh[u]**. **-wŏr[ü]** -वारू । मृण्मयः पात्रविशेषः f. an earthen dish in which the hands are washed after helping food (which is done with the unaided hand), a finger-bowl.

kŏlutsh[u] क्वलुछु । ओदनव्यञ्जनविभजनम् the dividing out of cooked rice, condiments, etc.; helping or distributing food; met. taking out or putting back, etc., any collection of articles. Cf. **kŏlatsh**.

kalawāl कलवाल् । शौण्डिकः m. a seller of spirituous liquor, a wine merchant; met. a drinker of spirituous liquor; hence, applied to Śiva as he who drinks the nectar of absolute bliss (Skt. *svânandâmṛtapāyin*) (Śiv. 1260, 1537).

kulwān (L. 461), see **kŏla-wān**, p. 437*b*, l. 30.

kalawint (L. 75), see **kala-vyoṭh[u] 1**, p. 435*b*, l. 27.

kalāy 1 कलाय् (= قلعة) । प्राकारः m. (sg. abl. **kalāyĕ 1** कलाय), a fort (esp. on a mountain or on an eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification. I.q. **kila**, q.v.

kalāy 2 कलाय् قلعي । वङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ 2** कलाय), tin (K.Pr. 93, 103); a coating of tin given to culinary vessels, etc.; the application of such coating (El., K.Pr., *kalái*). **kalāyĕ-gar** कलाय-गर् قلعي گر । वङ्गशिल्पी m. a tinner of pots and pans; a tinman.

kalāyĕ 3 कलाय, see **kalā**.

kàl[i]yĕ कलिय قليه m. broiled flesh-meat dressed with anything. See s.v. **ḍaphar**, p. 233*a*, l. 33.

kŏlay क्वलय् । पत्नी f. a wife (K.Pr. 13, 59, 70, 132, 147; W. 16; H. iii, 4; v, 3, 5, 9; viii, 3, 11; K. 685, 699).

kŏlayĕ-buzy क्वलय-वुज़्य् or **kŏlayi-buzy क्वलयि-वुज़्य् । पत्न्यधीनीभवनम्** adj. c.g. one who is dependent on a wife, i.e. who has only one relation, viz. a wife (see **buz[i]**, p. 153*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 161); as adv. (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) entirely under one's wife's orders (whether owing to her personality, or to her holding the purse-strings). **-grünz[ü] atsun -ग्रंज़ू अत्सुन् । अत्यधीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become extremely subservient to someone, in order to get a desired object. **-mahanyuv[u] -महन्यु । भार्याजितः** m. a wife's man, one who is always by his wife's side; one who customarily follows his wife's advice in business matters, etc.; one who is a henpecked husband. **-mot[u] -मंतु । पत्नीनिरतः** m. 'a wife-madman', i.e. one who through love for his wife neglects his business, etc., one who is uxorious. **-pôn[u] -पोनु । पत्नीवद्व्यापारः** m. acting like a wife, being very subservient, humble obedience. **-tôn[u] -तोनु । पत्नीत्वम्** m., id. **-yoz[u] -यंज़ु । पत्नीतत्परः** m. one who is uxoriously subservient to his wife. A **yoz[u]** is a fool who wears his outer garments as inner garments, and *vice versa*.

kôluy कोलुय्, see **kôl[u] 3.**

kulyum[u] कुलिमु । कुन्दम् m. (sg. dat. **kulimis कुलिमिस्**), N. of a kind of jasmine, *Jasminum multiflorum*, or *J. hirsutum*, or *J. pubescens*.

kulim[i] कुलिमि । प्रसेवकाः m.pl. the ornamental ivory knobs at the bottom of a lute, to which the strings are fastened. **-pōsh -पोश् । कुन्दम्** m. the jasmine-flower.

kalyān कल्यान् m. good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 204).

kŏlyun[u] क्वलिनु or **kŏlyūn[u] क्वल्यूनु । कुलीनः** adj. (f. **kŏliñ[ü] क्वलिञ्** or **kŏlīñ[ü] क्वलीञ्**), of good family, of high birth; (of an animal) of good breed.

kāliyavan कालियवन् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Kṛṣṇa (Krishṇa). In Skt. the name is *Kālayavana* (Śiv. 1479; K. 578 ff., 614, 624).

kāla zīra, kālī-zīrī, see **kakshĕma, kāla 2,** and **kālī.**

kālī-zēwar काली-ज़ेवर्, see **kālī.**

kam 1 कम् كم । अल्पम adj. c.g. deficient, less, short (K.Pr. 39; H. iii, 46), little, small, inconsiderable, few (K.Pr. 93, 94; Śiv. 1230, 1248; Rām. 520, 657; K. 660); young (of age) (YZ. 7); scanty; less (opp. to more) (Śiv. 444, 1596); abated; short (of life, stature) (Gr.M.). ◦— it gives the idea of defectiveness, inferiority, or negation. **-bakht -वख़्त् كم بخت** or **-bakt -वक्त्** (Śiv. 1041) adj. c.g. unfortunate, unlucky (W. 110). **-bāna -वान । अल्पभाग्यः** m. one possessed of no luck, luckless. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become less, to diminish, decrease (Rām. 845, 1022, 1174, 1192, 1562). **-jyāda -ज्याद् (= كم زياد) । न्यूनाधिकम्** adv. more or less (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like) (H. ii, 12). **—kam 1 —कम् كم كم । अल्पशः** adv. (for **2**, see **kyāh**), only a little, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to diminish, to lessen (tr.), to make less (El., Śiv. 1256). **-nasīb -नसीब् كمنصيب** adj. c.g. unlucky, unfortunate (El.). **-phahm -फहम् كم فهم** adj. c.g. of feeble understanding, stupid, ignorant (W. 110). **-pahān -पहान् । किञ्चिदल्पम्** adj. c.g. somewhat less (than a fixed quantity, or the like). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** or **—sapanun —सपनुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन्**, m.inf. to diminish, to become less, to grow less, to lessen (intr.) (El., Gr.M., Rām. 229). **-yāb -याब् كمياب** adj. c.g. scarce, rare, uncommon, hard to get (Gr.M.). **-zōr -ज़ोर् كم زور । अल्पसामर्थ्यः** adj. c.g. weak, feeble, infirm, powerless; ineffectual (Śiv. 1734). **-zāth -ज़ाथ् كم ذات । निकृष्टजातिकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas -ज़ातस्**), of low origin or caste, low-bred (Rām. 816). **-zuv -ज़ुव् । न्यूनशक्तिः** adj. c.g. having little life, weak, impotent (naturally or owing to disease).

kamay-hanā कमय्-हना or **kam[ü]y-hanā कमूय्-हना । किञ्चिन्मात्रम्** f. a little (of anything), a small amount. **-mŏyā -म्वया । किञ्चिन्मात्रम्** f., id.

kam 2 कम् m. work; sg. abl. **kama 1 कम**, used in the following:—**kama drāv कम द्राव् । कार्योपयोगपरिचितम्** adj. (f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), issued from work, i.e. thoroughly experienced, well trained by practice (e.g. a well-trained horse); (of an iron weapon, or the like) thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **—nērun —नेरुन् । परिपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to issue from work, i.e. to become thoroughly trained by practice, to become thoroughly experienced; (of an iron weapon, or the like) to become thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **-zūṭ[ü] -ज़ूट् । कार्यकरणजीर्णवस्त्रम्** f. a work-rag, i.e. a working garment, an old worn-out garment used for working in, esp. the worn-out, torn garment worn by collectors of water-chestnuts.

kam 3 कम्, **kama 2 कम**, see **kyāh.** Note that this word is often used to mean 'extraordinary things', 'what (wonderful) things!'

kam 4 कम्, sg. abl. **kama 3 कम**, in the following :—

kama-gör^{i} कम-गॉरि or **-gör^{ü} -गॉरू । शृंगाटबीजभेद:** f. N. of a particular kind of water-chestnut and of its kernel, see **gôr^{u}** and **gör^{ü} 2.** **-khuru** (? spelling and gender), a kind of hoe on a long pole for scraping up and gathering water-chestnuts (L. 461, *kamkhuru*, cf. 355; see **gör^{i}-kôw^{u}**, p. 298*a*, l. 33, and **cokdan**).

kām 1 काम् m. (amongst Hindūs) love, sexual love (L.V. 71, Śiv. 1749); Love, Desire personified; non-sexual love (Śiv. 179); pleasure, enjoyment (cf. **darm**, p. 244*a*, l. 10); (in Hindū theology) desire (as an impediment to free communion with God) (Śiv. 767, 888, 1568, 1798; Rām. 42, 977); **kām krūd lūb muh**, desire, wrath, greed, and illusion, four vices often grouped together in Hindū theology (Śiv. 18, 269, 932, 1647).

kāma-dīn काम-दीन् or **kāma-dēnu काम-दे(धे)नु** (El. also *kāmadayan*) f. (sg. dat. **kāma-dīni काम-दीनि**, Śiv. 1006, 1368; K. 845 ff; pl. nom. **kāma-dīna काम-दीन**, Śiv. 1388, 1439; K. 97, 218, 229, 261, 944, 974); (in Hindū mythology) the desire-cow, the cow of plenty, N. of a fabulous cow belonging to the god Indra, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean, and to yield whatever may be requested of her (K. 13–4, 844); met. a cow that gives much milk, a milch-cow (K. 97, 218, 229, etc.); a cow (generally) (El.).

kām 2, said by El. to mean 'some'. Probably a mis-spelling of **kāh**, see **kēh.**

kàm^{i} कंमि, **kami कमि**, see **kyāh.**

kamī कमी كمي । **न्यूनता** f. (i.q. **kaměr**), littleness, scantiness; paucity, scarcity, lack; deficiency (Gr.M., W. 112, Rām. 710); decrease, diminution, abatement (Śiv. 843); fall (of price). **—karüñ^{u} —करंञू** f.inf. to make deficiency, to do deficiency; to show want of zeal, not to exercise one's full powers (Rām. 409, 1515).

kaum, see **kōm 1.**

kěma क्यम (= قيمه) । **कुट्टितं मांसम्** m. pounded or minced meat, sold in this condition in the butchers' shops.

kěm^{i} क्यंमि, see **kyom^{u}.**

köim ۆ ئى, see **köyim.**

kŏm क्रम । **व्याम:** f. an armful, as much space as there is inside the bent arms joined together at the fingers (Śiv. 1849, K. 720). **—karüñ^{u} —करंञू** । **आलिङ्ग्योत्थापनम्** f.inf. to lift up (some weighty object) by embracing it with the arms (Rām. 926).

kŏma karañĕ क्रम करञ । **अत्यर्जनम्** f. pl. inf. to make armfuls, i.e. to earn a great quantity of anything.

kōm 1 कोम् قوم । **जाति:** m. a tribe, race, family, sect, caste (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, *kaum*); **kōm-ĕ-Marwān,** the tribe of Marwān (a dirtily clothed wandering lot) (K.Pr. 142).

kōm 2 कोम् । **पामर:** m. one who is mean, despicable, unworthy of respect.

kōm 3, the Hindū pronunciation of **köm^{ü}**, q.v.

kǒm^{u} क्रंमु m. or **kŏm^{ü} क्रंमू** f. । **धान्यवुसभेद:** m. the fine bran produced from the husks of the grain when paddy is pounded for the purpose of decortication (Śiv. 702, **kŏm^{ü}**, so K. 1118, 1143 ff.); chaff (El., K.Pr., *kum*) (K.Pr. 204).

kŏm^{ü}-ṭaṭhāj^{i} क्रंमू-टठंजि or **-ṭaṭhüj^{ü} -टठंजू** । **वुसपात्रविशेष:** f. the wooden trough from which cows are fed with this bran. **-tsŏchĕ -च्चु च्च** । **धान्यवुसभेदापूपा:** f.pl. cakes made of this bran (K.Pr. 103). **-wor^{u} -वंरु** । **वुसापूप:** m. a kind of thick round cake made of this bran. **-yöj^{ü} -यांजू** f. another kind of cake made of the same (K.Pr. 3, 190).

köm^{ü} कांमू । **क्रिया** f. (Hindūs generally write this word **कोमू**, and pronounce it **kōm**, cf. **gōv^{ü}**, p. 316*a*, l. 31. Examples are Śiv. 1237; Rām. 469, 687; K. 89, 265), a work, action, deed (K.Pr. 64, K. 360); work, labour (K.Pr. 106, 114); a task, job, undertaking (cf. **dapi-k°**, p. 232*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 310; K. 469, 794, 1034, 1036, 1064 ff.); a matter, affair (Gr.M.; Rām. 360, 1185; H. xi, 11; K. 89, 519, 565, 581, 749); business, transaction of business (K.Pr. 149; Rām. 469, 687, 848, 1163, 1280, 1446, 1611; K. 169, 480); workmanship, manufacture; work (as in needle-work, embroidery-work, etc.) (cf. **döv^{i}-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 17); work, means of livelihood, profession (**kyāh köm^{ü} chukh karān,** what work do you do? El.) (Gr.M.); a post, employment (Gr.M.); a necessity, obligation (Rām. 1148); a purpose, object (Gr.M.), **chhuh kāmĕn lagān,** it serves (various) purposes (Gr.M.); **nērihē jān köm^{ü},** good work would have issued, it would have been of use (Gr.M.); **wāzan chĕh rāzan-sūty kŏsa köm^{ü},** what have cooks to do with kings (that they should be treated on equal terms) (Śiv. 1237). So **kyāh köm^{ü}** (K. 1122). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञू** f.inf. to give employment (to), to employ (dat. of person) (Gr.M.). **-kār -कार्** । **कार्यादि** m. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kāras कास्य-कारस्**), work and the like; work,

business, duties, occupation, business; transactions, dealings (Gr.M.). —**karüñ**ü —**कर्ञू** f.inf. to do an action (Gr.M.; Rām. 71, 1171, 1474); to do work (Gr.M.); in folk-tales the expression **köm**ü **kür**ün, he did a deed, or similar phrase, is common, and is equivalent to our 'and what do you think he did' in a fairy-tale (e.g. H. ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14; xii, 22). **-kŏṭ**ü **-क्कटू** । **कार्यादि** f. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kŏcĕ कम्य-क्कच्य**), i.q. **köm**ü**-kār** (K. 265, 281, 417).

kāmĕ-hondu **काम्य-हन्दु** adj. (fem. **-hünz**ü **-हंज़ू**) (sing. gen.), of use, useful (Gr.M.). **-manz anun -मज़् अनुन्** m.inf. to bring into use,.to use (El.).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् । **कार्यकर्ता** m. a doer of work; esp. a good worker, a hard worker, an industrious worker. **-rost**u **-रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh**ü **-रंछू**), without work, idle, out of work (El.). **-rost**u **karun -रस्तु करून्** m.inf. to dismiss, discharge (El., W. 87). **-ṭôṭh**u **-टोठु** । **कार्यप्रिय:** m. one who is loved on account of work done by him; one who habitually shows affection to another merely on seeing his actions. **-ṭsūr -च़ूर्** । **कार्यचौर:** m. a work thief, a lazy fellow who hides himself when he finds that there is work to do.

kambai, kámbe, see **kābay 2.**

kámbi 1 **कंबि** or **kümb**ü **कंबू** । **खड्गपिधानिका** f. (for **kámb**i **2**, see **komb**u), the sheath of a sword, a scabbard. Cf. **kōb** (El. *kómb* and *kumb*).

kambi anun कम्बि अनुन् । **वशीकरणम्** m.inf. gradually to bring under subjection, to tame (a man, beast, bird, etc.).

kōmb कोंब्, see **kōb.**

kombu **कंबु** । **भुजिकाग्रभाग:** m. the fore-end of the sleeve of a garment, the cuff. (It is made of a separate piece of material.)

kámbi**-chal कंम्बि-छल्** । **वस्त्रबाहुग्रखण्ड:** f. the piece of cloth of which the cuff is made. **-wār -वार्** । **भुजिकाग्रभागपटखण्ड:** m., id.

kumbu **1 कुंबु** m. (amongst Hindūs) a particular religious exercise, profound meditation brought on by closing the mouth and nostrils and thereby suspending the breath (Skt. *kumbhaka*) (L.V. 34, K.Pr. 187).

kumbu **2 कुंबु** or **कुंभु** m. N. of a certain astrological mansion, one of the signs of the zodiac, Aquarius, in Skt. *kumbha* (Rām. 1277, dat. **kumbi**).

kümbü **कंम्बू** । **खड्गकोश:** f., see **kámb**i.

kŏmbakh क्कंबख् or **kŏmakh** کمک m. (sg. dat. **kŏmbakas क्कंबकस्**), help, aid, assistance (El. *kumbak*; Rām. 734; H. xi, 7); reinforcement (of an army, etc.); association of villagers for any particular joint object, assembly *en masse* of the inhabitants of the village for such (L. 458, *kumak*).

kumbakarn कुंबकर्न् or **कुम्भकरण्** m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a demon, the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Kumbhakarṇa*). He used to sleep for six months at a time and then wake to gorge himself (Rām. 636, 926).

kāmbal कांबल्, i.q. **kābal**, see **kāmal 1.**

kömbil कोंबिल्, see **kōbil.**

kŏmbun क्कंबुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏmb**u **क्कंबु**), (amongst Hindūs) to suppress, or do away with (some impediment to religious welfare) by means of the *kumbhaka* meditation (L.V. 75). See **kumb**u **1.**

kambar कंबर् or **kamar कमर्** کمر (q.v.) । **कटि:** m. the loins, the waist; a girdle, zone, belt; the middle (of a mountain, etc.); the flank (of an army). **-band -बन्द्** (= کمر بند) । **कटिबन्धनम्** m. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waistband; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins. —**gaṇḍun** —**गंडुन्** m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 882), i.q. **kamar-gaṇḍun**, s.v. **kamar.** **-kash -कश्** (cf. کمر کش) । **औषधम्** m. N. of a certain medicinal root given to women after childbirth.

kömbürü **कोंबरू**, see **kōbür**ü.

kámbar ká, kambar pach, see **kōbür**ü.

kamba**rakh कंब्रख्** । **विशिष्टकार्पासभेद:** m. (sg. dat. **kamb**a**rakas कंब्रकस्**), a certain kind of cotton cloth made with very fine threads, a kind of cambric.

kāmbay कांबय्, see **kābay 1** and **2.**

kamca कम्च or (El.) **kamcī** قمچی । **तोत्रम्** m. a whip, a scourge. **-dan -दन्** । **तोत्रदण्डम्** m. a whip-handle. —**lāyun** —**लायुन्** m.inf. to flog, to whip (El.). **-shĕlakh -शलख्** (= قمچی شلق) । **तोत्रताडनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakhas -शलखस्**), a beating with a whip, a whipping, a scourging.

kamad कमद् । **पुत्रादिपङ्क्ति:** f. sons, grandsons, and the like, when referred to as a whole.

kāma-dīn काम-दीन्, see **kām 1.**

kāmdēv कामदेव् or **kāmadēv कामदेव्** m., N. of the Hindū Cupid, the god of love. His wife was Rati, the Hindū Venus (K.Pr. 93; K. 735, 739); met. a person beautiful as the god of love, a Cupid (K. 263–8, 978).

kĕmāgar क्यमाँगर् । **संतोषशील:** adj. e.g. one who is clever at supporting a large family on a small income, a clever, economical, and industrious housemaster or housewife.

kĕmāgarī क्यमाँगरी । **निर्वाहनम्** f. successfully carrying housekeeping with a small income, clever economy.

kumüjü **कमंजू**, see **kumol**u.

kumajyār कमज्यार् । **कोमलता** m. softness, delicacy (e.g. of a flower, or of a hand) (Gr.Gr. 141); gentle-

ness, tenderness ; tenderness, softness (of food) ; softness (e.g. that of butter caused by warmth).

kŏmakh کمک, see **kŏmbakh.**

kŏ-mŏkha क्व-स्वख । कुमुखेन adv. with an evil face ; with a face distorted (by anger, or the like).

kĕmkhāb क्यमखाब् or क्यंखाब् کمخواب m. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers, 'cincob,' brocade (Śiv. 535, 789, 901).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् (El.), see s.v. **köm^{ü}.**

kamal कमल् m. a lotus, a lotus flower, to which a beautiful eye (Śiv. 1741) or a beautiful foot (Śiv. 1266 ; Rām. 938 ; K. 184, 392) is often compared ; a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1538).

kamāl کمال m. perfection (K.Pr. 94).

kāmal 1 कामल्, kābal काँवल्, or kābay 1 काँवय् । कामला f. jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

kāmal 2 कामल् or kābay 2 काँवय् । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an anti-periodic (L. 76, *kambai* ; El. *kámbei*).

kamal^{i} कमलि । स्थूलशाटकभेदः f. a kind of black woollen blanket, said to come from the West.

kamīla कमील m. *Mallotus Philippinensis*, used as a dye, and also, in medicine, as a vermifuge (El. *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name now not used ; L. 68, *kamila*).

kumal कुमल् (Rām. 1173) or **kūmal कूमल्** (Śiv. 1538) । **कोमलः** adj. c.g., i.q. **kumol^{u}**, q.v.

kumol^{u} कुमंलु । कोमलः adj. (f. **kumüj^{ü} कुमंज़ू**), soft, delicate ; gentle, tender ; tender, soft (of food) (El. *kumul*) ; soft (e.g. butter when subject to warmth).

kĕm^{i}lad क्यंमिलद् । क्रिमिदूषितः adj. c.g. full of worms, defiled by worms, maggoty, worm-eaten. **—karun —करुन् । तोदनम्** m.inf. to make a person maggoty, i.e. to pester him with repeated unreasonable requests.

kumalun कुमलुन् । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kumalyōv कुमल्योव्**), to become soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking) ; to become tender (of the heart), to be full of pity and grace (Śiv. 308, K. 82) ; to become soft, to melt (of ice, snow, butter, or the like) (El.).

kumalāwun कुमलावुन् । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kumalôw^{u} कुमलोवु**), to make soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking) ; to make a person's heart tender, to make him compliant by supplication, or the like ; to soften, to melt (something congealed) ; caus. of **kumalun** (Gr.Gr. 170).

kamalaz कमलज़ m. he who was born in a lotus, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā. **kamalaza-nāth कमलज़-नाथ** m. the lord who was born in a lotus, N. of Brahmā (L.V. 8).

kamān कमान् کمان । **ज्या** f. [(sg. dat. **kamön^{ü} कमांञ्** (Gr.M.) or **kamāni कमानि** (Gr.M.))], a bow (the weapon) (Gr.M. ; YZ. 6, 50–1, 208 ; Rām. 117, 121, 140, 446, 480, 919, 977, 982, 999, 1269, 1421) ; an arch (Gr.M., Śiv. 1715) ; the sign Sagittarius ; (in Kāshmīrī, by confusion with **kamand,** q.v.), a bowstring ; the bowstring-like top of a sidedoor or casement, the chord of an arch. **—kaḍün$^{ü}** —**कडंञ्** f.inf. to draw a bow (El. who makes **kamān** m.). **—shērün$^{ü}** —**शेरंञ्** f.inf. to prepare a bow, to string a bow (Rām. 1420, 1452).

kāman 1 कामन् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **kāmün^{ü} कामंञ्**), scarcity, rarity.

kāmün^{ü} कामंञ् । दुर्लभम् adv. (K.Pr. *kámani* or *kāmuni*), under conditions of scarcity, (obtainable) with great difficulty (owing to rarity) (K.Pr. 29) ; at a famine price (K.Pr. 38, 250). **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** m.inf. to become at a famine price, to be wanting when necessary (K.Pr. 95, 114, 242).

kāmanā कामना or (K. 572) **kāman 2 कामन्** f. wish, desire (Śiv. 108, 1138, 1335, 1239, 1470, 1626, 1817 ; K. 263–4, 268–9, 274, 278, 339, 394, 573–4, 596, 718, 768, 1010). Cf. **mani-kāman,** s.v. **man 1.**

kamīn कमीन् کمین । **नीचः** adj. e.g. (of something animate) low, mean (by qualities as well as birth and family) (K.Pr. 94).

kāminī कामिनी f. (sg. dat. **kāminiyĕ कामिनिय,** K. 264), a loving or affectionate woman.

kamun कमुन् conj. 3, to tremble, to shiver (only El., probably corruption of **kōpun,** q.v., and should be spelt **kömun**).

kŏ-mana क्व-मन । कुमनसा adv. with an evil mind, with evil intention ; with an angry mind.

kamand कमन्द् کمند m. a halter ; a noose ; a snare (El.) ; a bowstring (Rām. 977). Cf. **kamān.**

kamanḍal कमंडल् m. a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used as a water-jar by religious ascetics (Śiv. 543).

kamāndār کماندار m. a bowman, an archer (YZ. 50).

kamāngar-pūr^{u} कमाङ्गर्-पूरु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a place to the north of the Naupūr^{u} quarter of Śrīnagar, formerly inhabited by makers of bows (Persian *kamān-gar*).

kaman-hond^{u} कमन्-हंन्दु । किंसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), see **kyāh.**

kamanāwun कमनावुन् (or **kamawun कमवुन्** or **kamāwun कमावुन्**, qq.v.) । **उपार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamanôw^{u} कमनोवु**), to earn, acquire, gain ; to accumulate, save ; to acquire (a quality, condition, etc.) by practice or experience ; (of iron, hard leather,

or the like) to work at, to bring into proper condition, or to perfect by first softening it and then working upon it; to smelt (metal). **kamanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** कमनोवु-मंतु । स्वभ्यस्तीक्रतः perf. part. (f. **kamanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** कमनांवू-मंचू), earned, acquired; (of a quality, condition, etc.) acquired by practice, thoroughly learnt; (of iron, leather, etc.) brought into proper condition by being softened and then worked upon; (of metal) smelted.

kamph कंफ़् m. (sg. dat. **kampas** कंपस्), shaking, trembling (K. 415, 554). **būmi-kamph,** an earthquake (Rām. 281); cf. **bum 3** and **kōph. kampas gatshun** कंपस् गछुन् m.inf. to go to trembling, to be seized with trembling (K. 367).

kömph कांफ़, see **kōph.**

kömpun कांपुन्, see **kōpun.**

kömpanāwun कांपनावुन्, see **kōpanāwun.**

kömpawun कांपवुन, see **kōpawun.**

kömpawun^{u} कांपवुनु, see **kōpawun^{u}.**

kamar कमर् كمر m. the flank, loins, waist (El.); cf. **kambar. -band** -बंद् كمر بند m. a waistband, girdle (El.); i.q. **kambar-band,** p. 444*b*, l. 15. **-basta** -वस्त كمر بسته adj. c.g. having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gandun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins, get ready, arm (for) (Rām. 127), i.q. **kambar gandun,** p. 444*b*, l. 17.

kamĕr कम्यर् । न्यूनता m., i.q. **kamī,** q.v.

kamür^{ü} कमरू f., see **krüs^{ü}-kamür^{ü}** and **kratsi-kamür^{ü},** s.v. **kratsh 2.**

kŏmār 1 क्कमार् c.g. a youth (m. or f.) used —° in **rāza-kumār** राज़-क्कमार्, a prince (Śiv. 1290) or a princess (Śiv. 971, 1285); as a portion of N.P. **danishṭh-kŏmār** (Rām. 572, 593).

kŏmār 2 क्कमार m. N.P. of the Hindū god of war, called in Skt. Kumāra, Kārttikēya, Skanda, or Subrahmaṇyā. He is said to have been the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, and to be the leader of the *gaṇas* or hosts of Śiva (Śiv. 1278, 1581).

kŏmāra-brôr^{u} क्कमार-ब्रोरु । कुमारदेवः m., i.q. **kŏmār 2. -jī** -जी m., id. (Śiv. 517). **-shēṭh** -शेठ् । कुमारषष्ठी f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh^{u}** शीठू), the sixth lunar day of the bright half of any month, esp. that of *Hār* (= June–July, Skt. *Āṣāḍha*), on which women who desire sons fast in honour of Kumāra (the Skt. *Kumāraṣaṣṭhī*).

kŏmörī क्कमांरी, often written **kumörī** कुमांरी । कुमारी f. a maiden, a virgin, older than seven, and younger than twelve years; a girl, a daughter (El. *komārī*) (Śiv. 37, 939, 945; Rām. 127, 137, 1220); a princess (Rām. 734, 1637, 1692). **rāza-kŏmörī** राज़-क्कमांरी, a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 577, 630, 961, 1218, 1224, 1362, 1517).

kum^{u}r^{i} कुम्रि or **kumrī** f. N. of a certain bird, said to resemble the Indian cuckoo (**kukil^{ü}**) (Siv. 504). Probably fem. of **kumor^{u},** q.v.

kumor^{u} कुमरू । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird, with a high melodious voice. Cf. **kāwa-kumor^{u}** (Rām. 675).

kamrāz कमराज़् । देशविशेषः m. N. of one of the two great divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr. It comprises the districts on both sides of the river Vĕth (or Jehlam) below Śrīnagar, while the other, **Marāz** (q.v.), comprises those above. Śrīnagar itself is called Yamrāz. The corresponding Skt. names are respectively Kramarājya and Maḍavarājya (RT.Tr. ii, 15, and II, 436). According to popular tradition, however, the valley was once divided between two brothers named, respectively, Kāmanadēva and Malhanadēva, after whom the tracts were named respectively Kāmarājya and Malhanarājya. For another popular etymology, see El. s.v. Kashmír, and K.Pr. 138.

kamrözī कमराज़ी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kamrāz (see the preceding); N. of a certain violent wind, i.q. **baḍa shāl,** p. 82*b*, l. 28 (L. 465).

kams कंस् m. Kaṁsa, N. of an Asura or demon (he was king of Mathurā, and the cousin and implacable foe of Kṛṣṇa, by whom he was slain (Śiv. 117, 653, 738, 748, 1425; K. 30, 37, 64, 72, *et passim*).

kĕmis क्यमिस, see **kyom^{u}.**

kamsāntakh कंसान्तख् m. (sg. dat. **kamsāntakas** कंसान्तकस्), he who was the (causer of the) death of, Kamsa, a title of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1398). See **kams.**

kamsāsŏr कंसास्वर् m. i.q. **kams,** q.v. (K. 22, 29, 31, 51, 64, 68, 122, 468).

kaimath कैमथ् (Rām. 17), see **kīmath.**

kĕmāt^{i} क्यमंति in **kĕmāt^{i} kūsh^{i}** क्यमंति कूंशि । विशिष्टचर्ममयी पादुका f. a kind of high-heeled shoe (see **kūsh^{i}**) made of a special kind of variegated and embossed leather.

kĕmuṭ^{u} क्यमुटु । अल्पकीटः m. a little worm. This term is principally used when scaring a little child from any small wormlike object of which it may catch sight.

kīmath कीमथ् قیمت or (Rām. 17) **kaimath** कैमथ् m. (sg. dat. **kīmatas** कीमतस्), price, value, worth (K.Pr. 88, Rām. 17). The form **kaimath** (or **kömath**) is probably due to confusion with the next.

kömath कांमथ् قامت m. (sg. dat. **kāmatas कामतस्**), height, stature (El. *kāmat*) (Rām. 520). Cf. the preceding.

kamawun कमवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamow^{u} कमंवु**), to earn, etc., i.q. **kamanāwun,** q.v. The caus. of this vb. is **kamawanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamow^{u}-mot^{u} कमंवु-मंतु । समुपार्जितः perf. part. (f. **kamüv^{ü}-müt^{ü} कमंवू-मंचू**), i.q. **kamanôw^{u} mot^{u},** q.v. s.v. **kamanāwun.**

kamāwun कमावुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamôw^{u} कमोवु**), i.q. **kamawun** and **kamanāwun,** qq.v., but principally used in the sense of acquiring, earning, or the like.

kamāwan-kul^{u} कमावन्-कुलु । अर्जकः m., the earning tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family (i.q. **kamāyi-kul^{u},** s.v. **kamöy^{i}**).

kamawanāwun कमवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamawanôw^{u} कमवनोवु**), to cause to earn; caus. of **kamawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamöy^{i} कमांयि । अर्जनम् f. earning, acquiring; earnings, gains, profits; work, performance. **kamāyi-kul^{u} कमायि-कुलु । अर्जनकारी** m. the bread-winner of a family, i.q. **kamāwan-kul^{u},** q.v. s.v. **kamāwun.**

kam-yāb كمياب, see **kam 1.**

kāmyāb कामयाब كامياب adj. e.g. obtaining one's object, successful (Gr.M.).

kāmyöbī कामयांवी كامیابی f. success, prosperity in an undertaking (YZ. 250).

kàmāyidār कमायिदार् । पुष्टीकृतः adj. e.g. that which has received thorough working, thoroughly worked, perfected, made or become complete; useful, producing excellent results (Rām. 9, m.c. **-dörī**).

kamyul^{u} कम्युलु । गृहकृषीवलः m. a farm labourer who lives in the farmer's house.

kamzōr كمزور, see **kam 1.**

kan 1 कन । कर्णः, अन्तभागः m. (sg. abl. **kana 1 कन**), the ear (El.; K.Pr. 154, 206, 246; W. 18; YZ. 187; Śiv. 98, 197, 408, etc.; Rām. 11, 28, 58, 171, 245, 353, etc.; K. 507; H. iii, 5, 9; vii, 11); the edge (of a leaf, or the like). Paṇḍits often spell this word **kaṇ कण्**. **—dārun —दारुन । कर्णधारणम्** m.inf. to place the ear, to lend the ear, attend to, listen to (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 395, 584, 596, 802, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614; Rām. 6, 48, 1491, 1496; K. 15, 261, 638, 991). **—khĕn^{i} —ख्यंनि । पौनःपुण्येन कर्णचोदनम्** m. pl. inf. to eat the ears; hence, to besiege a person's ears, to worry by continued talking (e.g. in requesting, giving advice or giving information). **—khâr^{i} gatshán^{i} —खंरि गट्शनि । कर्णप्रोन्नमनम्** m. pl. inf. the ears to become erect (e.g. on hearing good news, or on learning some secret). **—mājàn^{i} —माँजनि । कर्णसंमार्जनम्** m. pl. inf. to clean the ears; esp. of a woman preparing her ears to receive ornaments; met. to polish up the edges of anything. **—phyush^{u} —फिशु** or **kàn^{i} phish कंनि फिश् । कर्णपथगमनम्** m. (of something said) the act getting into the ear and sticking there; esp. of children who perversely listen to people talking and do not forget what they hear, whether they are meant to hear it or not; cf. our saying about little pitchers having long ears. **-pakh^{a}sh -पख्श् । कर्णभागमात्रम्** adj. e.g. of the size of a piece of an ear; hence, very small, tiny (as a measure of size). **-path -पथ् । तालपत्रम्** m. a kind of ear ornament, shaped like the leaf of a *tāl*-palm, and studded with precious stones or pearls. **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to offer the ear, lend the ear, listen (to), attend (to) (Śiv. 40, 182, 697, 765, 807, 821, 988, etc.; Rām. 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 528, etc.; H. ii, 7). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf., id. (L.V. 91; YZ. 556; Śiv. 533, 544, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. 83, 1758; H. viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4). **—tsŏmbun —च्वुंवुन् । कर्णयोरन्ध्रविधानम्** m.inf. to bore the ear (to receive earrings, etc.) (Śiv. 1290). **—zor^{u} —ज़ोरु** m. a deaf ear, the ear of one who is deaf; esp. in a phrase to avert ill-luck from self-praise, **shaitāna-sànd^{i} kan zàr^{i},** (may) Satan have deaf ears (K.Pr. 191).

kana-bal कन-वल् । श्रवणबलम् m. power of hearing, esp. the acute hearing of blind men and the like, who, though unable to read, are able to remember the contents of a book by merely hearing it read; cf. **kana-pav,** bel. **-ḍōl -डोल् । उपेक्षा** m. disregard, indifference; although hearing, acting as if one did not hear; turning away the ear (from), refusing to listen (to) (K.Pr. 94). **-ḍölī diñ^{ü} -डांली दिञ्** f.inf. to refuse to listen (to a person) (H. v, 2). **-dūr -दूर् । कर्णिकाभेदः** m. a kind of earring or pendant, usually set with a single pearl and worn on the lobe of the ear (El.; YZ. 36, 448; Śiv. 1689; Rām. 1040); i.q. **kana-dür^{ü} 2,** bel. **-dür^{ü} 1 -दंरू । कर्णाकृष्टिः** f. pulling the ear, esp. the disciplinary pulling of a pupil's ears by his teacher. **-dür^{ü} 2 -दंरू । पटलप्रान्तः** f. a kind of wooden tassel set on each corner of the roof of a house, that swings to and fro like an ear pendant (cf. **kana-dūr,** ab.) (K.Pr. 123, L. 464). **-gŏgul^{u} -ग्वगुलु । कर्णगोलकः** m. the ear-turnip, i.e. the *meatus auditorius externus,* the mastoid process of the ear (El.); a general name for the whole ear with its root; cf. **-yöj^{ü},** bel. **-hàpiñ -हंपिञ । कर्णजलौका** f. a centipede, *Scolopendra* (Hindī

kan-khajūrā ; El. *kanahaiping*). **-kapas** -कपस् । **अतिप्रेरणा** f. 'cotton in the ear', strict injunction (given to a messenger, so that he shall not forget his message). **-kutsor**^{u} -कुत्सर् । **कर्णजपः** m. 'an ear-puppy', one who immediately conveys to another news that he has just heard from someone else, a tattling newsmonger, a tattler. **-lĕḍ** -ल्यड् । **अवलकर्णः** adj. e.g. weak-eared, one who believes everything he hears, and who acts upon it as if it were true. **-mal** -मल् । **कर्णमलम्** m. dirt of the ear, ear-wax, etc. **-mṓṇḍ**^{u} 1 -म्वंडु । **कर्णमूलम्** m. the root of the ear. **-mṓṇḍ**^{u} 2 -म्वंडु । **जडकर्णः** (f. **-mṓṇḍ**^{ü} 1 -म्वंडू, sg. dat. **-mṓnjĕ** 1 -म्वंज्य), dull of hearing, hard of hearing. **-mṓṇḍ**^{ü} 2 -म्वंडू । **कर्णमूलम** f. (sg. dat. **-mṓnjĕ** 2 -म्वंज्य), i.q. **-mṓṇḍ**^{u} 1. **-mana-tū** -मन-तू । **कर्णे ऽत्युच्चैः शब्दकरणानुकरणम्** m. (when a grown-up person is sporting with a child) pretending to shout loudly into the ear. The speaker makes motions as if he were going to shout, and then merely murmurs these words '*kana mana tū*' into the child's ear. **-phol**^{u} 1 -फ्लु । **जीर्णप्रान्तः** adj. (for 2, see **kana** 2), worn or torn at the edges (esp. of garments and the like). **-phoṭ**^{u} -फ्टु । **भग्नकर्णः** adj. (f. **-phüṭ**^{ü} -फ्टू), having the ear torn or broken (from a blow, or the like) ; (of something inanimate) having the edge torn or broken. **-pyush**^{u} -पिश् । **अत्यल्पम्** m. a flea in the ear (and hence invisible) ; hence, some very small thing which cannot be seen, but whose existence is perceived by some other sense. **-pav** -पव् । **श्रवणशक्तिनैपुण्यम्** m. skill in remembering narratives or literary passages after a single hearing ; cf. **kana-bal**, ab. **-ron**^{u} -र्नु । **भूषणहीनकर्णः** adj. (f. **-rün**^{ü} -र्नू), ear-maimed, one having ears that are not adorned with the usual earrings, etc. ; ugly-eared. **-tihij**^{ü} -तिहिजू । **कर्णपालिः** f. the 'ear-sprout', i.e. the lobe of the ear. **-ʦoṭ**^{u} -च्टु । **छिन्नकर्णः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ**^{ü} -च्टू), having the ear or ears cut (Gr.Gr. 75) ; (of something inanimate, e.g. a sheet of paper) having the edge or edges cut. **-wöj**^{ü} -वॉजू । **कर्णभूषणम्** f. an earring (El. ; K.Pr. 36, 236 ; W. 114 ; K. 926, 1047). **-wôl**^{u} -वोल्लु । **कुण्डलम्** m. a large earring, worn both by men and by women (El. ; Śiv. 98 ; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047). **-wān** -वान् । **कर्णाकर्णिका** m. the passing of news from ear to ear, the spreading of a general report in this way. **-woṭ**^{u} -वंटु । **टुप्पिका, अंसाल्पपटः** m. a kind of cap reaching down to the ears, worn by Panjābīs ; a pad made of rags or straw put on the shoulders under a load that is being carried. **-wâṭ^{i}-byôl**^{u} -वॅटि-व्योल्लु । **धान्यविशेषः** m. N. of a certain kind of paddy. **-yöj**^{ü} -यॉजू । **कर्णशष्कुली** f. the ear-biscuit, i.e. the entire ear with its root ; cf. **-gŏgul**^{u}, ab. **-yār** -यार् । **कर्णनिकटवर्ती सखा** m. an ear-friend, a confidential friend, a close and dear friend to whom one can confide secrets. **-zūj**^{ü} -ज़ूजू । **तिरस्करणम्** f. the **zūj**^{ü} is a kind of long cloth hanging down the back from the crown of the head to the small of the back ; when it hangs only as far as the ears it is called **kana-zūj**^{ü}. In former times in schools, when one pupil defeated another in a learned discussion, the defeated pupil was made to put on and wear a **kana-zūj**^{ü}, and hence the word still means also defeat in a contest of learning.

kăn^{i}-achar कनि-अछ्र् । **कर्णश्रुतान्यक्षराणि** m.pl. letters the sound of which are known by ear and not by sight (e.g. in the case of a blind man, or of one too stupid to read). **-katha** -कथ । **कर्णे कथितम्** f.pl. words spoken into a person's ear, private communications conveyed by a whisper, etc. **-phish** -फिश् । **कर्णपथगमनम्** m., i.q. **kan phyush**^{u}, ab. **-phisarāray** -फिसरारय् । **कर्णजापः** f. long whispered communication, continued whispering in the ear. **-pāt^{i}** -पॅति । **श्रुतमश्रुतवत्** adv. behind the ear, i.e. (when one hears) as if one did not hear ; inattentively (K.Pr. 229). **-shĕch^{i}** -श्छि । **कर्णवार्ता** f. news or a message conveyed privately, a secretly conveyed message, whispered news. **-sīr**^{ü} -सीरू । **पशुचिकित्साविशेषः** f. slitting the ear of a cow, as a remedy for cattle-pox (L. 459). **-t^{å}j^{i}** -त्ंजि or **-t^{ü}j^{ü}** -त्ंजू । **कर्णतूलिका** f. an ear-pick, a small metal or wooden spike for clearing out the ears. **-tál^{i} anun** -तॅलि अनुन् । **गूढश्रुतिः** m.inf. to bring under the ear, to make a practice of eavesdropping. **-tál^{i} nyun**^{u} -तॅलि निनु m.inf. to take (a person) under the ear, to let him have one's ear, to patronize (K.Pr. 102). **-tál^{i} wanun** -तॅलि वनुन् m.inf. to say under the ear, to say privately (Gr.M.). **-tál^{i} yun**^{u} -तॅलि यिनु । **कर्णे जपत्वम्** m.inf. to come under (so-and-so's) ear, to tell (false) tales to a person, to calumniate secretly to so-and-so.

kanas bata ladun कनस् बत लदुन् m.inf. to put food into one's ear (instead of into one's mouth) (originally of a drunkard), to be an utter fool (K.Pr. 94, 206). **—dôd**^{u} —दोदु m. ear-ache (W. 114).

kan 2 कन् m. —° a ball of cooked food ; cf. **ana-kan**, p. 29*b*, l. 37, and **bata-kan**, p. 137*a*, l. 11.

kani-hanā कनि-हना f. a little ball of cooked food, a small quantity of food (K.Pr. 150, *kanih-hanā*).

kan 3 कन् m. —° a single one, esp. one of a pair, as in **bīrbali-kan,** one of a pair of earrings (p. 119*a*, l. 2). So, **dachĕ-kan,** a single grape (p. 185*b*, l. 40); **dūra-kan** or **dūra-hâr^{i}-kan** (p. 238*b*, ll. 43, 47); **ḍĕj^{i}-hâr^{i}-kan** (p. 267*b*, l. 19); **jumka-kan** (p. 374*a*, l. 18); **lōlakh-kan,** s.v. **lōlakh.** With the exception of **dachĕ-k°,** each of these examples refers to some kind of earring. Cf. **kun^{u}.**

kan 4, see **kün^{ü}.**

kan 5 कन् ک m. a digger, an engraver, used —°, as in **mŏhar-kan,** a seal-engraver, see **mŏhar.**

kān 1 कान् । शरः m. an arrow (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 68; Śiv. 353; Rām. 320, 367, 499, 503, 552, 685, 727, 932, 1298, 1453, 1455; K. 824). **—barun —वरुन्** m.inf. to aim an arrow (L.V. 71).

kāna-dag कान-दग् । शरप्रक्षेपमात्रम् f. the range of an arrow, a bowshot. **-nôr^{u} -नीरु । इषुधिः** m. a quiver. **-phal -फल् । शल्यम्** m. the metal tip or point of an arrow.

kān 2 कान् کان । खनिः f. (sg. dat. **kön^{ü} कांञ्**), a mine, a quarry (El., m.), a source (El., f.). Cf. **gandakh-k°,** p. 290*a*, l. 35.

kān 3, see **kün^{ü}.**

kana 2 कन । कणः m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a particle, atom, granule; esp. (in the pl.) the broken fragments of grain remain when rice is being husked, broken rice. **-khĕtsür^{ü} -ख्यत्सरु । कणसंमिश्रम** f. a mixed pottage in which this broken grain is used instead of legumes, see **khĕtsür^{ü} 2. kana-phol^{u} 2 -फलु । कणबीजम्** m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a single fragment of this broken rice.

kana 3 कन । कदा कालात् adv. inter. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), from when? since when? (usually referring to a time long past). **ḍĕṭha-kana,** a long time ago, from a long time ago, see **ḍĕṭha** and Gr.Gr. 256). **kana-pĕṭha कन-प्यठ । कदा प्रभृति** adv., id. **kana-shutun कन-शुतुन् । कस्मात्कालादारभ्य** adv., id.

kana 4 कन pleon. suff. added to inter. adverbs, as in **kĕtha-kana,** how? (K. 272).

kane, see **kün^{ü}.**

kân^{i} 1 and **2 कांनि,** see **kan 1** and **kon^{u}.**

kân^{i} 3 कांनि postpos. governing abl. (cf. **kin^{i},** of which it is a variant). It also governs the dative if the governed noun or pronoun is or refers to a human being. It indicates locality, as in **kala-kân^{i},** at the head end (of an animal), and **laṭi-kân^{i},** at the tail end (H. xi, 9); route or method, as in **dâri-kân^{i}** (flung out) through the window (H. v, 4); and, esp., motion from, as in **yĕs-kân^{i},** from whom (it will escape) (H. ii, 8).

kani 1, see **küñ^{ü}.**

kani 2 कनि or **kanĕn कन्यन्** (cf. **kin^{i}** and **kun**) postpos. governing abl. or, in the case of animate rational beings, the dat. Considered by native grammarians to be a sec. suff. It is used in various ways, viz.:—

(1) Governing the abl. of adverbs of place and other words, it indicates 'on to', and is u.w. vbs. of putting, and the like, as in **anda-kani,** (put) on the outer side (p. 31*b*, l. 43); **apâri-kani,** (put) on the other side (p. 39*a*, l. 30); **ōra-kani,** (put) on there, on the far side, or (H. v, 2) in that direction (p. 41*b*, l. 21); **bŏna-kani,** (put) down (p. 110*b*, l. 18); **brōṭha-kani,** (put) in front, (lay) before, (sit down) before (Rām. 268) (p. 128*a*, l. 39); **hĕri-kani,** (put) at the top (p. 367*a*, l. 39); **khōwari-kani,** (put) on the left side (Śiv. 1090) (p. 425*b*, l. 15); **pĕṭha-kani,** (put) above (everyone else), in the place of honour (Śiv. 1716), and so on.

Often the idea of 'putting', etc. is dropped, and the compound is used simply as an adv. or post.pos. (governing dat.), as in **anda-kani,** outside (Śiv. 422); **bŏna-kani,** below (H. iii, 2); **brōṭha** (or **bōnṭha**) **-kani,** in front; **garas brōṭha-kani,** opposite the house (Gr.M.; so H. ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11, etc.); **labi-kani,** at the edge (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1570); **pĕṭha-kani,** above, on the top of (H. viii, 1); **wŏzali-kani** (a bite) on the red side (of an apple) (K.Pr. 238).

In all the above cases it may be put into the genitive, and then forms and adjective indicating 'of or belonging to such-and-such a position', as in **anda-kanyuk^{u}** (f. **-kanic^{ü}**), of or belonging to what is outside, of or belonging to the outside; **apâri-kanyuk^{u},** of or belonging to the opposite side; **ōra-kanyuk^{u},** of or belonging to the far side; **bŏna-kanyuk^{u},** of or belonging to below, nether; **brōṭha-kanyuk^{u},** of or belonging to what is in front; **hĕri-kanyuk^{u},** of or belonging to something on the top, and so on.

(2) So far we have dealt with **kani** as a post-position governing the ablative. The word with which it is compounded, **anda, apâri, ōra,** and so forth is put in the ablative because it is governed by **kani.** But adverbs of place can be placed independently in the ablative, and then indicate motion from. Thus: **ōr,** there; **ōra,** from there: **yōr,** here; **yōra,** from here, and so on. **kani** may also be compounded with these ablatives without changing their meaning. Here it is not a question of **kani** as

a postposition governing the ablative, but one of **kani** as an adverb being suffixed, without changing the meaning, to another adverb indicating motion from. Thus, **ōra-kani,** means not only 'on there' (under 1), but also 'from there' (Śiv. 1674, Rām. 946) under this rule. Similarly we have **hōra-kani**, from there, thence; **kōra-kani,** whence? (Rām. 949); **pata-kani,** from behind (Śiv. 1734); **tōra-kani,** thence; **yōra-kani,** hence, or (relative) whence (Gr.Gr. 159); **brōṭha-kani,** from opposite, as well as 'in front'. Similarly, with nouns, we have **ösa-kani** (issuing) from the mouth (H. viii, 7); **tālawa-kani** (down) from the ceiling (H. viii, 6).

Similarly, as an adverb, **kani** is sometimes added pleonastically to an adverb of place, without causing a change of meaning. A good example is **pĕṭh-kani** (s.v. **pĕṭh**), above, in the upper portion; hence, in the place of honour (K.Pr. 103) (cf. **pĕṭha-kani,** ab.); **tami pĕṭh[i]-kani,** on the top of that, in addition to that (H. iii, 8).

(3) As a postpos. **kani** may also indicate the reason for anything, as in **ạd[a]ri-kani** (p. 15*a*, l. 45), (money) for the sweetmeats; **ami-kani** or **awa-kani** (p. 54*b*, l. 37; p. 55*b*, l. 36) for that reason, therefore; **humi-kani** or **huwa-kani,** therefore; **kami-kani** or **kawa-kani,** wherefore? **tami-kani** or **tawa-kani,** therefore; **yĕmi-kani** or **yĕwa-kani,** wherefore; **yimi-kani** or **yiwa-kani,** for this reason (Gr.Gr. 159).

(4) As a further development of this sense it may often be translated by 'for', in the sense of 'as a substitute for', 'instead of', 'in the place of', 'to serve as'. The following examples are mainly taken from Śiv., but the use runs through all literature; **ashĕ-kani,** (blood) instead of tears (Rām. 1483); **bāri-kani,** (silver used) as plaster (Rām. 568); **dāji-kani,** in place of a dowry (Śiv. 1677); **dūpa-dīpa-k°,** instead of incense and lamps (Śiv. 1692); **dāra-k°,** in place of wood (Śiv. 337); **dāryau-k°,** to serve as casements (Śiv. 340); **kaharau-k°,** serving as palankeen-bearers (Śiv. 84); **laṭi-k° latshul[a]**, a besom used as a tail (K.Pr. 124); **mŏkta-k°,** instead of a pearl (Śiv. 1145); **mŏkaṭa-k°,** in place of a diadem (Śiv. 892); **pakh[a]cau-k°,** in place of the side-arms of a spinning-wheel (Śiv. 1014); **pōshĕ-k°,** instead of a flower (Śiv. 863; cf. 1692); **rūda-k°,** instead of rain (Śiv. 713); **rathabāna-k°,** serving as a charioteer (Śiv. 1146); **sumi-k°,** to serve as a bridge (Śiv. 1793); **sŏna-k°,** instead of gold (Śiv. 169); **traṭi-k°,** serving as a necklace (Śiv. 1557); **wardanau-k°,** (bark) for a bridal garment (Rām. 763); **yikili-k°,** to serve for a beam (K.Pr. 41); **yōñĕ-k°,** instead of a sacrificial thread (Śiv. 1014).

(5) As a postpos. governing a word signifying time or season, it indicates uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 159), as in **ūtra-kani,** about the day before yesterday (p. 68*b*, l. 21); **az-kani,** about to-day, perhaps to-day (p. 74*a*, l. 19); **brōṭhus-kani,** about, or perhaps, next year (p. 129*a*, l. 32); **ḍạhum-kani,** on about the tenth lunar day (p. 201*a*, l. 43); **dā̃-phulạyi-kani,** at about the season of paddy flowering (**dā̃-phulay,** p. 230*b*, l. 12); **hāra-kani,** about the month of Hār (p. 343*b*, l. 44); **har[a]da-kani,** at about autumn (p. 348*a*, l. 12); **köl[i]-kĕth-kani,** on about the day after to-morrow (**köl[i]-kĕth,** p. 434*b*, l. 9); **pagāh-kani,** perhaps to-morrow (**pagāh**).

(6) Examples of other relations indicated by this postposition are :—**āmpa-kani,** by means of beak-to-beak feeding (H. viii, 1; perhaps incorr. for **kản[i] 3**); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); **pata-kani,** afterwards (H. x, 1); **thür[ü]-kani,** (turning) backwards (H. v, 4).

In all the above (whether under head 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) **kani** can be put into the genitive as under head 1, to indicate of or belonging to the motion from, reason, or indefinite time indicated.

kĕn क्यन्, an adverbial suff. added pleonastically in **wuñ-kĕn,** now, at present (Gr.M.; Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718–9; Rām. 852); a by-form of **kani.**

kĕna क्यन, see **kyon[u].**

kin 1, see **kañĕ 1.**

kin 2 किन् (Śiv. 1894–5), a by-form of **kin[i]**, q.v.

kina किन । उत conj. or, as in **suh kina bŏh,** he or I (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 82, 121, *kih nah*; W. 153; YZ. 110, 206; Śiv. 923, 1664; Rām. 280, 289, 445, 450, etc.; H. v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 19, 23).

kīna कीन كِينه । अन्तष्कोपः m. hatred, rancour, malevolence, malice, spite, grudge, resentment, animosity (El. *kín* and *kínah*, Rām. 802).

kin[i] किनि or occasionally (e.g. Śiv. 1894–5) **kin किन्** or **kản[i] कनि** (q.v.) । **पार्श्वतः** postpos. (cf. **kản[i] 3, kani 2, kun, kāñ 2,** and **kiñ**), governing ag. or abl. or occasionally the ag. of the gen. (as in **himāla-sảnd[i]-kin[i]**, Śiv. 728). There does not appear to be any distinction of meaning dependent on the case governed. The word primarily means 'from', as in **achiv-kin[i],** (tears falling) from the eyes (Rām. 284, 482, 1201, 1482); **ạnd[a]r[i]-kin[i],** from within (p. 32*b*, l. 17); **apör[i]-kin[i],** from the far side (p. 39*a*, l. 42);

brūṭh^{i}-kin^{i}, from in front, from before (p. 128*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 158); **dachin^{i}-kin^{i},** from the right (p. 186*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 159), cf. bel.; **khōw^{a}r^{i}-kin^{i},** from the left (p. 425*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pȧt^{i}-kin^{i},** from behind (**path**) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pĕṭh^{i}-kin^{i},** from above (**pĕṭh**) (Gr.Gr. 159), but 'upon' in Śiv. 166; **thȧj^{i}wörī-kin,** from Thȧj^{i}wôr^{u} (Śiv. 1895); **tȧl^{i}-kin^{i},** from below (**tal**) (Gr.Gr. 159; Rām. 1410, contrasted with **hyor^{u}-kun,** upwards); **wana-kin^{i},** from the forest (Śiv. 1440).

In this sense it is added pleonastically to adverbs already signifying motion from (Gr.Gr. 158) as in **ati-kin^{i},** from there, thence; **huti-kin^{i},** thence; **kati-kin^{i},** whence? **tati-kin^{i},** thence; **yĕti-kin^{i},** whence (relative); **yiti-kin^{i},** hence.

Sometimes it indicates progressive motion, the idea of 'from' being more or less dormant (cf. W. 97, *kin*, by the side of), as in **bŏn^{i}-kin^{i},** below, in the sense of going along the foot of anything (e.g. an embankment) (p. 110*b*, l. 24); **brūṭh^{i}-kin^{i},** not only 'from before', as ab., but also 'ahead', in the sense of going along in front of another person; **öbī wati-kin^{i},** (to go) by the water route (Gr.M.); **himāla-sȧnd^{i}-kin^{i},** via the Himâlaya (Śiv. 728); **kōcĕ-kin^{i},** (wandering) through lanes (Rām. 44); **khala-kin^{i},** by way of the threshing floor (Śiv. 1476); **khŏshkī wati-kin^{i},** (to go) by the land route (p. 419*a*, l. 20); **kŏlav-kin^{i},** (swimming) along the streams (Rām. 620); **löriy-kin^{i},** via Lār (Śiv. 1894, so K.Pr. 124, *lāri-kin^{i}*).

With adverbs of place, it is even used pleonastically, and may altogether lose the root-idea of motion from. Thus, **dachin^{i}-kin^{i},** on the right hand (Rām. 856), on the south (cf. ab.) (Rām. 1682); **khōw^{a}r^{i}-kin^{i},** on the left (Rām. 421, 856); **nĕbȧr^{i}-kin^{i},** on the outside (Rām. 1558); outwardly (Śiv. 764); **pachim^{i}-kin^{i},** on the west (Rām. 1681); **pūr^{i}-kin^{i},** on the east (Rām. 1681); **wŏtȧr^{i}-kin^{i},** on the north (Rām. 1682). Cf. **buth^{i}-kin^{i},** face to face, bel.

It sometimes indicates reason or cause, as in **ami-kin^{i}** or **awa-kin^{i}** (p. 54*b*, l. 39; p. 55*b*, l. 39), for that reason, therefore; **zānana-kin^{i},** through knowing (Gr.M.); **āsana-kin^{i},** owing to being (so-and-so) (Gr.M.); **bē-khabariyi-kin^{i},** owing to neglect (Gr.M.); **anubawa-bāwa-kin^{i},** owing to the condition of perception (Śiv. 75, 982); **murkha-bŏz^{u}-kin^{i},** owing to foolish thought (Śiv. 881); **nirmala rūpa-kin^{i},** owing to (thy) pure form (Śiv. 886).

It often signifies a means or method, as in **achiv-kin^{i},** by means of the eyes; hence (to come) as fast as one can see, (to come) at once (Śiv. 717); **barau-kin^{i},** (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 958); **dāri-kin^{i},** (to go out, or look) through a window (**dör^{ü}** 3) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331); **ak^{a}li-kin^{i},** by means of intelligence, to the best of one's intelligence (Rām. 546); **kana-kin^{i},** by means of the ears, by hearing (Śiv. 1815); **mana-tana-kin^{i},** (knowing) with mind and body (Śiv. 241); **myön^{i}-kin^{i},** through, by means of me (Gr.M.); **yōga-kin^{i},** by means of ascetic practices (Śiv. 984); **zĕvi-kin^{i},** (singing) with the tongue (Śiv. 241).

Like the Hindī *sē*, it is very often used to form adverbs of manner, as in **āgyāyĕ-kin^{i},** according to a command (Śiv. 1051); **ȧnd^{a}r^{i}-kin^{i},** inwardly (as well as 'from the inside') (Śiv. 764); **avĕz^{ü}-kin^{i},** wrongly (p. 71*a*, l. 7); **bakta-bāganāyĕ-kin^{i},** by good fortune (Śiv. 411); **buth^{i}-kin^{i},** impudently, audaciously (p. 142*b*, ll. 10 ff.); face to face (Rām. 152, 920); (falling) on the face (Rām. 5, 8, 926, 1176, 1180, 1201, 1242, 1354); **dana-kin^{i},** (to return) like a hockey-ball (p. 222*a*, l. 38); hence, to retort; **darma-kin^{i},** devoutly (p. 244*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 428); **dayāyĕ-kin^{i},** in a kindly way; as interj. please! have the kindness to (p. 267*a*, l. 3); **hōshĕ-kin^{i}** with due care and attention (p. 353*a*, l. 27), carefully, heedfully (Rām. 1286); **lōla-kin^{i},** affectionately (Śiv. 702); **kuni-kin^{i},** in some way or other (p. 390*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 780); **mana-kin^{i},** with the mind, with heart and soul (Śiv. 62, 272, 335, 1534); **nāwa-kin^{i},** (known) by name (Śiv. 1289); **parhēza-kin^{i},** cautiously (**parhēz,** caution) (Gr.M.); **pȧz^{i}-kin^{i},** in truth (Rām. 1149); **rāma-rūpa-kin^{i},** in the person (or in the character) of Rāma (Śiv. 701; so 737, 778); **ranga-kin^{i},** in appearance (Śiv. 1366); **tawāzau-kin^{i},** politely (**tawāza,** politeness) (Gr.M.); **zarra-kin^{i},** ever so little, hardly at all (**zarra,** an atom) (YZ. 231).

kon (K.Pr. 156), see **ṭshŏṭsa-kôn^{u},** s.v. **ṭshŏṭs^{u}.**

kōn (? spelling) m. the branch of a tree (El. who gives *kón* on p. 8, and *koi* on p. 159). Perhaps the same as **kôn^{u} 2.**

kŏna क्कन । **नौरन्ध्ररोधनम्** f.pl. the caulking of a boat. (This is done by packing in a kind of grass rope between the planking; cf. **kôn^{u} 5** and **kŏṭh^{u}**). —**kaḍañĕ** —**कडञ्ञ । नौरन्ध्रपूरकरज्जुनिष्कासनम्** f.pl.inf. to pull or pick out the caulking between the planks of a boat; met. to pick holes in a person's character, to criticize unfavourably.

kōna कोन । किं न adv. how not? why not? (e.g. **suh kōna yiyi,** why will he not come?) (K.Pr. 30, *kunah*; 173, 251, 253, *konah*; YZ. 28; Śiv. 87, 309, 487, 1559, 1704; Rām. 76, 215, 352, 436, 664, 769, 1186, 1217, 1484, 1588–9, 1615–6, 1635, 1769, 1775; H. viii, 1; K. 141, 264, 341, etc.).

kōni कोनि, m.sg.abl. of **kūnᵘ**, q.v.

könī कांनी adj. e.g. in Rām. 1141, **lāl-i könī,** translated in the Skt. commentary by '*ratnaṁ bahumūlyam*', a jewel of great price. The phrase probably represents the Pers. لعل کانی, a ruby of a mine, i.e. a genuine, not artificial, ruby.

konᵘ कंनु । आह्वायकः m. a summoner, the man sent by her people to invite a young bride on a visit from her husband's house. (The invitation is a matter of some ceremony, and must be accompanied by a present to the husband, L. 262). **kàn^i-wôlᵘ कंनि-वोलु । आह्वायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), id.

kônᵘ 1 कोनु । सूत्रगुटिका, सूत्रगोलकः m. a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning wheel (K.Pr. 259).

könⁱ barana yinⁱ कांनि बरन यिनि । आन्तरीयाङ्गनाड्यादितृप्तिः m.pl.inf.pass. the balls of thread to become filled up; hence, met. (when a person has been reduced to a skeleton by famine or disease, and receives relief or is convalescent) the filling out of his internal organs and veins due to returned appetite and good food.

kônᵘ 2 कोनु । क्षुद्रदण्डः m. a thin stick, a slight rod (cf. **lashi-kônᵘ**, s.v. **làshⁱ**); esp. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it in a loom for weaving. Cf. **gaba-kônᵘ**, p. 274*b*, l. 1.

kônᵘ 3 कोनु in **burza-kônᵘ**, a man whose profession it is to remove bark from birch-trees. See **burza,** p. 130*b*, l. 32. Cf. also **lari-kônᵘ,** a house-broker, s.v. **lürᵘ**.

kônᵘ 4 कोनु । काणः adj. (f. **könᵘ कांञू**), one-eyed, monocular, blind of one eye (K.Pr. 1, 14, 66, 95, 100, 249); cf. **cipa-kônᵘ** and **dōla-kônᵘ** (p. 211*b*, l. 16). —° often used to indicate clumsiness, or the like, as in **atha-kônᵘ,** p. 59*a*, l. 33. —**kalam —कलम् । काणीभूता लेखनी** m. a one-eyed pen, i.e. a pen of which one side of the nib is damaged.

könⁱ-bāgay कांनि-वागय् । काणो विभागः f. a one-eyed division, an unfair division (looking more in one direction than another; hence, giving more to one person than another).

kāñi-àchⁱ-gāsh काञि-अ॑छि-गाश् । काणाक्ष्णः प्रकाशः m. the gleam of a one-eyed eye, i.e. of the eye of a one-eyed man (a very rare thing, and difficult to bring about); hence, met. used with reference to some object which is rare or difficult of accomplishment.

kônᵘ 5 कोनु । नीरन्ध्रत्वं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **könᵘ कांञू**), having holes or orifices filled or choked up (e.g. a sieve choked up with dirt). Cf. **kŏna.**

koin, see **konᵘ 2** and **3.**

kun 1 कुन्, incorr. for **kunᵘ**, q.v. (Śiv. 329).

kun 2 (? spelling) in **kŏkar-kun** (L. 366), fowl-cholera, see p. 432*a*, l. 37.

kun 3 कुन् । प्रति postpos. (cf. **kani 2** and **kinⁱ**) governing the dat. (Gr.M.), also used as a sec. suff. not governing any case (Gr.Gr. 160, Gr.M.); towards, in the direction of, to (W. 97). The following examples are taken principally from Śiv. and Rām. u.w. vbs. of motion (Śiv. 341, 532, 538, 654, 1010, 1193, 1196, 1209, 1275, 1437, 1555, 1560, 1709, 1722–3, 1745, 1860; Rām. 114, 205, 249, 388, 443, 495, 521, 750, 1193, 1207; H. viii, 6, 11).

(*a*) As postpos.:—**ath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (p. 55*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 160); **biyĕ-kun,** (going) anywhere else (H. xii, 4); **dakhĕnas-kun,** (reached to the south) (Rām 632); **danjĕ-kun wuchun,** to look towards the condition (p. 226*a*, l. 8), to calculate resources; **kŏli-kun,** towards the river (p. 437*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mājĕ-kun,** towards the mother (**möjᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mölis-kun,** towards the father (Gr.Gr. 161); **tas-kun,** (love) towards him (YZ. 77); **tath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **tĕ-kun phīrᵘ,** she turned towards thee (Rām. 1275); **wārĕ-kun,** towards the garden (Gr.Gr. 161).

(*b*) As suffix:—**ākāsh-kun,** towards, or up to, the sky (Rām. 924, 1055); **andar-kun,** to within (p. 32*a*, l. 42); **apôrᵘ-kun,** to beyond (**apôrᵘ**); **ōr-kun,** in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **otᵘ-kun,** in that direction (p. 53*a*, l. 13); **bŏn-kun,** downwards (p. 110*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 161); **brōṭh-kun,** towards the front (p. 128*a*, l. 23) forwards; in future (Śiv. 1756); **gām-kun,** towards the village (p. 286*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 160); **gara-kun,** towards the house (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 1370); but **garas-kun** (Rām. 1090, 1693); **hyorᵘ-kun,** upwards (p. 367*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 1410, contrasted with **tàlⁱ-kinⁱ,** from below); **kōr-kun,** whither? (Rām. 513); **nagar-kun,** (went) to the city (Rām. 1554); **tūrⁱ-kun,** thither verily (Rām. 1254); **wŏturᵘ-kun,** towards the north (Rām. 632; cf. 783); **yipôrᵘ-kun,** in this direction (W. 95); **yāra-sondᵘ-kun,** in the direction of the friend's (house) (H. x, 11).

From the idea of motion towards, there is developed the meaning of 'to' after verbs of saying, addressing, etc. (Śiv. 79, 86, 394, 429, 555, 708, 941, 1007, 1252, 1318; Rām. 55, 198, 209, 220, 252, 307, 371, 373, 379, 442, etc.; H. v, 2; vii, 4, 20, etc.), and various other dative senses, such as (making a bow) to (Śiv. 156); (looking towards or at) (Śiv. 584, 758, 760, 768, 1008, 1593, 1737; Rām. 245, 535–6, 670, 825, 980, 1048, 1084–5, etc.); (showing) to (H. vi, 5); (becoming manifest) to (L.V. 22, Śiv. 171); (turning the ear) to (Śiv. 544); (turning the mind) to, (having and inclination) to, (or taste) for, etc. (Śiv. 596, 750, 754, 1181, 1293, 1751); (devoting the mind) to (Rām. 565, 1134, 1673); (affection) to, (longing) for (YZ. 77; H. iii, 7; vii, 3); (good intentions) to (Rām. 521); (do service) to (Rām. 627); (give welcome) to (Rām. 751); (promise) to (Rām. 627); (arrive) at (Rām. 1167, 1428; H. x, 5); (happen) to (Rām. 536, 1116); (attach) to (Rām. 993, 1178); (wield a weapon) against (Rām. 40, 999); (go for refuge) to, (take refuge) with (Rām. 1291, 1478, 1584); (a test) in reference to, (a test) of (Rām. 459); (limbs pressed) to (limb) (Rām. 1117); **akh akis-kun,** one to, or against, the other (Rām. 518, 923).

A further development is the meaning 'in', 'at', as in :—**akith-kun,** on one side (H. xii, 14); **ōr-kun,** on the far side, over there, as well as 'in that direction'; **andas-kun,** at the end (H. xii, 6); **ath-kun,** there, as well as 'in that direction' (p. 55*b*, l. 20); **brōṭh-** (or **bōnṭh-**) **kun,** in front (H. i, 8; K. 555), as well as 'in a forward direction' (p. 128*a*, l. 23); **dachan-kun,** on the right-hand side (**dachyun[u]**) (W.); **hyor[u]-kun** or **hyūr[u]-kun,** at the top, as well as 'upwards' (p. 367*a*, l. 34); **khôwur-kun,** on the left (W. 129); **kōr-kun** or **koṭ[u]-kun,** where? as well as 'whither?' **path-kun,** at the back, behind (Śiv. 1194; H. v, 8); afterwards (H. iii, 5; v, 5); finally, ultimately (Śiv. 1344, 1901); (with verb in future) behind (the present time); afterwards, in the future (Śiv. 70, 311); (with verb in past) behind (the present time), formerly, in the past (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; K. 347); **pĕṭh-kun,** above, in the place of honour (K. 476, 516).

kun 4 कुन, adv. anywhere, at any place (Śiv. 1428), i.q. **kuni 1**, q.v.

kūn कून । कोण: m. a corner (El., Gr. Gr. 18). **—yun[u] —यिनु । वक्रीभवनम्** m.inf. a corner to come; in a machine, a driving band to become displaced.

kuna 1 कुन । शाकविशेष: f. a certain potherb, growing wild amidst other potherbs; it is also used medicinally in colds and inflammatory diseases, being considered cool and dry; it is said to be the same as the *kulfa* of India, *Portulaca oleracea* or purslane. It is believed to grow with particular freedom in famine years, when it is used for food (L. 71).

kuna 2 कुन, in **kuna-pöth[a]r कुन-पोथर् । शकुनादिदेयम्** m. a present given to artizans employed in making the necessary materials on the occasion of a son's marriage; the present is given for good luck, and especially by a man who has only one son.

kuni 1 कुनि । कदाचित्, क्वापि adv. ever, at any time (Gr.M., K. 504); at some time, sometimes; anywhere, in any place (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 1428, **kun**; 23, 97, 846, 1540, 1666, 1757, **kuni**; Rām. 1158; H. viii, 7; K. 82, 152, etc.); somewhere (H. viii, 7); at all, in any respect (H. v, 6; viii, 1, 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; K. 641); **prath kuni,** everywhere (Gr.M.); **har kuni,** everywhere (W. 95); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); with emph. *y*, **kuniy,** at any time (Rām. 1654); anywhere (Rām. 91) (El. *kunyi*). **-kuni -कुनि । कदाचित्कदाचित्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Gr.M.; K. 476, 480, 963, 992), wherever, in every place that (Rām. 739). **-na -न** adv. at no time; nowhere (El.; W. 95; L.V. 9, 11, **nā kunē,** m.c.; K.Pr. 201, *nah kune*).

kuni 2 कुनि and **kunī,** see **kun[u].**

kuni 3 कुनि, see **kēh.**

kun[u] कुनु, sometimes (e.g. Śiv. 329) written **kun कुन् । एकक:** card. (f. **kuñ[ü] कुञ्**), one, only one, a single (Gr.Gr. 81; K.Pr. 119, 220; Śiv. 1239, 1544, 1561, 1622; Rām. 410); only, the only [as in **kun[u] nĕchyuw[u],** an only son; so **kun[u] bokt[u],** the only devotee (K. 828)]; exactly one (Gr.M.); one and the same (Rām. 301); alone, by oneself (YZ. 436, Rām. 1623, K. 895); only, bare (El.). (K.Pr. spells **kuñ[ü]**, *kuni*; and the dat. **kuñĕ**, *kunih.*) **kun[u] zon[u] कुनु ज़ंनु । एकाकी** adj. (f. **kuñ[ü] züñ[ü] कुञ् ज़ंञ्**), a person alone, one all alone, by oneself. genl. used with a verb, as in 'sitting alone', and so forth (Śiv. 1199, K. 563).

kunuy कुनुय् । एक एव adj. (f. **kuñ[ü]y कुञ्य्**), only one (L.V. 84, 94; H. vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8); a single (K.Pr. 9, 91, 117, 119, *kunuī*; Śiv. 25, 328, 512, 712, 715, 883, 898, 907, 912, 1274, 1281, 1443, 1548, 1643, 1646, 1756, 1763, 1764, 1768; Rām. 1229; K. 288, 761); one, become one, united (K.Pr. 83, of quarrelsome dogs becoming one for common object, *kuñī* for pl. nom. **kuniy**); (of several things

compared) one and the same, all one (L.V. 90; K.Pr. 125, *kunī*; K. 821); alone, by oneself (L. 458, *kuni*; Śiv. 779, 1189, 1713; Rām. 1361, 1744); left all alone, with no friends or relations, or (e.g. on a journey when one is separated from his fellow-travellers) companions, or the sole survivor (e.g. in a battle) (Rām. 981). —**hyuhᵘ** —**हिहु** adj. (f. **kuñᵘy hishᵘ कुञ्यू हिशू**), exactly similar (Hindī *ēk sā*) (Gr.M.). —**zonᵘ** —**ज़ंनु । एक एव पुरुष:** adj. (f. **kuñᵘy züñᵘ कुञ्यू ज़ंञ्यू**), one who is alone (Śiv. 534; Rām. 1051, 1219, 1225; H. viii, 7; xii, 15); left all alone (e.g. of one on a journey separated from his comrades, or a single survivor in a battle) (Rām. 973, 1200).

kuñᵘy कुञ्यू । वराटकक्रीडापणविशेष: f. of **kunuy**, ab.; also, in the game of heads and tails played by children with cowries (in which a number of cowries are thrown up into the air, and those that fall open side downwards and upwards respectively are counted), when only one cowry falls with the open side downwards, and all the others fall with it upwards, the throw is called a **kuñᵘy**, and the owner of the single cowry wins the game. **kuñᵘy** (or **kuñiy**) **züñᵘ कुञ्यू** (or **कुञ्यि**) **ज़ंञ्यू । एकाकिन्येव** f. of **kunuy zonᵘ**, ab.

kūnᵘ कूनु adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōnĕn कोन्यन्**; f. sg. nom. **kūñᵘ कूञ्यू**, sg. dat. **kōnĕ कोन्य**), cornered; used —° as in **öṭha-kūnᵘ**, eight-cornered, octagonal (p. 66*b*, l. 23).

künᵘ कंनू । वास्तु m. the foundation (of a house, or the like) (El. *kān* and *kan*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 448; Rām. 607).

kĕnabobᵘ क्यनवंबु m. the fruit of the blue lotus or water lily (*Nymphæa*) (Śiv. 1809). Cf. **kĕna-rab**, s.v. **kyonᵘ**.

kanācī कनाची m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.).

kanauca कनौच, m. *Salvia* (El.).

kinch, see **kinjᵘ**.

kúnch कूंक्, see **kūch**.

kānchun कांकुन्, see **kāchun**.

kŏ-nĕcyuwᵘ क्व-न्यचिवु m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis -न्यचिविस्**), a bad child (W. 110).

kand 1 कंद् قند । फाणितम् m. crystallized sugar, sugar-candy (El.; K.Pr. 62, 94; Śiv. 45, 435, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 42, 998, 1335, 1557). El. also has **gand**, which may be a misprint for *qand* (ڤ.ن).

kanda-ṭsǒkᵘ कन्द्-च्वुकु । फाणितमूलम् m. the bottom part of a piece of crystallized sugar; (sugar is crystallized in a kind of jar, and the bottom of the resulting lump is naturally the thickest part; cf. Pers. *kūza*). Cf. **mŏdurᵘ**.

kand 2 कंद् m. an edible root, a bulb; (in Śaiva philosophy) the 'bulb' which is supposed to be the root of the *nāḍis* or tubes through which the *prāṇa* or life wind circulates. It is also called *maṇipūraka*, and is said to be situated in the region of the navel or solar plexus; (cf. *Śivasūtravimarśiṇī*, i, 12, and *Yōgacūḍāmaṇi-upaniṣad*, 12). In L.V. 56, it is called **kandāpurā**. **kanda-mūl कंद-मूल् । वनौषधिमूलानि** m.pl. edible roots, radish, etc.; esp. the roots eaten by Hindū forest ascetics.

kanḍ कंड् m. a nut (El.).

kānḍ कांड् or **काण्ड्**, see **kāḍ 1** and **2**.

kandi 1 (? spelling) N. of a hilly tract in Kashmīr (L. 359, 436).

kandi 2, see **künḍᵘ 1**.

kándⁱ कंन्दि् । अञ्चलम् f. the selvedge, or non-ravelling edge of a textile fabric.

kando, ? spelling, *Cæsalpinia sepiaria* (El.).

kandū, see **kanduwᵘ**.

kŏnḍ क्वंड् or **kŏnḍa क्वंड । कुण्ड:** m. a kind of large bowl or basin made of metal or earthenware (Gr.Gr. 145); a deep still spring (El., Gr.Gr. 145); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; cf. **ạgᵃna-kŏnḍ** (p. 16*b*, l. 34) (Rām. 631). Cf. **kǒṇḍᵘ**.

kōnda कोंद्, see **kōda**.

kondᵘ कंदु pron. indef. only noted in L.V. 55, where it occurs in the pl. ag. **kandĕv** . . . **kandĕv**, by some . . . by others, by several people . . . by several other people.

kǒṇḍᵘ क्वंडु or **kondᵘ 1 कंडु । कुण्डम्** m. a large bowl or basin, a cauldron for cooking or other use (cf. **liwan-kǒṇḍᵘ**, s.v. **liwun**; **maīzi-k°**, s.v. **maīz**); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; i.q. **kŏnḍ**, q.v. **-kās -कास् । कार्यसमाप्तिपूर्वको ऽवकाश:** m. 'removal of the (dirty) pots and pans after a feast'; hence, leisure after the completion of a work; cf. the next. **-kāṭh -काठ् । कुण्डकाष्ठादि** m. the litter of dirty cauldrons and bits of firewood left after a great feast, used in phrases like **kondᵘ-kāṭh kösith**, having cleared up the litter (he did so-and-so); used met. when a person gives up laziness, and takes to serious work (quasi, he clears up the litter after his feast, and sets to work). Cf. the preceding. —**manḍulᵘ** —**मंडुलु। मार्जन(लेपन)विशेष:** m. scouring round a cooking pot after use with scouring earth, water, etc., in order to clean the inside from the remains of food or the outside from smoke, etc.; met. disgracing a person by covering his face with mud (Śiv. 128). Cf. **dᵃh**, p. 198*b*, l. 7.

kànḍ^{i}-lĕj^{ü} कंडि-ल्यॅजू । **स्थाल्यादिसंशोधनार्थमल्पं मृत्पात्रम्** f. the small vessel in which are kept the scouring-earth, water, etc., used for scouring cooking pots, etc., as ab. **-wā̃-ḍul^{u} -वाँ-डुलु** । **स्थालीस्थालादिसंशोधको मृत्पात्रभेदः** m. the large bowl or tub in which water is kept for scouring purposes, as ab. **-wā̃-manḍul^{u} -वाँ-मंडुलु** । **स्थाल्यादिसंमार्जनशोधनादि** । m., i.q. **kond^{u}-manḍul^{u}**, ab. **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ्** । **स्थाल्यादिसंमार्जनप्रचालनजलम्** m. the dirty water with which vessels have been scoured, as ab.

kond^{u} 2 कंडु । **कण्टकः** m. a thorn, prickle, spine (cf. **mitsar-k°**) (El. *kŏnḍ, kúnḍ* ; K.Pr.61 ; L. 75, 76, *kund* ; 464, *kundu* ; YZ. 99 ; Śiv. 1734, 1807 ; Rām. 354, 1200, 1210, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1329, 1355, 1424, 1432, 1529, 1633 ; H. viii, 1) ; the sharp bone of a fish (cf. **gāḍa-k°**, p. 276*b*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 168) ; a small nail, a sprig, a tack.

kànḍ^{i}-bab^{ü}r^{ü} कंडि-वव्रू । **कण्टकिनी बर्बरा** f. a kind of basil. **-bombur -बंबुर्** । **भ्रमरः** m. a kind of bee whose body is said to be covered with spines. **-dŏph -द्वफ्** । **कण्टकचुपः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -द्वपस्**), a thorn-bush, a thorny bush. **-hür^{ü} -ह्रूरु** । **कण्टकदारुसमूहः** f. a collection of (dry) thorn branches, a heap of thorns (Rām. 585) ; cf. **hür^{ü}** (p. 347*b*, l. 35). **-nār -नार्** । **कण्टकाग्निः, कण्टकमयकापथः** m. a fire of thorns (very fierce in its burning) ; a valley road between two mountains choked with thorns, and almost impassable. **-pàl^{i}yār -पॅलियार्** । **कण्टकवृतिः** f. a thorn fence (round a garden, or the like). **-pōsh -पोश्** । **कण्टकपुष्पम्, पुष्पविशेषः** m. the flower of any thorny shrub ; N. of a certain flower. **-pay -पय्** । **कण्टकवृतिः** m. a thorn fence. **-thür^{ü} -थ्रूरु** । **कण्टकलता** f. any thorny shrub, a thorn-bush (K.Pr. 218, L. 282) ; N. of a special thorny shrub used for making fences. **-tshar -छ्रर्** । **शालोर्ध्वाच्छादकपटलान्तकाष्ठभेदः** f. a thorn-creel, a large kind of basket full of, or for holding, thorns ; N. of a certain piece of wood in the topmost roof of a house. **-tshür^{ü} -छ्रूरु** । **कण्टककण्डोलः** f. a basket made of thorns ; a basket full of thorns. **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । **कण्टकजालम्** m. a piece of ground covered with or surrounded by thorns, as by a net (YZ. 257 ; Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854). Cf. W. 112, *kaṇḍizār*.

kond^{u} 3 कंडु । **क्षपणः** m. (f. **künḍ^{ü} 2 कंड्रू**, q.v.), a stingy person, a miser.

kond^{u} 4 कंडु, also written **kŏṇḍ^{u} क्वंडु** । **कलङ्कः** m. a stain (cf. **lashi-kŏṇḍ^{u}**, s.v. **làsh^{i}**), the act of causing a stain, staining.

kond^{u} 5 कंडु । **मूलिकादिघर्षणवस्तु** m. a washerman's dressing iron (El. *kunḍh*) ; a scraper or grater for grating radishes, or the like ; usually °—, the second member being the article to be grated, as in the following :—**kànḍ^{i}-muj^{ü} कंडि-मुज्** । **घर्षिता मूलिका** f. grated radish, but **mujĕ-kond^{u}**, a radish-grater (cf. **muj^{ü}**).

kŏnḍ^{ü} क्वंड्रू f. used in pl. **kŏnjĕ क्वंज्य** । **उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बः** f.pl. delay deliberately made in making a gift or granting a request, or in order to show indifference or contempt.

kŏnjĕ-ātsha क्वंज्य-आछ् । **उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बः** f., id. The word *ātsha* is said to be meaningless here, but cf. **ôtsh^{u}**, endeavour ; **ātsha** may be pl. of a fem. **ötsh^{ü}**. —**karañĕ lagañĕ —करञ् लगञ्** । **उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बोत्पादनप्रकटीकरणादि** f. pl. inf. openly to make such delay. —**lagañĕ —लगञ्** f. pl. inf. such delay to occur, hence (on the part of the person who is expecting) anxiety to be felt (K.Pr. 128, *konjih*).

kunda कुंद كندد । **स्थाणुः** m. a billet, a log ; a trunk or stump of a tree ; a kind of clog or wooden fetter (for prisoners).

kūndī कूंडी, see **kūḍī**.

künḍ^{ü} 1 कंड्रू । **दृढत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ कंज्य**), the hard woody shell of a fruit, such as a walnut, pomegranate, or the like (K.Pr. 120 ; L. 353, *kandi*) ; used for the hard rind of a special kind of gourd, see **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 16 ; an encampment, see **gujàr^{i}-k°**, p. 281*b*, l. 41.

kanjĕ-nār कंज्य-नार् । **वल्काग्निः** m. a fire of such shells ; esp. a fire of the shells of the water-chestnut. Cf. **gör^{i}-künḍ^{ü}**, p. 298*a*, l. 31. L. 460 has incorr. *kanga*, for **kanjĕ**. **-trŏp^{u} -त्रॅप्** । **सूतिभेदः** m. a certain method of sewing together pieces of cloth, 'top-sewing.'

künḍ^{ü} 2 कंड्रू । **क्षपणा** f. of **kond^{u} 3**, q.v. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ कंज्य**), a miserly woman, a skinflint who stints even her necessary expenditure.

kandcher, see **kandij^{ü}**.

kandij^{ü} कंडिज् । **शाकविशेषः** f. a certain wild plant used as a potherb, *Morina longifolia* (L. 77, *khandij* or *kandcher*). According to L. the dried plants and roots are esteemed by Ladakhīs as incense.

kŏnḍ^{ü}j^{ü} क्वंड्रिज्, see **kŏnḍul**.

kŏnḍüj^{ü} क्वंड्रिज् । **कुण्डलिका** f. N. of a diagram in a horoscope in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of one's birth (cf. **mūl 2**).

kandīl कंदील् قنديل m. a candelabrum ; (in Kāshmīrī) the shade of a lamp (El.).

kànd¹la कंदिल (= قنديل, K.Pr. 84) । **नालिकाविशेषः** m. a kind of long tubular box in which heron plumes (cf. **brag**) and similar valuable articles are kept for safety (K.Pr. 83, *kandil*).

kŏnḍal 1 क्वंडल् or (Gr.Gr. 69) **kunḍal कुंडल** । **काष्ठाङ्गारिकामृण्मयो भागः, निन्दावाक्यघोषः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏnḍali क्वंडलि** or **kŏnḍüjᵘ क्वंड॑जू**, Gr.Gr. 69), the earthenware bowl of a **kāgᵘrᵘ**, *kāngrī* or portable brazier, which holds the burning coals (K.Pr. 25, 129, 210); the outcry of a number of people running after a person and shouting abuse at him. Cf. **kŏnḍul.** —**karüñᵘ** —**कर॑ञू** । **निन्दावाक्योद्घोषणम्** f.inf. to shout abuse, as ab.

kŏnḍal 2 क्वंडल्, in **girda-kŏndal**, p. 300*b*, l. 10, i.q. **kŏnḍul**, q.v.

kōnḍal कोंडल्, see **kōḍal.**

kŏnḍul क्वंडुल् or **kŏnḍolᵘ क्वंड॑लु** । **कुंडलाकृतिः** adj. (f. **kŏnḍᵘjᵘ क्वंड॑जू**, Gr. Gr. 145), ring-shaped, annular; bowl-shaped; as subst. m., i.q. **kŏnḍal 1** and **2**, qq.v.; cf. **ālakŏnḍul. kŏnḍali-wahay क्वंडलि-वहय्** । **कुण्डलाकारा आकारस्वरलिपिः** f. N. of the ring-like form assumed by the letter *ā* when non-initial in the Śāradā character, when following the letter *ṅ*, *j*, or *ṭ*, as in ॾ *jā*.

kandām कंदाम्, in **khŏsh-kandām,** adj. e.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). The word is apparently a corruption of **andām** اندام, see p. 418*a*, l. 35.

kundan कुंदन् । **निर्मलं हेम** m. pure gold, the finest gold (Śiv. 531, 1293). —**char hyuhᵘ** —**छर् हिहु** । **अतिनिर्मलम् भूषणम्** adj. (f. —**hishᵘ** —**हिशू**), like a drop of pure gold; hence, very flawless and brilliant.

kandāpurā कंदापुरा, (L.V. 56), see **kand 2.**

kāndᵃr कांद्र्, see **kāḍᵃr.**

kandiāra ? spelling, m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kāndur कांदुर्, see **kāḍur 1** and **2.**

kindᵃr किंद्र् m. (in astrology), the centre of a circle; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth places in a horoscope (Rām. 144, 1262). **kindᵃrⁱ bĕhun किंद्रि ब्यञ्जन्** m.inf. (of a planet) to be in the centre of its orbit, (?) to be in prime (Śiv. 730, 924).

kāndᵃrĕñ कांद्र्यञ्, see **kāḍᵃrĕñ.**

kanduwᵘ कंदुव्, m. *Eryngium planum* (El. *kandū*).

kang कंग् । **आवसथ्यो ऽग्निः** m. the fire-receptacle or fire-place, kept burning in former times in the court-yard of a Kāshmīrī house for the benefit of guests, etc., and distinct from the three religious domestic fires of a Hindū; (at the present day) a fire-place or brazier lit in the open air on mountain sides, etc., for the sake of warmth or for keeping off wild beasts. **nāra-kang,** a fire-receptacle; hence, met. a shower of sparks (falling on a person) (Rām. 1082). Cf. **kāgᵘrᵘ**, which is the fem. of this word in a dim. sense (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

kanga, see **kanjĕ-nār,** p. 445*b*, l. 32.

kangū, see **kanguwᵘ 1** and **2.**

kŏng क्वंग् । **कुङ्कुमम्** m. saffron, *Crocus sativus* (the plant and the dried flowers (El.; L. 330, 342; K.Pr. 55; Rām. 1092, 1626). It is in great request as a condiment and as a pigment for the *tilaka* or forehead-marks of the Hindūs. See El. and L. for particulars regarding the cultivation (El. also *kangan*, *kongs*, and *kcong*). **-bakusᵘ -वकुसु** or **-bŏkusᵘ -वुकुसु** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पपत्राणि** m. the outer dark-coloured calix-leaves of a saffron flower. **-mŏnḍᵘ -म्वंडू** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पमूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ म्वंज्य**), the bulb or root of a saffron plant. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पम्** m. the saffron flower (El., Śiv. 1180, Rām. 1043). **-püṭᵘ -पंटू** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पपीतकेसरः** f. the yellow-coloured portion of the stigma of the saffron-flower. **-tihijᵘ -तिहिजू** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्परक्तकेसरः** f. the orange-red tip of the stigma of the saffron flower. It is from this that the first quality saffron is made (L. 344). **-ṭūrᵘ ৳hunüñᵘ -टूरू क्वनंञू** । **कुङ्कुमपात्रपातनम्** f.inf. 'to pour forth the saffron-bowl' (an allusion to the old custom of Hindū times, according to which a girl chose her husband at a *svayaṁvara*, or assembly of candidates for her hand. She signified her choice by emptying upon the happy suitor a small bowl containing saffron and water); hence, met. to express approval (of), to select on account of charm or worthiness. **-wörᵘ -वॉरू** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पवाटिका** f. a saffron garden, a plot in which the saffron-crocus is grown (L.V. 88; H. v, 7).

kungi (? spelling) *Stipa sibirica*, a kind of grass poisonous to cattle (L. 70).

kana-gᵃch कन-ग्छ् । **सिलिन्ध्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-gᵃchas -ग्छस्**), a kind of edible mushroom, morel, *Morchella* sp. (L. 73; El. *kanagich*, *kanaguch*, *kána kach*, *kangach*, *Morchella semilibera*). **kana-gᵃch-rāṭh कन-ग्छ्-राठ्** । **सिलिन्ध्रोत्पत्तिस्थानम्** f. a bed of these mushrooms. These abound on the mountains (L. 73) and are believed to be caused to issue from the earth by the noise of thunder. Cf. **gᵃch.**

kangāl कंगाल्, adj. e.g. poor, indigent (El.). Cf. **kankāl.**

kāngolᵘ कांगंलु, see **kāgolᵘ 1** and **2.**

kānglan, kāngalunᵘ कांगलुनु, see **kāgalunᵘ.**

kangnī (? spelling), a kind of millet, *Setaria italica* (L. 337, 366).

kangan 1 कंगन् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** f. N. of a large village in the Lār district of Kashmīr, on the right bank of the river Sind, and the ancient *Kaṅkaṇapura* (RT.Tr. II, 490).

kangan 2 कंगन्, i.q. **kŏng**, q.v. (El.).

kangun कंगुन् । **कटकः** (**कङ्कणम्**) m. (pl. nom. **kangan 3 कंगन्**), a kind of bracelet. **kangan tulán[i] कंगन् तुलंनि** । **जाल्मत्वसाहसादिकरणम्** m. pl. inf. 'to lift up one's bracelets', to bully, tyrannize over.

kangañ कंगञ् । **कंकतिका** f. a hair-comb, esp. the comb used by women (cf. **kanguw[u] 2**) (El. *kangain*). —**wālüñ[ü]** —**वालंञ्** f.inf. to comb one's hair (H. v, 4).

kangañi-gor[u] कंगञि-गंरु । **कङ्कतिकासम्पादकः** m. a comb-maker or comb-seller (El. *kanganyigur*, a brush-maker (*sic*); Gr.Gr. 149); a man whose profession it is to card the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made. **-phuṭ[ü] -फुटू** । **भग्नकङ्कतिका** f. an old broken comb.

kangar 1 कंगर् m. a large portable brazier (El.). See **kāg[ü]r[ü]**.

kangar 2, for **kāg[ü]r[ü]**, q.v.

kangar 3, a kind of water-chestnut, with a very thick shell and long projecting horns (L. 354).

kāng[ü]r[ü] कांगंरू, see **kāg[ü]r[ü]**.

kangow[u] कंगंवु or **kanguw[u] 1 कंगुवु** । **अंसाधस्तनभागः** m. the shoulder-blade, scapula (said to resemble a comb in shape) (El. *kangū*, Gr.M.). **kangáv[i]-tür[ü] कंगंवि-तंरू** । **अंसाधस्तनभागप्रान्तः** f. the end or point of the collar-bone.

kanguw[u] 2 कंगुवु । **कङ्कतः** m. the kind of hair-comb used by men (cf. **kangañ**) (El. *kangū*). —**dyun[u]** —**दिनु** m.inf. to comb (El.).

kangáv[i]-gor[u] कंगंवि-गंरू । **कङ्कतिकाकरः** m. a comb-maker or comb-seller. **-phuṭ[ü] -फुटू** । **भग्नकङ्कतः** f. an old broken comb.

kánah, see **küñ[ü]**.

kanih 1 (YZ. 263), for **kāh**, and **kenih** (YZ. 200) for **kēh**, for both of which, see **kēh**.

kanih 2, see **kan 2**, and **küñ[ü]**.

kānih, see **köñ[ü] 1**.

kunih, see **kun[u]**.

kunahaiṭh कुनहैट् । **एकोनषष्टिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunahaiṭhan कुनहैठन्**), fifty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunahaiṭhyum[u] कुनहैठिमु । **एकोनषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **kunahaiṭhim[u] कुनहैठिमू**), fifty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanj, see **kôj[u]**.

kanjĕ कंज्य, see **künd[ü] 1** and **2**.

kānji 1 कांजि, see **könz[ü]**, p. 460*a*, l. 8.

kān[a]j[i] कानंजि, **kān[ü]j[ü] कानंजू**, or **kānüj[ü] कानंजू** । **धातुतूलिका**, **शाकतूलिका** (f. of **kānol[u]**, q.v.), a filament or tendril of a plant (cf. **dachĕ-k°**, p. 185*b*, l. 47, and **drāman-k°**, p. 245*b*, l. 31); the fine wire used to unite the segments of a necklace, to hang an earring from the ear, or the like (cf. **dūra-k°**, p. 238*b*, l. 49); the handle of a **kāg[ü]r[ü]** or portable brazier (K.Pr. 129, *kánjih*). **kān[a]jĕ tulañĕ कान्ज्य तुलञ्** । **जाल्मत्वसाहसित्वादिप्रदर्शनम्** f. pl. inf. to root up the (root-) filaments; met. ferociously to destroy root and branch, to exhibit oppressive violence.

kinj[ü] किंजू or **kīj[ü] कींजू** f. the cat in the game of tipcat (**laṭh[i] kinja loṭh[u]**, L. 464, *lat kinch lut*, see **loṭh[u]**). The word is a by-form of **kij[i]**, q.v. **kinja** is a variant spelling of **kinjĕ** or **kinji**.

kŏnjĕ क्रंज्य, see **kŏnḍ[ü]**.

kunj, see **kunz[ü]**.

kūnj कूंज्, see **kūj**.

kunjad कुंजद् كنجد m. *Sesamum orientale* (El.).

kūnjal कूंजल् or **kūnjĕl कूंज्यल्**, see **kūjal**.

kanjar कंजर् or **kanjĕr 1 कंज्यर्** m. (f. **kanjĕrĕñ कंज्यर्यञ्**, q.v.), a prostitute's husband, a souteneur, a brothel-keeper. This is a Hindī word, and is i.q. the Kāshmīrī **gān** (K.Pr. 96). **-pôn[u] -पोनु** । **निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. conduct like that of a souteneur, scandalous infamous and shameless conduct. **-tôn[u] -तोनु** । **वेश्यापतित्वम्** m., id. **-wān -वान्** । **वेश्याजनसमाश्रयः** m. a place where these men congregate.

kanjĕr 2 कंज्यर् । **कार्पण्यम्** m. stinginess, miserliness (cf. **konḍ[u] 3**).

kanjĕrgī कंज्यर्गी । **विटत्वम्** f. conduct like that of a prostitute's husband or souteneur; scandalous, infamous, and shameless conduct.

kanjĕrĕñ कंज्यर्यञ् । **वेश्या** f. a souteneur's wife, i.e. a prostitute (see **kanjar**).

kanjis, see **köjis**, p. 430*a*, l. 19.

kaṇ[a]kh कंन्ख् । **गोधूमः** m. (sg. dat. **kaṇ[a]kas कंन्कस्**), Wheat (El. *kaṇak*; Gr.M.; L. 330, *kanak*).

kaṇ[a]ka-tsŏṭ[ü] कंन्क-च्वंटू । **गोधूमापूपः** f. a cake of wheaten meal (Gr.Gr. 74). **-wāṭh -वाठ्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), coarsely-ground wheat (W. 115, *kanakwāt*; **wāṭh** here means 'any coarsely-ground grain' and not, as W. says, 'a seam').

kanakh कनख् m. (sg. dat. **kanakas कनकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **gīdar-dākh** (p. 278*b*, l. 11).

kanköj[ü] कंकांजू । **दरिद्रा** f., see **kankāl**.

kankāl कंकाल् । **हठप्रार्थी** m. (f. **kaṅköj[ü] कंकांजू**), one who is wretchedly poor (Śiv. 1216, 1723); one who is a persistent beggar; one who is miserly, avaricious. Cf. **kangāl**.

kankōl कंकोल् m. a species of *Elæagnus* (El.). **-marts -मत्स्** m. *Elæagnus orientalis* (El. *kankol mirich*).

kēnkalüṭᵘ कें̀कलॅटू, see **kēkalüṭᵘ**.

könkun कों̀कुन्, see **kōkun**.

kōnkanāwun कोंकनावुन्, etc.; see **kōkanāwun**.

könkañ कों̀कञ्, see **kōkañ**.

kankīph कन्कीफ् । क्षपणबुद्धिः adj. e.g. mean-minded, little-minded.

kānolᵘ कानॅलु । शाकभेदः m. (f. **kānᵃjⁱ कान्ज़ि**, etc., q.v.), a stalk or soft branch (e.g. of a gourd-vine) (cf. **al**, p. 22*b*, l. 20); the second crop of young sprouts coming out in spring from the roots of vegetables that have been cut in the preceding year. These are also used for food. **kānàlⁱ-hākh कानॅलि-हाख् । शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), the second crop, etc., as ab.

kānul कानुल् । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम् m. (in building) a beam (cf. **ḍ̀ambⁱ-kº**, p. 218*a*, l. 13); esp. one of the main beams of a Kāshmīrī cantilever bridge, the roadway of which it supports. Cf. **kaḍᵃla-kº** (p. 385*a*, l. 37).

kenalu, see **kĕñulᵘ**.

könil कॉनिल् f. abstract noun of **kônᵘ 3**, q.v. Cf. **lari-könil**, s.v. **lürᵘ**.

kūnal कूनल् । कोणयुतः m. cornered, possessing corners, i.q. **kūjal**.

kunāla कुनाल । पात्रविशेषः m. a kind of vessel, usually of earthenware, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

kanama कनम । दुर्बलः adj. e.g. (of a person's natural form) thin, lean, meagre.

kᵃnanī क्ननी । क्रय्यम् impers. fut. part. e.g. to be sold, for sale, exposed for sale (in a shop) (K.Pr. 108, *kanani*).

kanĕn कन्यन् adv. and postpos., i.q. **kani 2**, q.v. Cf. **ạndᵃra-kanĕn** (p. 32*b*, l. 5), **ōra-kº** (p. 41*b*, l. 23), **az-kº** (p. 74*a*, l. 20), and **hĕri-kº** (p. 367*a*, l. 39).

kánin, see **kāñĕñ**.

kᵃnun क्नुन् । विक्रयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kºnᵘ क्नु**; 2 p.p. **kᵃñōv क्त्रोव्**), to sell, dispose of (El. *kánun* and *kunun*; K.Pr. 78, 150; W. 144, *kunun*; YZ. 119, 122; Śiv. 53, 590; H. vii, 17, 26; viii, 9; xii, 3; K. 178). **—dᵃnun —द्नुन् । विक्रयादि** m. to sell etcetera, to sell and do the other things necessary to complete a sale, to sell and take the price of the article sold. **-kyutᵘ -कित्यु । विक्रेयः** adj. (f. **kᵃnüñᵘ-kitsᵘ क्नञ्यू-कित्सू**), on sale, for sale, to be sold.

kºnᵘ-motᵘ क्नु-मतु । विक्रीतः perf. part. (f. **kᵘñᵘ-mütsᵘ क्न्यू-मत्सू**), sold, disposed of.

kānun कानुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kānyōv कान्योव्**), to be, or become, one-eyed; met. to become lopsided, incomplete on one side; to become maimed, to lose a limb (esp. one of a pair of limbs); to be defeated, conquered (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kānūn कानून قانون m. a law, regulation (Gr.M.); **bē-kānūn**, illegal, unlawful (Gr.M.).

kĕnun क्यनुन् or **kĕnnun क्यन्नुन् । क्लिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kĕnyōv क्यन्योव्** or **kĕnnyōv क्यन्योव्**), to become moist; esp. to become too moist, too wet, too liquid (e.g. of food being cooked, or of earth being made into mud for plaster). Cf. **kyonᵘ**.

kunanamath कुननमथ् । एकोननवतिः card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunanamatan कुननमतन्**), eighty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunanamatyumᵘ कुननमत्युमु । एकोननवतितमः ord. (f. **kunanamatimᵘ कुननमतिमू**), eighty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kĕnnun क्यन्नुन्, see **kĕnun**.

kuinphor, see **könᵘ-pŏhur**, p. 461*a*, l. 4.

kanōra कनोर । भृत्यकः m. a servant who works for his food and gets no other wages (rare). Cf. **gura-kanōra**, p. 298*b*, l. 16.

kanur कनुर् m. the maple, *Acer* (El., L. 79, 81, *kanar*).

kanᵘrᵘ कन्रू or **kanürᵘ कनॅरू । सूत्रयन्त्रावयवः** f. the part of a spinning wheel on which the little wheel rests (El. *kanar* m.) (it is wound round with grass string); a separate grass string or rope fastened along the edge of the top and sole of the grass sandals used in Kashmīr, in order to fasten the whole together.

kunur कुनुर्। अद्राक्षो द्राक्षागुच्छकः m. a 'blind' bunch of grapes, i.e. a bunch of grapes which began to form, but from which all the grapes have fallen or been removed while yet in an early stage, and before they have approached maturity.

knīs (? spelling), *Dioscorea deltoidea*, i.q. **krīs** (El.).

kans, see **kanz**.

kĕnas क्यनस्, in **bàlⁱ-kĕnas बॅलि-क्यनस्** (p. 104*b*, l. 32).

kūnsᵘ कूंसु, see **kūsᵘ**.

kūnsh कूंश्, see **kūsh**.

kunashīth कुनशीथ् । एकोनाशीतिः card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunashītan कुनशीतन्**), seventy-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunashītyumᵘ कुनशीत्युमु । एकोनाशीतितमः ord. (f. **kunashītimᵘ कुनशीतिमू**), seventy-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kaunsal कौन्सल् m. a Government Council (the English word) (Gr.M.).

kunasatath कुनसतथ् । एकोनसप्ततिः card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunasatatan कुनसततन्**), sixty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunasatatyumᵘ कुनसतत्युमु । एकोनसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **kunasatatimᵘ कुनसततिमू**), sixty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

könṭa कांट, see **kōṭa** 1 and 2.

kuntī कुन्ती f. in Hindū mythology, N. of the mother of the Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (K. 535–46, 1015).

kanṭh कंठ m. (sg. dat. **kanṭhas कंठस्**), the throat (El., also *kōṭh*, q.v.; K. 60, 583, 927). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** m.inf. to remember (El. *kanṭ thawun*), know by rote.

kanāth कनाथ् or **kanāath** قناعت । **संतोष:** m. (sg. dat. **kanātas कनातस्**), content, contentment (Gr.M.); resignation; tranquillity; ability to do without.

kōnth कोंथ्, see **kōth.**

könṭh कांठ्, etc., see **kōṭh**, etc.

könṭha कांठ, see **kōṭha.**

kunatöjih कुनतांजिह्, also spelt **kunatöjī कुनतांजी** and **kunātöjī कुनातांजी** । **एकोनचत्वारिंशत्** card. c.g. thirty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatöjihyumᵘ कुनतांजिह्युमु । **एकोनचत्वारिंश:** ord. (f. **kunatöjihimᵘ कुनतांजिहिमू**), thirty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kōntal कोंतल्, see **kōtal.**

könṭun कांटुन्, see **kōṭun.**

könṭur कांटुर् । **चटक:** m. (sg. dat. **könṭaras कांटरस्**), a cock-sparrow (K.Pr. 245 voc., W. 18).

kunatrᵃh कुनत्रह । **एकोनत्रिंशत्** card. c.g. twenty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatrᵃhyumᵘ कुनत्रह्युमु । **एकोनत्रिंश:** ord. (f. **kunatrᵃhimᵘ कुनत्रहिमू**), twenty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kĕnʦ क्यञ्, **kēnʦ कें़च्**, see **kēh.**

kĕnʦau क्यञ्जौ, **kēnʦau कें़चौ**; for **kĕʦau क्यँचौ**, **kēʦau कँचौ**; see **kēh.**

kĕnʦh क्यन्छ्, **kēnʦh कें़छ्**; for **kĕʦh क्यँछ्**, **kēʦh कँछ्**; see **kēh.**

kanʦhāh कन्छ्राह्, **kāntʦhāh कांछ्राह्**; for **kāʦhāh कँछ्राह्**, **kāʦhāh काँछ्राह्**; see **kēh.**

kĕntʦhāh क्यन्छ्राह्, **kēntʦhāh कें़छ्राह्**; for **kĕʦhāh क्यँछ्राह्**, **kēʦhāh कँछ्राह्**; see **kēh.**

kuntʦhāh कुन्छ्राह्, **kūntʦhāh कूंछ्राह्**; for **kūʦhāh कुँछ्राह्**, **kūʦhāh कूँछ्राह्**; see **kēh.**

kĕntʦan क्यञ्चन्, **kēntʦan कें़चन्**; for **kĕʦan क्यँचन्**, **kēʦan कँचन्**; see **kēh.**

kunawuh कुनवुह । **एकोनविंशति:** card. c.g. nineteen (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawuhⁱ कुनवुहि card., the word used for the numeral 19 in multiplication. It can only be used with numbers greater than ten, as in **wuh kunawuhⁱ trih hath ta shīth,** twenty nineteens (are) three hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

kunawuhyumᵘ कुनवुह्युमु । **एकोनविंश:** ord. (f. **kunawuhimᵘ कुनवुहिमू**), nineteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawanzāh कुनवज़ाह् । **एकोनपंचाशत्** card. c.g. forty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunawanzöhyumᵘ कुनवज़ांह्युमु । **एकोनपञ्चाशत्तम:** ord. (f. **kunawanzöhimᵘ कुनवज़ांहिमू**), forty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanāwēza कनावेज़ । **कौशेयवस्त्रविशेष:** m. a certain kind of silken garment (cf. آویزه).

kanyā कन्या f. a girl, virgin, daughter (Śiv. 33, 35, 45, 1453, 1491; K. 901). Cf. **kañĕ** 1.

kunyi, see **kuni** 1.

kunyukᵘ, see **kēh.**

kanyun, one of the best kinds of white rice (L. 332, 463), ? i.q. **konᵘ** 1.

kanāyĕth कनायथ् (= قنات) । **तिरस्करिणी** f. (sg. dat. **kanāyütsᵘ कनायंचू**), the wall of a tent; a kind of canvas screen forming an enclosure round a tent, or with which a sort of courtyard is formed in camp.

kanz कज़् । **काष्ठोदूखलम्** m. a kind of mortar cut out of a large block of wood, in which grain is husked by being pounded, a husking mortar (K.Pr. 116; W. 2, *kans*; L. 80, 462; Śiv. 1533). Cf. **dā-kanz,** p. 230*a*, l. 31, and **kās.** —**asun** —**अचुन्** m.inf. to enter a mortar, to put one's head into a mortar, to put oneself into such a position as to be subjected to great calamity; (as a punishment) to be compelled to go about wearing a heavy mortar as if it were a hat, and thus to be made an object of general derision (K.Pr. 136). **-muhulᵘ -मुऽलु** । **काष्ठोलूखलमुसली** m. mortar and pestle, the pestle and mortar, as ab. (L. 463, *kanz ta mohl*).

kanza-kŏkürᵘ कज़-क्कांकरू । **काष्ठोलूखलकुक्कुटी** f. a hen that haunts the neighbourhood of a husking-mortar for the sake of the scattered grains; met. a girl-child that acts similarly with the same object. **-kŏmᵘ -क्कमू** । **उलूखलवुसम्** f. the fine bran found in a mortar after husking grain; see **kŏmᵘ**. **-kutsürᵘ -कुत्सरू** । **काष्ठोलूखलपार्श्वचरा** f. 'a mortar whelp (f.)', hence a poverty-stricken woman or girl, who haunts husking mortars on the chance of picking up a few grains for food. Cf. **-kŏkürᵘ**, ab.

kanīz कनीज़ كنيز m. a slave (El. who says it is m., but in other languages the word means 'a slave-girl', and so also YZ. 21).

kĕnzᵘ क्यंज़ू । **सासनकंस:** f. a kind of cup with a foot to it. Musalmān women eat their rice out of it. It is either of clay or copper (El.; H. x, 3). **kĕnzi-khôsᵘ क्यंज़ि-खोसु** । **आधारयुतं पानभाजनम्** m., id.

könzᵘ कांज़ू । **काञ्जिकम्** m. rice-water, gruel, or the like, liquid residue when grain is boiled, congee (El.),

sour gruel, or vinegar made from rice-water, etc. (K.Pr. 26, 147, 248); cf. **chāri-k°**, p. 165*a*, l. 38.

kānz-pôw^{u} काज़्-पोव् । **काञ्जिकाधारकुम्भः** m. the jar in which gruel is kept in order to turn sour. **-myul^{u} -म्युल्** । **काञ्जिकमिश्रीभावः** m. 'gruel terms', close intimacy and friendship between near neighbours, so that they will receive each other's gruel.

kānzi gatshun काज़ि गक्शुन्, also written **kānji gatshun कांजि गक्शुन्** । **दुग्धविकारः** m.inf. to go sour (of milk).

kunz कुज़् kunz^{ü} कुज़्यू or **kūnz^{ü} कूज़्यू** । **यन्त्रोद्घाटिनी** f. a key (of a lock) (El. and Gr.M. *kunz*; K.Pr. 24 *kunj*; H. iii, 8, *kunz*; K. 465 *kunz^{ü}*); cf. Hindī *kunji*. **kunz^{ü}(kūnz^{ü})-kuluph कुज़्यू(कूज़्यू)-कुलुफ्** (cf. Arabic-Hindī قفل كنجي) **केशादिबन्धनचिचविशेषः, वस्त्रकोशकुञ्चिके** m. key and lock; N. of a mode of dressing the hair in which the various locks are plaited (or interlocked) together in a special way; a method of tying a garment.

künz^{ü} कंज़्यू । **महापक्षी** m. N. of a certain large aquatic bird.

kanzal (? spelling), the alder, *Alnus nitida* (L. 79).

kanzun कज़ुन् । **पक्षिभर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **konz^{u} कंज़ु**) to singe a plucked fowl, or the like before cooking; met. (in gambling or the like) to render a person penniless, 'to pluck a pigeon.'

konz^{u}-mot^{u} कंज़ु-मतु । **भर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **künz^{ü}-müts^{ü} कंज़्यू-मच्यू**), singed, as ab.; rendered penniless, as ab.

kanzan-phakh कज़न्-फख् । **चर्मादिभर्जनगन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the smell of singeing, as ab., or the like.

kạnz^{a}run कंज़रुन् । **दरिद्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kạnz°r^{u} कंज़ेरु**), to render a person penniless (in gambling, or the like). Cf. **kanzun.**

kạnz^{a}rāwun कंज़्रावुन् । **निःस्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kạnz^{a}rôw^{u} कंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **kạnz^{a}run**, q.v.

kanzôwul कंज़ोवुल् । **अतिस्थूलगोलकः** m. a large ball or globe of stone or lac; met. a round fat globular-shaped man.

kāñ 1 काञ् f. sec. suff. indicating a small quantity, u.w. words signifying vegetables or wood, as in **hāka-kāñ,** a little spinach; **pōshĕ-kāñ,** a few flowers; **zin^{i}-kāñ,** a little firewood (Gr.Gr. 163), with suff. of indef. art. **darbi-kāñāh,** a small heap of *darbha*-grass (Rām. 1285). Cf. **kön^{ü} 5.**

kāñ 2 काञ् postpos. i.q. **kin^{i},** q.v. **āb-dawa-kāñ,** (enter) through the water-drain (H. v, 4).

kañĕ 1 कञ f. an unmarried girl, a virgin (El. *kanya*); esp. a bride, up to and including the marriage ceremony (cf. **kañĕkh**); Virgo, the sign of the zodiac (El. *kin*, Śiv. 478, K. 131). **-dān -दान्** । **कन्यादानम्** m. (amongst Hindūs) the giving of a girl in marriage (Śiv. 685, 687). **-kot^{u} -कंटु** । **अविवाहितबालकः** m. 'a virgin-boy', a boy still unmarried. **-shrān -श्रान्** । **विवाहादिमङ्गलस्नानम्** m. the ceremonial bathing of a girl at her marriage or on a similar religious occasion (Hindū).

kañĕ 2 कञ, see **künz^{ü}.**

kĕñ^{ü} क्यंञ्यू, see **kyon^{u}.**

kiñ किञ् । **पार्श्वतः** postpos. indicating motion from; from the direction of, from near (H. v, 7). Cf. **kin^{i}.**

köñī कांञ्जी f. the attic or topmost floor in a house, in which the tenants live during summer time (El. *kánji*). Cf. **brör^{i}-köñī,** p. 125*b*, l. 34, and **kön^{ü} 4**; i.q. **kāñĕñ.**

koñ^{u} 1 कंञु । **धान्यभेदः** m. N. of a kind of paddy, with a soft and fragrant grain. Cf. **kañi-hāl,** p. 461*a*, l. 37, and El. *kúnyi dányi*; ? L. 332, 463, *kanyun.*

koñ^{u} 2 कंञु । **कपिलवर्णः** adj. (f. **künz^{ü} कंञ्यू**), tawny coloured, reddish brown. **—dād —दाँद्** । **कपिलवृषभः** m. a tawny bull (L.V. 66, sg. dat. **kạñ^{i} dādas**). **—hāputh —हापुथ्** m. the red bear, *Ursus arctus* or *Isabellinus* (L. *koin hápat*, 111, 458).

künz^{ü} gāv कंञ्यू गाव् । **कपिला गौः** f. a tawny cow.

koñ^{u} 3 कंञु in **kạñ^{i}-gāsa कंञि-गास** । **तृणविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of long white grass used for making sandals, well-ropes, etc. (L. 68 *koin*, *Carex rubigena*).

kön^{ü} 1 कांञ्यू । **पार्श्वम्** f. the region of the ribs, side, flank; sometimes extended to mean 'rib'. Cf. **hạl^{i}-k°,** p. 331*b*, l. 14, and **lara-k°,** s.v. **lar 2** (K.Pr. 182, *kānih*).

kāñi-kumol^{u} कांञि-कुमंलु । **कोमलपार्श्वः** adj. (f. **-kumạj^{i} -कुमंजि** or **kumüj^{ü} कुमंज्यू**), having tender or delicate flanks; met. gentle natured; active and zealous in obedience. **-lar -लर्** । **पार्श्वकान्तः** f. the end of a rib; the side of the human body where the ribs are, the loin (El. *kányilar*). Cf. **lara-kön^{ü},** as ab. **-phĕl -फ्यल्** । **पार्श्वपिटकः** m. a carbuncle on the side; met. any near relation who gives great pain or worry. **kāñi-panzur कांञि-पंज़ुर्** । **पार्श्वपञ्जरः** m. the skeleton of the ribs; met. a man who is so thin that he is mere skin and bone.

kön^{ü} 2 कांञ्यू । **शाखिका** f. the small withy from which is woven the wicker basket-work forming the outside of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier used in Kashmīr. Cf. **kôn^{u} 2, kāg^{ü}r^{ü}** and **gura-kütsh^{ü},** p. 298*b*, l. 19.

kön^{ü} 3 कांञ्यू, see **kôn^{u} 4** and **5.**

kön^{ü} 4 कांञ्‌ (cf. **könī** and **kāñĕñ**) in **kön^{ü}-pŏhur कांञ्‌-प्वऽर्‌ । वलभीपटलम्** m. the top floor or attic of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (L. 461 *kuinphor*). **-pĕṭh -प्यठ्‌ । वलभ्या उपरि** adv. on the top floor, in the attic, as ab.

kön^{i}-pōr कांञि-पोर्‌ । गृहोर्ध्वपुरम् m. i.q. **kön^{ü}-pŏhur,** ab.

könīyĕ-pōr कांञिय-पोर्‌ । गृहोर्ध्वपुरम् m. i.q. **kön^{i}-pōr,** but with more emphasis on the fact that it is the topmost floor that is referred to, the very topmost floor, the very attic.

kön^{ü} 5 कांञ्‌ f. sec. suff. u.w. nouns signifying things such as vegetables or wood, to indicate a small amount or a small bundle of the article referred to, as in **gāsa-kön^{ü},** a small bundle of grass (p. 307*b*, l. 32) ; **hāka-kön^{ü},** a little spinach (p. 326*b*, l. 21) ; **kāṭha-k°,** a small bundle of wood (**kāṭh**) ; **mujĕ-k°,** a few rădishes (**muj^{i}**) ; **niran-k°,** a small bundle of thatching-reeds (**nirun**) ; **pōshĕ-k°,** a few flowers (**pōsh**) ; **zin^{i}-k°,** a little firewood (**zyun^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 163). Cf. **kāñ 1.**

kön^{ü} 6 कांञ्‌, sg. dat. of **kān 2,** q.v.

kuñ^{ü} कुञ्‌, see **kun^{u}.**

küñ^{ü} कंञ्‌ । शिला f. (sg. dat. **kañĕ 2 कञ,** for **1,** see s.v.), a stone, a rock (L.V. 103 ; K.Pr. 34, 88, 95–6, 122, 183, 226 ; YZ. 108, 130, 234–6, 394, 496 ; L. 464 *kánah* ; Śiv. 589, 602, 1463, 1902–4 ; Rām. 352, 397, 568, 787, 789, 918, 1037, 1174, 1197, 1251, 1433, 1587, 1694 ; H. vi, 7 ; K. 111, 890). (El. *kain, kainyi*, K.Pr. *kane, kani*, and *kanih* in various cases.)

kañi-āra कञि-आर । शिलाटवी m. a rocky spring ; a mountain stream. **-chal -छल्‌ । शिलाखण्डम्** f. a fragment of stone, a piece of stone broken off from a larger stone. **-ḍēr -डेर्‌ । शिलापुञ्जः** m. a pile or heap of stones (K.Pr. 48). **-hāl -हाल्‌ । व्रीहिविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy ; cf. **koñ^{u} 1.** **-hönz^{ü} -हांज़ू । शिलानाविकः** m. a stone boatman, a boatman who makes his living by conveying stone in a boat. **-har -हर्‌ । शिलायुद्धम्** f. a stone quarrel, a fight or battle in which the combatants assail each other with stones flung from slings (common in Kashmīr in ancient times). **-hür^{u}bāz -हॅरुवाज़ । शिलायुद्धकारी** m. a man who engaged in such a fight. **-khōkhur -खोंखुर्‌ । शिलाविषमकुहरम्** m. an irregular cavern created by a number of rocks naturally piled together, such as is found in wild mountainous country ; cf. **khākhur.** **-khraph -ख्रफ । शिलाबिलम्** f. (sg. dat. **khrapi -ख्रपि**), a long fissure-like space between two rocks. **-köj^{i} -कांजि** f. a flat stone on which condiments, etc., are ground with a muller (K. 151) ; cf. **köj^{i} 2.** **-küñ^{ü} -कंञ्‌ । शिलाशिलि (युद्धम्)** f. stone on stone, i.e. mutual lapidation, a fight in which the combatants fling stones at each other ; the punishment of death by stoning, lapidation (H. x, 13, **kañĕ-küñ^{ü}**). **-küñ^{ü} karun -कंञ्‌ करुन्‌ । शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणम्** m.inf. (note that the verb is masc.) to kill a person by stoning, to execute a criminal by lapidation ; met. to kill a person by any means. **-küñ^{ü} trāwun -कंञ्‌ त्रावुन्‌ । शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणार्थं स्थापनम्** m.inf. (note the inf. masc.) to leave (a person) to be killed by stoning, to deposit or set a person in a position for execution by lapidation. **-lür^{ü} -लॅरू । शिलामयी शाला** f. a stone house, a house built of stone ; a house used for storing stone. **-mŏnḍa -म्वंड । शिलाजीवी** m. a man employed to quarry stone in the hills, and to sell it when quarried, a quarryman. **-nōl -नोल्‌** m. the broad strap at the end of the rope with which a **ḍūga,** or boat, is towed (El. spells this word *kanyinol*, and it is given on his authority). **-nôṭ^{u} -नोटु** or **-nôṭ^{u} -नोँटु । शिलागोलकम्** m. a round smooth stone (such as is found in a mountain stream). **-phol^{u} -फ्लु । शिलाफलम्** m. a small round stone or pebble (such as would not weigh more than an ounce or so), a particle of gravel (H. xii, 15) ; the pl. (**kañi-phâl^{i}**) is used to mean gravel of the bladder (El.). **-phür^{ü} -फ्रॅरू । शिलामानदण्डः** f. a heap of stones measuring a yard (*gaz*) every way. **-pōr -पोर्‌ । शिलामयगृहपुरम्** m. the lower story of a house (built of stone, the upper stories usually being built of brick). **-pyot^{u} -प्यंतु । शिलाग्रम्** m. the tip or point of a long rock or stone. **-ṣôk^{u} -च़ोकु । शिलामयचतुष्किका** m. a stone wall built round a square enclosure, preparatory to building operations or the like therein. **-ṣŏl -च़ुल्‌ । शिलामयचुल्ली** f. a fireplace for cooking, put together of loose stones for immediate requirements. **-ṣünḍ^{ü} -च़ॅंडू** f. a blow from a stone (K.Pr. 62, translated 'a slap of the hand'). **-ṣyūn^{u} -च़्यूनु । शिलामयभित्तिः** m. a stone pillar (e.g. in the doorway of a house, or at the corners to support the upper stories). **-wot^{u} -वंतु । शिलाप्रक्षेपणासारः** m. a shower of stones (e.g. when flung from an army of slingers). **-waṭh -वठ्‌ । मध्यमशिला** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas वटस्‌**), a round stone, such as is found in the bed of a river, esp. one of moderate size that can be lifted by a man.

kañāh कञाह्‌ (with suff. of indef. art.) a single stone (YZ. 107).

kañĕkh कञ्ख् । कन्या f. (sg. dat. **kañĕki कञ्कि**), an unmarried girl, a virgin, i.q. **kañĕ 1** (Rām. 624–5; K. 703, 765–81); u.w. ref. to a married woman suspected of unchastity, but proved to be chaste (Rām. 1058).

kañĕl कञ्ल् adj. c.g. possessing stones, stony, rocky, full of stones, stony country (El. *kanyal*). **—van —वन् । शिलावनम्, ग्रामविशेषः** m. a forest which is full of stones and nothing else; N. of a well-known village in the Dachinpôr^{u} Pargana of Kashmīr.

kāñĕl काञ्ल्, adj. c.g. possessing a flank (cf. **kŏñ^{ü} 1**) used —° as in **aḍa-kāñĕl** (p. 11*a*, l. 38), half lying on one side; hence almost confined to bed; **ok^{u}-kāñĕl** (p. 19*a*, l. 18), possessing only one flank or rib; hence having no strength.

kāñol^{u} काञ्ल् । शाखाशिल्पी m. a basket-weaver (El. *kánjúl*), esp. one who weaves the external basket-work of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier of Kashmīr, see **kŏñ^{ü} 2** (L. 458 *kainyal*).

kĕñul^{u} क्यञ्ल् m. a method of rice cultivation, in which the soil is ploughed wet (L. 332, 463 *kenalu*).

k^{ü}ñ^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} क्ञ्-मंच्, see **k^{a}nun.**

kāñĕñ काञ्ञ् । वलभी f. the topmost story, or attic, of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (K.Pr. 101 *kánin*; cf. **brör^{i}-kāñĕñ**, p. 125*b*, l. 37, and **köñī** and **kŏñ^{ü} 4**). **kāñĕñi-pŏhur काञ्ञि-प्वङर् । वलभीपटलम्** m. id., i.q. **kŏñ^{ü}-pŏhur**, see **kŏñ^{ü} 4**, p. 461*a*, l. 1.

kañ̃ĕkh कञ्ञ्ख् ?m. the apparatus for securing blankets, etc., consisting of two ropes attached to the back of a Kāshmīrī saddle (H. xi, 9).

kāñĕr काञ्र् । काणता m. the condition of being one-eyed, monocularness (cf. **dōla-k°**, p. 211*b*, l. 17); one-sidedness, unevenness (cf. **aṭa-k°**, p. 56*a*, l. 24); clumsiness (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 37). —° imperfection, disease (cf. **baba-k°**, p. 77*a*, l. 35).

kĕñĕr क्यञ्र् । क्लिन्नत्वम् m. moistness, clamminess (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 40).

kŏñur^{u} क्ञुर् । भारवाहिनां स्कन्धयो रज्जुकृतं वस्तु m. a pad of grass rope or rags which carriers place on their shoulders to take the pressure of the load.

kuñĕr कुञ्र् । एकाकिता m. loneliness, solitariness; esp. the condition of one who has lost all his relations and is alone in the world; (in Śaiva philosophy) detachment from all conceptions, and consciousness only of the identity of the soul with the Supreme (Śiv. 1212).

köñ^{ĕ}rāwun कॉञ्रावुन् । काणीकरणम्, निरुत्तरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **köñ^{ĕ}rôw^{u} कॉञ्रोव्**), to make one-eyed, to knock out or destroy a person's eye (Gr.Gr. 173); met. by some cutting remark to render a person answerless in a dispute.

kañuw^{u} कञ्उव् adj. (f. **kañiv^{ü} कञ्इव्**), made of stone (Rām. 635; H. v, 4); met. stony, without feeling (YZ. 483).

kāñuw^{u} काञ्उव् । शाखामयः adj. (f. **kāñiv^{ü} काञ्इव्**), made of the withies called **kŏñ^{ü}**, see **kŏñ^{ü} 2.**

kuñ^{ü}y कुञ्य्, see **kunuy,** p. 453*b*, l. 43.

kañĕz^{ü} कञ्ज़् । शिलासमुच्चयः f. a heap of stones that are of moderate size (Gr.Gr. 93).

kôp^{u} 1 कोप् । समूहः m. a collection, bunch, total; genl. —°, as in **zara,** the unshaven hair of a young child, **zara-kôp^{u},** the total head of hair of this kind. Cf. **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10, and **kôp^{u} 3.**

kôp^{u} 2 कोप् । स्वेच्छापेक्षिता वस्तुस्थितिः m. (of any thing) a position or condition which is natural and expected, in its right place. **kāpi yun^{u} कापि यिनु । अनुकूलतया स्थितिः** m.inf. (of any thing) to take a natural and desired position, to be in the right place and stay there.

kôp^{u} 3 कोप् । शिरोऽस्थि m. the top of the skull, the brain pan. Cf. **kôp^{u} 1,** and **kala-k°,** p. 435*a*, l. 10.

kŏp^{ü} क्रॅप् । **कुतूः** f. a leather bag for holding *ghī*, oil, or the like, the *kuppā* of India.

kup^{u} कुप् in **kup^{i} gaṭshun कुपि गच्छुन् । क्रोधाधिगमनम्** m.inf. to become angry (with some one); cf. **kupun** and **kupot^{u}. kupi कुपि । कोपम्** adv. angrily.

kaph कफ् كف । कफः m. (sg. dat. **kaphas कफस्**), phlegm (one of the three humours of the body) (El. *kaf*). **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । गलस्फोटकः** m. a kind of tumour in the throat; swelling in the throat of cattle (L. 459, *kafgan*). **—karun —करुन** (with confusion with خفه كرن) **। क्रोधाविष्करणम्** m.inf. to display anger (quasi, so that one splutters forth phlegm and spittle).

kapha-loṭsh^{u} कफ-लंच् । **कफगोलकः** m. a globular lump of thickened phlegm.

kāph काफ् قاف m. (sg. dat. **kāphas काफस्**), (in Muslim legend) a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and to bound the extreme horizon. **kŏh-ĕ-qāf** (Persian), id. Hence, in Kashmīr, in Śiv. 206 **kŏh-kāph** (pl. dat. **kŏhan-kāphan**), (in) mountains and Qāfs; hence in mountains and mountain forests.

kŏ̄ph कॉंफ् or **kömph कॉंफ् । कम्पः** m. (sg. dat. **kŏ̄pas कॉंपस्**), trembling, shaking (from fear, or the like, not the shivering from cold, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 123, K. 91, 579). **log^{u} kŏ̄pas** (for **kŏ̄panas,** cf. **kŏ̄pun**), he began to tremble (K. 107).

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kūph कूफ़ m. (sg. dat. **kūpas कूपस्**, pl. dat. **kōpan कोपन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), anger (L.V. 23; K. 328, 814); esp. anger of fate, misfortune, ill-luck (Rām. 1779). **kūpas gatshun कूपस् गक्चुन्** m.inf. to become angry (K. 325, 809, 813, 875, 895, 910).

kuph^{u} कुफ़ । **शारीरो मलभेद:** m. scurf of the body.

kŏphēl क्व-फेल् । **कुत्सितगुणा:** m.pl. vile qualities (of a person) characterized by immoral actions (cf. فعل).

köphila कांफिल قافله m. a body of travellers or traders, etc., a caravan (Śiv. 1029).

kaphan कफन् كفن । **शववस्त्राणि** m. grave clothes, a winding-sheet, shroud (used both by Hindūs and Muslims. In the case of Hindūs, it is burnt with the corpse) (El., L. 263, *kafan*). **nöl^{i} kafan prāwun,** to put on a shroud, to don a robe of mourning (worn by a person as if ready for death and burial) (YZ. 22); to engage in a perilous enterprise, to risk life, to court death.

kaphūn^{u} कफ़ून् (= كفني) । **वस्त्रविशेष:** f. a dress resembling a shroud worn by a *faqīr* or Musalmān mendicant. It reaches to the feet, and opens in front.

kaphāra कफार كفارة m. penance, expiation, atonement (Gr.M.).

köphir कांफिर् كافر m. an infidel, a non-Muslim, idolater, pagan, impious wretch (El., K.Pr. 183). **-kēsh** كافر كيش adj. c.g. prone to infidelity; met. a mistress, a sweetheart (YZ. 11, a mixture of both meanings).

kôphur^{u} कोफुर्, see **kôpur^{u}**.

kuphār कुफार् كفار m.pl. infidels, non-Muslims, idolaters, pagans (H. iv, 3) (for *kuffār*, the Arabic pl. of **köphir**, q.v.).

kaphas कफस् قفس m. a bird's cage, a coop (Rām. 405).

kapāl कपाल् m. a skull, cranium, skull-bone (Śiv. 661). The Hindū god Śiva is believed to wear a necklace of skulls.

kapāla-māl कपाल-माल् f. a necklace of skulls (Śiv. 266). **-mālā-dar -माला-दर्** m. he who wears a necklace of skulls, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1171). **-mōtsan -मोत्सन्** m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, near Shupiyan. It is the Skt. *Kapālamōcana*, and is said to mark the spot where Śiva cleared himself from the sin attaching to him after cutting off Brahmā's head (RT.Tr. II, 472; Śiv. 1171).

kŏ-pōn क्व-पोन । **कुत्सिता योनि:** m. an evil or foul vulva. **kŏpōnuk^{u} क्वपोनुक्** । **कुयोनिज:** adj. (f. **kŏpōnic^{u} क्वपोनिचू**), born from a foul vulva, one who is utterly vile in character.

kōpun कॉपुन् or **kömpun कांपुन्** । **कम्पनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōpyōv कॉप्योव्**), (of an animate being) to tremble (from fear, or the like) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 1286, 1297, 1754; Rām. 935, 937; K. 234–5, 436, 886); (of something inanimate) to quiver, to shake (Rām. 74, the reflexion of the sun in water; 170, the atmosphere at a loud cry; 1042, the earth; K. 91, a tree-branch) (El. *kampun*). The caus. of this vb. is **kōpanāwun** or **kōpawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kupun कुपुन् । **कोपविधानम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kupyōv कुप्योव्**), to be or become angry or wrathful (esp. of some great person or god wrathful at some act of disrespect). Cf. **kup^{u}** and **kupot^{u}**.

kōpanāwun कॉपनावुन् । **कम्पनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōpanôw^{u} कॉपनोवु**) (of an animate being) to cause to tremble (by frightening, or the like); (of something inanimate) to cause to tremble, to shake (something). (El. *kampanāwun*, Gr.Gr. 171).

kapôr^{u} कपोर् । **कुत्र** adv. where? in what place? **kapôr^{u}-kun कपोर्-कुन्** । **किंपार्श्वभागे** adv. whither? to or on to what place?

kapör^{i} कपॉरि । **कस्मात्पार्श्वत:** adv. whence? from what direction? u.w. vbs. of motion (Gr.Gr. 159); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 159).

kapur कपुर् । **कार्पासम** m. cotton cloth, calico (Gr.Gr. 162–3, Gr.M., K.Pr. 221); (sg. or pl.) clothes made of calico, apparel, garments genl. (Gr.M.); **z^{a}h jōra kaparāk^{i}**, two suits of clothes (Gr.M.).

kapar-chal कपर्-क्चल् । **कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a piece of calico, esp. when long and stretched out (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dōra -दोर** । **कार्पासयुग्मकम्** m. a doubled piece of calico, used as a quilt or for a similar purpose. **-mĕkarāz -म्यकराज़** । **कार्पासकर्तनी, तीक्ष्णस्वभाव:** f. a pair of scissors for cutting calico; met. a termagant, a scold (male or female). **-rĕl -र्यल्** । **कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a very long and very narrow strip of calico. **-rēsh -रॅश्** । **अत्यल्पकार्पासखण्ड:** f. a small piece of cotton cloth, a little rag (Gr.Gr. 163). **-thān -थान्** । **कार्पासस्थूलशाटक:** m. a roll of uncut calico, calico in the piece, a *thān* of calico (Rām. 911). **-tilim -तिलिम** । **कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a long narrow piece of a calico, a strip of calico (Gr.Gr. 163). **-t^{a}r -त्र्** । **कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a long strip of calico, only an inch or two wide (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tsādar -च्चादर्** । **कार्पासवस्त्रविशेष:** f. a sheet of calico worn over the upper part of the body, a chuddar, a cotton shawl (El.). **—tshunān^{i} —क्चुनॅनि** m. pl. inf. to put on clothes; to wear clothes (Gr.M.). **-tsumüṭh^{u} -चुमॅठू** । **आघातविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-tsumachĕ -चुमच्च**), playful pinches given to a child or other person when wearing new clothes for the first time, 'nips for new.' **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ्** । **कार्पासवणिक्** m. a calico seller, a draper. **-zŏv -ज़्वव्** । **कार्पासयूका**

f. a kind of louse that fastens itself into clothes; met. one who clings closely to another in the hope of his supplying some need, a parasite.

kapara-hanā कपर-हना f. a piece of cotton cloth (Gr.M.).

kapūr कपूर् । कार्पासम् m. i.q. **kapur.** This form is used in villages and by children.

kôpur[u] कोपुरु, kôpūr कोपूर् (=كاپور), **kôphur[u] कोफुरु** or **kôphūr कोफूर्** (=كافور) । **कर्पूरम्** m. camphor; considered as very cooling to a fevered body (Śiv. 537), and to be an example of perfectly pure whiteness (**kôpur,** Śiv. 537; **kôphur[u],** Śiv. 771; **kôphūr,** Śiv. 619, 815, 1149). **kôphura-rang कोफुर-रंग्** adj. c.g. of the colour of camphor, pure white, snow-white (Śiv. 359).

kapardin कपर्दिन् (Śiv. 11) Sanskrit, m. sg. voc., O thou with braided hair (applied to the god Gaṇēśa).

kapöryum[u] कपार्युमु । कुत्रत्यः adj. (f. **kapörim[ü] कपार्रिमू**), of or belonging to what direction, of what place? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kapas कपस् । कर्पासी f. cotton (seeds and all) (El., K.Pr. 181, L. 330 *kapás*); the cotton plant (El. m., Gr.M.). —**kaḍüñ[ü]** —**कड॑ञ्** f.inf. to pluck cotton from the plant, to gather cotton (K.Pr. 80). **kana kapas kaḍüñ[ü],** to pluck cotton from the ear, to attempt an impossibility (K.Pr. 94). —**wanüñ[ü]** —**वन॑ञ्** । **असत्यादिकथनम्** f.inf. to speak falsely (in malice or to deceive).

kapasi-düj[ü] कपसि-द॑ज् । **कर्पासीक्षेत्रम्** f. a plot of ground planted with cotton shrubs. **-ḍār -डार्** । **कर्पासक्षेत्रम्** m. a field in which cotton shrubs are grown, or which is suitable for growing them. **-kôḍ[u] -कोड्** । **कार्पाससंशोधकः** m. (his wife is **kapasi-köḍ[i]-bāy कपसि-कॉ॑डि-वाय्**), a man whose profession it is to extract the seeds from raw cotton in a machine for that purpose, a cotton cleaner. **-kul[u] -कुलु** । **कर्पासक्षता** m. the cotton shrub. **-kŏth[u] -क्कॅथु** । **कर्पासीभस्त्रा** m. a sack stuffed full of cotton, a bale of cotton; met. a very stout man. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **कर्पासपुष्पम्** m. the light yellow flower of the cotton-shrub (L.V. 102); met. anything of a light yellow colour. **-ṭŏṭ[u] -ट्टॅटु** । **कर्पासीगुच्छकः** m. the cotton-pod. **-ṭŏṭh -ट्टॅठ्** । **अत्यल्पकर्पासफलम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏṭas -ट्टॅटस्**), a small unripe or imperfect cotton-pod.

kapaṭī कपटी adj. c.g. deceitful, dishonest (Gr.M.).

kŏ-pūt[u] क्क-पूतु । कुपुत्रः m. a bad or wicked son, the third of the three kinds of sons,—a sonequal to the father, one better than the father, and one not so good as the father (K.Pr. 174).

kupot[u] कुपॅतु in **kupát[i] gatshun कुपॅति गछुन् । कुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry (esp. with some servant, or the like). Cf. **kup[u]** and **kupun.**

kapaṭh 1 कपठ् । शिरसि पटस्थापनम् m. (sg. dat. **kapaṭas कपटस्**), deceit, hypocrisy (Śiv. 557, 572, 588); esp. wearing a cloth on the head, or to have the head covered in order to deceive others, so as to manifest one's assumed high character or high position; **kapaṭa-tsarĕth कपट-त्सर्यथ्** m. conduct of deceit, jugglery, deception (L.V. 38).

kapaṭh 2 कपठ् । कपटः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **kapaṭas कपटस्**), deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, insincere, false, hypocritical.

kŏ-pöṭh[i] क्क-पॉ॑ठि or **-pöṭhin -पॉ॑ठिन् । कुत्सितप्रकारेण** adv. in an evil manner, evilly, wickedly.

kŏ-pöth[a]r क्क-पॉथ्र् । कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. evil conduct.

kapaṭan कपटन् । पटादिच्छेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **kapatüñ[ü] कपट॑ञ्**), the cutting out of the cloth into properly shaped pieces when making a garment, 'cutting out' (Gr.Gr. 121); met. dividing out into portions genl.

kapaṭun कपटुन् । भिदा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapoṭ[u] कपॅटु**; 2 p.p. **kapacyōv कपच्योव्**), to cut out cloth for making a garment, to cut out clothes (Gr.Gr. 120, YZ. 505, Śiv. 1597).

kapoṭ[u]-mot[u] कपॅटु-मॅतु । भेदितः perf. part. (f. **kapüṭ[ü]-müts[ü] कपॅट्-मॅच्**, sg. dat. **kapacĕ-matsĕ कपच्य-मच्य**), cut out (of cloth, as ab.).

kapaṭanāwun कपटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭanôw[u] कपटनोवु**), to cause (so-and-so) to cut clothes; to cause clothes to be cut (caus. of **kapaṭun,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 171).

kapaṭāwun कपटावुन् । भेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭôw[u] कपटोवु**), i.q. **kapaṭun. kapaṭôw[u]-mot[u] कपटोवु-मॅतु । भेदितः** perf. part. (1 p.p. **kapaṭöv[ü]-müts[ü] कपटॉ॑वु-मॅच्**), i.q. **kapoṭ[u]-mot[u].** See **kapaṭun.**

kõpawun कॉ॑पवुन् (1 p.p. **kõpow[u] कॉ॑पॅवु**), i.q. **kõpanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **kõpawana yun[u] कॉ॑पवन यिनु । सकम्पीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be caused to tremble (e.g. by a nightmare, or by agitation); to be distraught and totter almost to the point of fainting.

kõpawun[u] कॉ॑पवुनु । कम्पमानः n.ag. (f. **kõpavüñ[ü] कॉ॑पव॑ञ्**), (of an animate being) shaking, trembling (from fear, disease, or the like); (of an inanimate object) shaking, trembling (e.g. from the wind).

kŏ-puy क्क-पुय् । कुत्सितोत्पत्तिः m. evil progeny, evil offspring, evil issue (of men, beasts, or plants).

krai, see **kray 1.**

krái, see **krāy.**

kre (L. 334), see **kray 2.**

kreu, see **krēv.**

k^{a}r क्र् । **शब्दानुकृतिः** m. onomat. a single creak, grating, or rustle (of a door, of a machine, or the like); cf. **kar 3.** **-k^{a}r -क्र्** । **शब्दानुकारः** m. onomat. a continued creaking or rustling, as ab.; the clucking of a hen (K.Pr. 120, *kur kur*). **-ṭ^{a}r -ट्र्** । **स्वरविशेषः** m. onomat. the worrying noise of doors opening and shutting caused by people coming and going; the worrying rustling of uneasy children, or the like, going about.

kar 1 कर् । **कदा** adv. when? at what time? (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L.V. 87; YZ. 253; W. 94; Rām. 69, 1209, 1211–2; K. 394, 849, 937; H. ii, 4); when? (expecting a negative answer); hence, practically equivalent to 'never' (Śiv. 1790–1, in each case with a pun on **kar,** impve. sg. 2 of **karun,** to do); Rām. 327, 363, 380–1, et passim; **ḍĕṭha kar,** a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **-bög^{i} -वॉगि** or **-bögin -वॉगिन्** । **कस्मिन्काले** adv. about when? at what time? **-hyuh^{u} -हिहु** । **कदा ननु** adv. about when? u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like. **-kani -कनि** । **कस्मिन्काले** adv. at what time? **-sanā -सना** । **कदा नु** adv. when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety in the question) (Gr.Gr. 180–1). **-sanā-bög^{i} -सना-वॉगि** or **-sanā-bögin -सना-वॉगिन्** । **कदा नु काले** adv. about when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety) (Gr.Gr. 181). **-tām -ताम** । **कदाचित्, कदापि** adv. at sometime or other (in the immediate past); till when? (W. 94); also (doubtfully) when? as in **kartām** (or **tāñ,** etc.) **āv,** did he come at any time? if so, when? (Gr.Gr. 256; Rām. 1012, **kar-tāñ**). **-tāmath -तामथ्** । **कदाचित्, कदापि** adv., id. **-tāñ -ताञ्** । **कदाचित्, कदापि** adv., id. (Rām. 1012). **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** । **कस्मिँश्चित्काले, कदापि** adv., id.

karuk^{u} करुक् । **कदाकालिकः** adj. (f. **karüc^{ü} करॅच्**), of or belonging to what time? of when? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kar 2 कर् m. a beam or rafter in **kara-gaṇḍ कर-गंड्** । **गृहदारुविशेषः** m. a beam under the roof of a house connecting the front and back walls so as to strengthen them. Cf. **kiir^{ü} 4.**

kar 3 कर् in **kar-kar karun कर्-कर् करुन्** । **कर् कर् इतिशब्दानुकरणम्** m.inf. (onomat.) to make a rustling or crackling sound (as made by new calico, new paper, etc.). Cf. **k^{a}r.**

kar 4 कर् in **kar-nāv 1 कर्-नाव्** । **तरणनौका** f. (for 2, see s.v. **karnāv 2**) a large ferry boat, established and supported by some public-spirited person for carrying people free across a river (El. *karanáv*, a ferryman).

kar 5 कर्, impve. sg. 2 of **karun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

kār 1 कार् m. a letter, a syllable, as in **ōm-kār,** q.v. p. 27*b*, l. 49 (L.V. 34; Śiv. 50, 914, 1760, 1789). **a-kār अ-कार्,** the letter *a*, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence used, like our 'alpha' in 'alpha and omega', as an epithet of the Deity (Śiv. 1771).

kār 2 कार् ,ऽ । **कार्यम्** m. an act, a deed (Śiv. 323, 913, 1018, 1721, 1796); work, operation, labour, action (K.Pr. 96, 210, 227; YZ. 26; Śiv. 8, 1778; Rām. 28, 62, 64, 86, etc.; H. v, 12; xi, 2, 10); occupation, service, profession (Gr.M.; L.V. 108) (**dĕn-kār,** the day's work); work, the result of work (e.g. embroidery-work, mosaic-work, etc.) (Śiv. 337, 1796); cf. **cikan-kār,** p. 170*a*, l. 48, **ḍūr^{i}-kār,** p. 239*b*, l. 37; **mĕtra-kār,** s.v. **mĕṭh^{a}r.** **kār-ĕ-kalamdönī** كار كلمدآنى m. papier-maché work, so called because the best specimens of the old work were pen-boxes (**kalam-dönī,** q.v., p. 439*b*, l. 37) (L. 378).

This word is common —°, in the sense of 'work', 'doing', as in **jai-jai-kār,** 'doing victory! victory!', i.e. making an ovation (K. 10, 11, 54, etc.); **viwāha-kār,** marriage ceremonies (Śiv. 411); **pŏrushĕ-kār,** the deeds of a man, manliness (Śiv. 1791), and so on.

kār-köm^{ü} कार्-कॉमू । **कार्यादि** f. (sg. dat. **kāras-kāmĕ कारस्-काम्य**), work and business, all the work of a person or connected with some affair.

kāra-wôl^{u} कार-वोलु । **कार्यवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is always engaged in work, a busy person, one who has no leisure.

kār 3 (K.Pr. 77, 156), see **kör^{ü} 1.**

kara 1 कर । **हस्तः, हस्तिकरः** m. a hand (obs.); an elephant's trunk (see p. 354*b*, l. 30) (El. *karra*). **-pönṭsok^{u} -पॉंट्सकु** । **हस्ताद्यनुराधान्तानि पञ्च नक्षत्राणि** m. (in Hindū chronology) the period of five lunar asterisms named in Sanskrit Hasta, Citrā, Svāti, Viśākhā, and Anurādhā. They are looked upon as an auspicious period for putting on new clothes.

kari-phērañĕ करि-फेरञ । **हस्तस्फनम्, बुभुक्षाहतत्वम्** m. the act of clenching the fist; extreme hunger.

kara 2 कर । **कलायः** m. the pea, *Pisum sativum* (L. 330 *karré*; Gr.Gr. 164; H. xii, 16–7). **-düj^{ü} -द्रॅज्** । **कलायपूर्णो वस्त्रखण्डः, कलायक्षेत्रम्** f. a piece of cloth containing peas, a kerchief full of pease (cooked or uncooked. Children carry peas in this way for eating); a plot of ground in which peas are cultivated. **-dāl -दाल्** । **कलायदाली, कलायविदलः** f. pease-pottage, *dāl* made with pease; split pease. **-hĕm -ह्यम्** । **कलायशमी** f. (sg. dat. **karas-hĕmi करस्-ह्यमि**), pease and beans. **-muṭh^{u} -मुठु** । **कलायमकुष्टको** m. (sg. dat. **karas-muṭhis करस्-मुठिस्**), pease and

pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) (these are often cooked together). **-müth^{a}r -मूँथ्र्** । **कलायार्थमामन्त्रणम्** f. (sg. dat. **kara-müth^{a}ri कर-मूँथ्रि**), a pease-invitation. When a Hindū child in school is being taught the alphabet, on his beginning to learn to read and write consonants joined to vowels, and conjunct consonants, parched pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) are distributed by his family to his fellow-pupils. The invitation to this distribution is called by the above name. **-muṭh^{i}-müth^{a}r -मुठि-मूँथ्र्** । **कलायमकुष्टकवलिः** m. (sg. dat. **-muṭh^{i}-müth^{a}ras -मुठि-मूँथ्रस्**), the distribution of parched pease and pulse, as ab. **-phol^{u} -फॅलु** । **कलायबीजम्, कलायबीजानि** m. a single pea; a small number of peas, a few peas (Gr.Gr. 164); (in plur.) pease, many peas.

kara 3 कर in **kara-phar कर-फर्** । **महत्त्वम्** m. power, greatness, great influence (from riches, high office, or the like).

kara 4 कर in **kara-môr^{u} कर-मोरु** । **अङ्गविशरणम्** m. failing of the limbs, feebleness, weakness, exhaustion, being done up (resulting from a long journey, extreme exertion, or the like).

kara 5 कर in **kara-wôñ^{u} कर-वोञु** । **क्वथितजलम्** m. boiled water (given to invalids to whom fresh water is forbidden). Cf. **nūna-kara-wôñ^{u}**, s.v. **nūn**.

kāra कार in **kāra wôñ^{u} कार वोञु** । **अति क्वथितं पानीयम्** m., i.q. the preceding.

kȧr^{i} कॅरि in **kȧr^{i} kȧr^{i} कॅरि कॅरि**, see **karun.**

kari (L. 263), see **krayĕ.**

kȧir, see **kür^{ü} 2.**

kairu (L. 79), see **kāyor^{u}.**

kiráí, see **kirāy.**

kīr^{i} कीरि, see **krūr^{u} 1.**

kīri कीरि in **kīri gaṭshun कीरि गट्शुन्** m.inf. to be full, to be fully supplied, to have everything required; opp. to **hīri gaṭshun** (p. 345*b*, l. 33), q.v.

kōr कोर् । **कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Šiv. 279; H. ii, 2); whither (El.); **ada kōr** or **ada kōr-kun,** then where? i.e. (if not there) then where is it? (see p. 12*b*, l. 29); **ḍĕṭha kōr,** everywhere, very much, exceedingly (see p. 257*b*, l. 32). **-kun -कुन्** । **कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? where? (Gr.Gr. 160); whither? (Rām. 513, K. 801).

kōra कोर adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94); (?) recently (El.). **-kani -कनि** । **कस्मात्प्रदेशात्** adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 949). This expression is chiefly used in addressing a new arrival or in similar circumstances. **-kanĕn -कन्यन्** । **कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? where? **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु** । **किंपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü} -कनिचू**), of or belonging to what direction? of where?

kūr^{i} कूरि or **kūry कूर्य्** । **कुत्रैव** adv. where even? verily in what place? where ever? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kŏra क्वर (? کرد, a globe, *quasi* the globe of the eye) m. in **kŏra pyon^{u} क्वर प्यॅनु** । **दृष्टिपातः** m.inf. a glance to fall (upon something); looking (at something) to occur; esp. a longing glance to fall, etc. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **अपनयार्थं दृष्टिपातः** m.inf. to look longingly (at), to gaze covetously.

kōra 2 कोर । **उपवासः** m. (for **1**, see **kōr**) voluntary abstention from food, loathing against even the mention of food or drink in sickness or the like, eating absolutely nothing in such a case, i.q. **kūr^{i}-kōra,** s.v. **kūr^{i} 2.** **-kāh -काह्** । **उपवासमयमेकादशीव्रतम्** m. the Hindū fast of the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, when it is kept solely by total abstinence from food and drink.

kōra 3 कोर । **अप्रक्षालितः** adj. e.g. 'virgin'; hence, unwashed, uncleaned (of an article, e.g. cloth, as it comes from the shop, and which has not been washed since it was brought home), new, fresh from the shop, bran new (K.Pr. 181). **-bāna -वान** । **अचालितं पात्रम्** m. an unused earthen vessel, as it is received from the potter. **-kapur -कपुर्** । **अचालितं कार्पासम्** m. calico fresh from the shop, unbleached calico. **-pūṭ^{ü} -पूटु** । **अचालितः स्त्रीशिरःपटभेदः** f. a woman's veil fresh from the shop. See **pūṭ^{ü}.**

kōra 4 कोर in **kōra-hüṭ^{ü} कोर-हॅटू** । **फालकाष्ठम्, क्रिमिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-haćĕ -हच्च**), the block of wood that supports the iron spike of a native plough-share; a certain forest insect that burrows under the skin and causes great pain, ? a kind of tick.

kōrā कोरा in **kōrā-kūrī कोरा-कूरी** । **महदान्ध्यम्** f. a condition of tyranny or anarchy.

kōri कोरि in **kōri-kach कोरि-कच्** । **अल्पाल्पकचाः** m. (sg. dat. **kachas कच्चस्**), the grass called **kach** (q.v.), when in the springtime it is so small that it cannot even be cut or plucked up.

kor^{u} 1 कॅरु । **वलयः, मण्डवेला** m. a bracelet, wristlet, bangle (massive and open, El. *kaur* and *kúr*; Gr.Gr. 45, 46, 55; K. 60; H. xii, 10–15, 18, 25); an anklet (cf. **gŏḍa-kor^{u}**, p. 277*a*, l. 35) (K. 184); a link or ring in a chain (Gr.M.); a hoop, a band (cf. **dājĕ-kor^{u}**, p. 202*b*, l. 25); the ring of cream, etc., on the edge of a dish of milk, or the like.

kȧr^{i}-chal कॅरि-छल् । **कटकखण्डः** f. a piece of a broken bracelet, etc. **-gul^{u} -गुलु** । **एककटकम्** m. a single bracelet (on one forearm). **-jūr^{i} -जूरि** । **वलययुगमम्** f. a pair of bracelets, one for each arm.

-khünḍ^{ü} -खंडू । **कटकखण्ड:** f. a piece of a bracelet; a little old worn-out bracelet. **-khap^{ü}ṭ^{ü}** -खप्टू । **अत्यल्पकटक:** f. a mean little worn-out bracelet (cf. **khapoṭ^{u}**, p. 406*b*, l. 7). **-phuṭ^{ü}** -फुटू । **भग्नप्रायकटक:** f. a small bracelet, esp. one that is broken. **-pīth** -पीथ् । **अत्यल्पकटक:** f. (sg. dat. **-pīṭ^{ü}** -पीट्‌ऊ), a tiny bracelet for a child.

kor^{u} 2 कंर्‌ । **नदीप्रान्तपिच्छिलत्वम्** m. the slipperiness on the bank of a river in frosty weather.

kôr^{u} 1 कोर्‌, see **kārun.**

kôr^{u} 2 कोर्‌ । **अशोभनाङ्ग:** adj. (f. **kör^{ü} 2** कार्‌ऊ; for **1**, see s.v.), one-eyed (= **kôn^{u} 4**, q.v.) (L.V. 20); crooked limbed, deformed (of a person).

kör^{i}-shiñ^{ü} कांरि-श्रिञ्‌ । **अधन्यता** f. the misfortunes, inconveniences, etc., arising from poverty.

kör^{ü} 1 कांर्‌ऊ । **शिरोधि:** f. (for **2**, see **kôr^{u} 2**; cf. also **kārun**), the neck (El. *kár* and *kār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 156, *kār*; YZ. 64; W. 12; Śiv. 52, 971, 1363). **-mārüñ^{ü}** -मारंञ्‌ऊ । **ग्रीवातिर्यक्करणम्** f.inf. to bend the neck; to bow the head or nod in acquiescence; to nod the head in a pleased sort of way (K.Pr. 77). Cf. **nigayĕ-k°**, s.v. **nigay.**

kāri-hol^{u} कारि-हंलु । **वक्रग्रीव:** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), crooked necked, wry-necked (by nature or from rheumatism, etc.). **-pàt^{i} 1** पंति । **पुष्पविशेष:** m. N. of a certain wild flower, described as dark in colour, with small tooth-shaped shoots at the back (**pàt^{i}**) (Rām. 649, 655). **-pàt^{i} 2** -पंति । **ग्रीवाया: पश्चाद्भागे** adv. on the back or nape of the neck (Rām. 1615). **-thod^{u}** -थंदु । **उद्धरकन्धर:** adj. (f. **-thüz^{ü}** -थंजू), 'high in the neck,' one who carries his head high in public, one who occupies an honourable position and knows it (cf. Śiv. 971, 1363).

kúr, a paddle (L. 462) incorr. for **khūr^{u} 4**, q.v.

kūr कूर्‌, see **kūr^{u} 1.**

kura 1 कुर । **स्तम्भचिह्नम्, कर्पटादिचिह्नम्** f. a groove or long mark cut in a main beam of a roof to receive the edges or ends of the boardings; a dirty crease in clean cloth. **-wüṭ^{ü}** -वंटू । **काष्ठबन्धार्थं नालिका** f. i.q. **kura 1** in the sense of a groove.

kura 2 कुर । **मीनभेद:** f. N. of a certain small fish, found only in reedy water.

kura 3 कुर for **kur^{a}ra**, q.v. **kura-ṭās** कुर-टास । **तोत्रशब्द:** m. the crack of a whip. Cf. also **dura ta kura,** p. 239*a*, l. 24.

kura 4 कुर, see **khar-kura,** p. 407*a*, l. 23.

kuri कुरि, card. a score, twenty (W. 104); probably a borrowing from Hindī. Only mentioned by W. (104).

kūr^{i} 1 कूरि in **kūr^{i} kūr^{i} aṭun** कूरि कूरि अट्‌उन् । **अत्यति निकटागमनम्** m.inf. to go so close up to another that the two seem, as it were, one person swallowed up in another.

kūr^{i} 2 कूरि in **kūr^{i}-kōra** कूरि-कोर । **केवलोपवास:** m. i.q. **kōra 2**, q.v.

kur^{ü} 1 कुर्‌ऊ । **अपक्का द्राक्षा** f. an unripe grape, a sour grape. Vinegar is made from them (El. *kur*).

kur^{ü} 2 कुर्‌ऊ । **निस्तुषीकृतो यव:** f. husked barley, whole barley groats.

kuru 1 कुरु m. N. of a people of Northern India, celebrated in Hindū legend as taking a part in the great war of the Mahābhārata. In this their leader was Duryōdhana (see bel.). **-rāza** -राज़ m. the king of the Kurus, Duryōdhana (K. 893). Duryōdhana was never really their king. He was a son of the king, and leader of the Kuru army in the Great War. **-yŏdd** -य्वद्‌(द्व) m. war with the Kurus, fighting against the Kurus (K. 897).

kuru 2 (? spelling) m. a measure of rice straw, consisting of 96 **bŏḍ^{u}** or handfuls (see p. 84*a*, l. 6) (L. 328). Perhaps by this spelling **kor^{u}** कंर्‌ is meant.

kūr^{u} 1 कूर्‌ or (Śiv. 537) **kūr** कूर्‌ । **क्रूर:** adj. (for **2**, see **kūrun**; f. **kūr^{ü}** कूर्‌ऊ, Gr.Gr. 20), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (W. 20, Śiv. 537, Rām. 457). Cf. **krūr^{u} 2.**

kūrū (? spelling) m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El. *kúrú*, 'it is very abundant in the lakes, and is used for fodder.' Cf. **khair** and **khor^{u} 1**).

kūr^{ü} कूर्‌ऊ । **कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **kōrĕ** कोर्य), a young girl, married or unmarried (El.; Gr.Gr. 20, 36, 61 declined, 62; K.Pr. 16, 83, 119; YZ. 201; Śiv. 895); a virgin (YZ. 229); a daughter (Gr.Gr. 72, 134, 136; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 25, 31, 47, 54, 62, 71, 92, 137, 164, 241; YZ. 2; W. 9, 12, 18; L. 459; Śiv. 34, 38, 432, 533, 822, 871, 1313; Rām. 115, 1086, 1177, 1597–8; K. 66, 71–2, etc.; H. v, *passim*; xii, *passim*). With suff. of indef. art. **kōrāh** कोराह्‌ (Śiv. 34, 432; Rām. 115).

This word is also spelt **kūḍ^{ü}** कूड्‌ऊ, and this pronunciation is common in the village dialect (H. v, 5, 12).

kōri-boj^{u} कोरि-वंजु । **कूकुद:** m. the parent, guardian, or other person, who at a marriage formally and with due ceremony gives the bride to the bridegroom. **-byôl^{u}** -व्योलु । **कन्याबीजस्वभाव:** m. (the growth of) a girl's seed, i.e. the gradual growth in character and disposition from babyhood to maturity (compared to tender shoots, flowers, and

fruit coming in order from a single seed). **kōri-dŏd कोरि-द्वद्** । **कन्याजनयित्रीदुग्धम्** m. the milk of a woman who has borne only a daughter to whom she is giving suck. It is used as an ingredient in medicines for curing deafness. **-dad^{ü}r^{ü} -द्दंरू** । **स्थूलाल्पकन्या** f. a girl who from the day of her birth is little and plump. **-dil -दिल्, -dilal -दिलल्,** or **-dinal -दिनल्** । **कन्यागामी** m. one who habitually has incestuous intercourse with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 107, **-dinal**; K.Pr. 4, *hŏriadilh*); a term of abuse. **-dāwal -दावल्** । **स्वकन्यागामी, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान्** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 107); also one whose daughter is unchaste. **-gūd^{u} -गूदु** । **कन्यायोनिलोलुपः** m. one who hankers after his daughter's privities, one who lusts after his own daughter (a term of abuse). **-han -हन्** f. a little girl (El., W. 113); a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70). **-hār -हार्** । **कन्यावराटकः** f. the daughter's cowry, i.e. amongst Musalmāns a few copper coins given to each daughter to represent her share in the distribution of the family inheritance. **-khod^{u} -खंदु** । **कन्यायोनिलोलुपः** m., i.q. **-gūd^{u},** ab. **-khādar -खाँदर्** । **कन्याविवाहः** m. a daughter's marriage ceremony (which is much more expensive than that of a son) (Rām. 864). **-lag^{a}n -लग्न्** । **कन्यकालग्नम्** m. the auspicious astrological moment for the marriage of a daughter. **-lĕkh -ल्यख्** । **कन्यागालि**. f. (sg. dat. **lĕki ल्यकि**), indecent abuse alluding to a daughter or other girl, as in **kōri-dil,** etc., ab. **-mahanyuw^{u} -महनिवु** । **कन्यकात्वम्** m. the appropriate conduct of a girl, extreme modesty, modest purity. **-möj^{ü} -मांजू** । **कन्याजनयित्री** m. the mother of a girl; esp. the mother of a bride; a mother of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-môl^{u} -मोलु** । **कन्याजनयिता** m. the father of a girl; esp. the father of a bride; one who is the father of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-nala -नल** । **स्वकन्याविटः** m. one who acts as pimp for his own daughter. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **कन्यावान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, Gr.Gr. 136), one who is a father or (f.) mother of many daughters (Gr.Gr. 134, 136); at a wedding, the father or (f.) mother of the bride.

kür^{ü} 2 कंरू । **अप्रसूता** f. (for 1, see **karun** 1), a woman who has never been pregnant, a virgin; a barren woman (El. *kâir*). Cf. **kūr^{ü}.**

kür^{ü} 3 कंरू । **पक्वं दधि** f. curdled milk cooked and spiced, used as a relish with other food.

kür^{ü} 4 कंरू f. a beam (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **kar 2.**

kūr^{ü} कूरू, see **kūr^{u} 1.**

kŏrāba क्करावं । **वस्त्रभुजाग्रविशेषः** m. a kind of loose piece of embroidered cloth hanging from the front part of the sleeve of a dress. It has no use, and is worn principally by prostitutes. **-nor^{u} -नंरु** । **खण्डविशेषयुतो वस्त्रबाहुः** m. a sleeve furnished with this cloth.

karābīn करावीन् قرابين । **अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रभेदः** f. a carbine (Italian *carabina*).

kŏrbān क्करवान् قربان m. a sacrifice, victim, offering, oblation. **Yīd kŏrbān,** one of the four chief Musalmān holidays of Kashmīr (L. 268), the *'īdu'l-qurbān* or *'īdu'z-zŏḥā,* held on the tenth day of the month *Zu'l-ḥijja,* in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of his son Isaac, or (according to Musalmān tradition) Ishmael. **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. to become a sacrifice, to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to throw oneself before a person as if one were a sacrificial offering (YZ. 569).

kārubār कारुवार् کاروبار m. business, affairs (Śiv. 1796).

kracĕ क्रच्य, sg. dat. of **krüṭ^{ü},** q.v. s.v., and under **kroṭ^{u}.**

kric क्रिच् or **krich क्रिक्** । **शब्दविशेषः, कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः, सूत्रयन्त्रादिशब्दः** m. onomat. a creaking or grating sound, such as that made by the teeth against a fruitstone, or by a Persian wheel at a well, or by a spinning-wheel. **kric-kric क्रिच्-क्रिच्** or **krich-krich क्रिक्-क्रिक्** । **कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः** m., id.

karüc^{ü} कर्चू, see **karuk^{u},** p. 465*a*, l. 36.

krēchĕr क्रेच्चर् m. trouble, pain, sorrow, affliction (mental or bodily) (Gr.M.; Rām. 208, 421, 989). Cf. **krēṭh.**

krīḍā क्रीडा f. play, sport. **—karüñ^{ü} —कर्चू** f.inf. to play, to sport (K. 279).

krūd क्रूद् । **क्रोधः** m. anger, wrath (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; L.V. 71; Śiv. 13, 18, 68, 92, 106, 118, 122, 170, etc.; Rām. 977, 982, 1514; K. 137, 561, 618, 796, 826, 903, 908, 1055); revenge (only El.). **krūda-hot^{u} क्रूद्-हंतु** । **क्रोधाहतः** adj. (f. **-hüṭ^{ü} -हंच्चू**), angry, wrathful, full of wrath (Gr.Gr. 136).

krūḍ क्रूड् । **वीरुद्विशेषः** m. N. of a kind of creeping plant, described as thorny and possessing a sweet-scented white flower. Cf. **dŏda-krūḍ** (p. 189*b*, l. 3) and **krĕhna-krūḍ** (p. 469*a*, l. 49).

krūḍa-pōsh क्रूड-पोश । **कण्टकिनीवन्यलतापुष्पम्** m. the flower of this plant. **-thür^{ü} -थंरू** । **कण्टकिनी वन्यलता** f. the shrub or creeper plant itself. **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । **कण्टकिनीवन्यलताजालम्** m. a thicket or mass of this creeper (Rām. 1252).

krūdī क्रूदी adj. e.g. angry, passionate, violent in temper (Gr.M.; Śiv. 537; Rām. 709, 1416, 1428, 1724, 1753).

krūdalad क्रूदलद् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **krūdaladiñ क्रूदलदिञ्**), angry, passionate, wrathful (W. 21, *krödalad*).

koriadilh (K.Pr. 4), see **kōri-dil,** p. 468*a*, l. 7.

kārdār कार्दार् ,كاردار m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain (El.; K.Pr. 139; L. 402, 421; H. ix, 1).

krūdāvēṭh क्रूदावेठ । क्रोधावेश: f. (sg. dat. **krūdāvēṭhi क्रूदावेठि**), an attack of wrath, a fit of rage. Cf. **āvēṭh,** p. 72*a*, l. 31.

krīḍun क्रीडुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krīḍyōv क्रीड्योव्**), to play; esp. to play music.

kargil कर्गिल् । प्रदेशविशेष: m. N. of a town and tract of country in Baltistān forty miles east of Dras.

kargôm^{u} कर्गोमु । ग्रामभेद: m. N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

kurī-gām कुरी-गाम् m. N. of a certain village about two miles from the spot where, according to Hindū legend, Sītā descended into the earth (Rām. 1719).

kör^{i}garz कोरिगर्ज़् adj. c.g. rebellious (El. *kārigarz*).

kruh 1 क्रुह । क्रोश: m. a certain measure of distance, the *kōs* of India, about two miles (Gr.Gr. 93; Rām. 536, 545–8, 600, 630, 741, 796, 885, 1070, 1301, 1601; K. 111); with suff. of indef. art. **kruhāh क्रुहाह्** (Rām. 1719). —**kaḍàn^{i} —कडनि । मरणावस्थासंमुख्यम्** m. pl. inf. to be at the point of death. **-khanḍ -खंड् । क्रोशप्रमाणम्** m. about a *kōs,* but a little less (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruha-bŏḍ^{u} क्रुह-ब्वंदु । बहव: क्रोशा: m. several *kōs,* an indefinite large number of *kōs* (Rām. 1601, K. 193).

kruhā-khanḍā क्रुहा-खंडा or **kruhāh-khanḍāh क्रुहाह्-खंडाह । क्रोशप्रमाणम्** m. about a *kōs,* but a little less, i.q. **kruh-khanḍ,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh क्रुहाह् m. about a *kōs* (Gr.Gr. 93). **kruhāh sāsāh,** a thousand *kōs,* an indefinite long distance (K.Pr. 45).

kruh 2 क्रुह् or **kruh^{ü} क्रुहू । भक्षणे रूक्षता** f. (sg. dat. **kruhĕ क्रुह्य**), acridity, roughness of taste; also met. cf. **man-kruh,** s.v. **man 1,** and **kruṭh.**

karih करिह । कर्ष: m. N. of a certain weight, the fourth part of a **pal** which = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lb.

kōrāh कोराह्, see **kūr^{ü}.**

kruhalad क्रुहलद् । रूक्षतायुतम् adj. c.g. rough tasting, acrid.

krĕhna क्रेह्न for **krĕhon^{u},** in the following:—**krĕhna-braz क्रेह्न-ब्रज़् । धान्यभेद:** f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a large white and red grain. **-krūḍ -क्रूड् । धान्यभेद:** f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a small white grain. **-lyūṭ^{u} -ल्यूटु । धान्यभेद:** m. N. of a kind of rice growing in marshy ground, with a small white grain. **-māz -माज़् । कृष्णमांसम् (यकृत्)** m. 'black flesh', the liver (El., Gr.M.). **-māz-chal -माज़्-छल्** f. a piece of liver (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sŏn -स्वन् । फलभूमि:** m. 'black gold', a dark-soiled piece of ground, valuable for orchards or fruit gardens, which is very fertile and produces plenty of valuable fruit.

krĕhon^{u} क्रेह्नु । कृष्ण: adj. (f. **krĕhün^{ü} क्रेह्नू**), black, dark-coloured (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 116, *kruhun*; L. 159, *kruhun*; Śiv. 1543, 1704); morally black, black natured. —**kṭa-** (or **-kta-**) **kāl-hyuh^{u} —क्ट(or —क्त-)काल्-हिहु । अत्यन्तकृष्णवर्ण:** adj. (f. **krĕhün^{ü} — -hish^{ü} क्रेह्नू — -हिशू**), black like the black *kāla-kūṭa* poison swallowed by the Hindū god Śiva; hence, intensely black, jet black.

krĕhanun क्रेहनुन् । कृष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krĕhanyōv क्रेहन्योव्**), to become black, to be made black (Gr.Gr. 21).

krĕhañĕr क्रेहञर् or **krĕhañār क्रेहञार् । कृष्णत्वम्** m. blackness (literal or moral) (Gr.Gr. 139, **-ñĕr**).

karāhath कराहथ् كراهت **। तिक्तता** f. (sg. dat. **karāhüts^{ü} कराहंचू**), aversion, dislike, disgust, loathing, horror, abhorrence, detestation; in Kāshmīrī, usually with ref. to food.

kröj^{ü} क्रोंजू । कुलाली f. of **krāl,** q.v., a potter's wife, a female potter (K.Pr. 144; W. 17; H. xi, 11); **kröj^{i}-mās,** the aunt of a potter's wife (L.V. 47, K.Pr. 47).

karki कर्कि or **kalki कल्कि** m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the tenth incarnation of the god Viṣṇu; it is yet to come. He is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as a destroyer of the wicked (Śiv. 862, **karki**). The Sanskrit form is *kalki.*

karuk^{u} कर्कु, see p. 465*a*, l. 36.

kŏrkoc^{u} क्रर्कंचु । करेटु: m. the Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo.*

krakh क्रख् or **krēkh क्रेख् । कोलाहल:** f. (sg. dat. **kraki क्रकि**), a loud noise, outcry (in fighting, from terror, or in lamentation) (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār 1**) (Gr.Gr. 6, 65, 66; H. iii, 3); an exclamation, a cry (by one person or many) (Rām. 377); met. a loud noise (e.g. the roaring of the sea) (Gr.M.); a complaint (El.). **krakh** is the form used in Śrīnagar, while **krēkh** is used elsewhere (El., H.). **-cikh -चिख्** or **-cīkh -चीख् । उच्चै: शब्दादि** f. (sg. dat. **kraki-ciki क्रकि-चिकि** or **-cīki -चीकि**), outcry and shriek, a loud outcry. —**diñ^{ü} —दिञ्** । **उच्चैराह्वानादिविधानम्** f.inf. to raise an outcry, to

shriek out (on receiving a blow or in pain, etc.), cry aloud (Rām. 407, 949; K. 445, 600; H. v, 7; xii, 7). —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञ्** f.inf. to shout, to roar (El., K. 232); to complain (El.). —**lāyüñᵘ** —**लायंञ्** f.inf. to cry out, cry aloud (Rām. 390, 1360; K. 443). —**tulüñᵘ** —**तुलंञ्** f.inf. to make a noise (El.); to cry out (Gr.M.).

kraka-nād क्रक-नाद् । **कोलाहलः** m. an outcry raised by a number of people; the screaming of children (Gr.M.).

krēkh क्रेंख् । **मुद्रामणिः** m. (sg. dat. **krēkas क्रेंकस्**), a stone set in a ring, the jewel of a ring (Rām. 609, 1249). Cf. **nūna-kº**, s.v. **nūn.**

krēka-nadī क्रेंक-नदी । **नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a river in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr. It is passed by Hindū pilgrims on the way to Harmŏkh, and *Śrāddha* offerings to the deceased are made on its banks (Rām. 245). **-nūn -नून्** । **लवणभेदः** m. a pure kind of crystallized salt. **-wöjᵘ -वांजू** । **ऊर्मिका** f. a ring in which a stone is set.

kārkhāndār कार्खान्दार् (= کارخانہ دار) m. the proprietor of a factory; esp. the proprietor of a shawl factory, a shawl manufacturer (El.).

kirⁱ-kija-muhulᵘ किरि-किज-मुङ्गुलु । **दोलायन्त्रभेदः** m. 'the pestle that says "kirⁱ-kija", as it goes up and down'; hence, a kind of swing or merry-go-round, in which the seat goes round and round and up and down.

krakal क्रकल् । **तारस्वरकथनशीलः** m. one who is accustomed to make an uproar, a loud-voiced person.

kôrkun कोर्कुन् (= کارکن) । **सेवाछद्मब्राह्मणः** m. a director, manager; an officer whose business it is to keep records; in Kashmīr, a Persian-knowing Brāhmaṇ employed by Government. The title dates from the time of Sulṭān Zainu 'l-'ābidīn in the 15th century. These men are by profession writers, merchants, and farmers, never soldiers (El. *kárkun*, s.v. *baṭa*; L. 302).

kūrknī (? spelling) m. serpent stick, *Staphylea emodi* (El.). Cf. **citra 2.**

kurukshēthᵃr कुरुक्षेथ्र् m. (sg. dat. **kurukshētras कुरुक्षेत्रस्**), (in Hindū mythology) the traditional scene of the great battle of the Mahābhārata between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas. It is the plain stretching south of Ṭhānēśvar towards Pānīpat in the Eastern Panjāb. Pilgrimages were made thither from Kashmīr; cf. RT.Tr. viii, 540, 2220 (Śiv. 927).

kārkōṭa कार्कोट in **kārkōṭa-nāg कार्कोट-नाग्** m. N. of Nāga or sacred spring in the Pīr Pantsāl Range near the Tōshĕmaidān Pass. It takes its name from the Nāga, or snake-god, Kārkōṭa, see RT.Tr. iii, 490; II, 399 (Śiv. 1164).

kurkoṭᵘ कुर्कुटु or **kurakoṭᵘ कुरकुटु** । **सिंहाणम्** m. iron slag, the remains after melting iron (Śiv. 1563, **kurkoṭᵘ**).

kurᵃkoṭᵘ कुर्कुटु m. rubbish, sweepings, chips, litter (Gr.M.). Probably the same word as the preceding.

karkaṭh कर्कठ् f. (sg. dat. **karkaṭi कर्कटि**), the sign Cancer (El. *kurukaut*, Śiv. 479, K. 131).

krāl क्राल् । **कुलालः** m. (the f. is **kröjᵘ क्रांजू**, q.v., and signifies either his wife, or a female potter), a potter (always a Musalmān) (El.; K.Pr. 114; L. 462; W. 17; H. xi, 10, 11). **krāla-anzan क्राल-अञ्ज़न्** । **शालिविशेषः** m. a kind of rice; cf. **anzan.** **-ḍabur -डबुर्** । **कुलालगृहपटलम्** m. the roof of a potter's house (flat and not ridged). **-kōda -कोंद्** । **कुलालकन्दुः** f. a potter's kiln. **-khŏḍ -ख्वड्** । **स्थानविशेषः** m. N. of a quarter in Śrīnagar, near the Haba Kadal bridge, and inhabited by potters. **-mŏṇḍᵘ -म्वंडु** । **शाकभेदः** m. a kind of vegetable, growing wild in spring in grassy places, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (L. 71). **-pan -पन्** । **कुलालसूचम्** m. the potter's string with which he cuts the soft vessels from the lump of earth on the wheel. **-sangürᵘ -संगरू** । **लघुपर्वतविशेषः** f. N. of a hill on the south-east of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. **-ṭakürᵘ -च़कंजू** । **कुलालचक्रम्** f. a potter's wheel. **-wān -वान्** । **कुलालगृहापणः** m. a potter's shop (usually his house, where he stores and sells his pots).

krôlᵘ क्रोलु m. the scab of an ulcer, i.q. **krôrᵘ**, q.v. (only El.).

krūl 1 क्रूल् । **तण्डुलक्रिमिः** m. the weevil that breeds in husked rice (K.Pr. 183, *krul*); an insect (El. *krēl*; W. 115, *krŏl*). Met. cf. **mōṭsa-k.**, s.v. **mōṭsh.**

krūl 2 क्रूल् । **काष्ठबन्धनम्** m. the withy or twig with which firewood is tied up into a bundle. **krūla-gaṇḍ क्रूल-गंड्** । **काष्ठबन्धनबन्धः** m. the tying up of a bundle of firewood in this way.

krūl 3 क्रूल् for **krūlᵘ**, q.v., in **krūl khārun क्रूल् खारुन्** । **द्वारे चित्रारोपणम्** m.inf. to set up or paint the **krūlᵘ** pattern.

krūla-pach क्रूल-पच् । **नवीनवर्षपत्रपत्रम्** m. a kind of almanac of the first fifteen days of the new year, drawn up on a sheet of paper for the amusement of children. **-ṭŏṭᵘ -च़ुंटू** । **द्वारचित्रार्थमपूपः** f. a cake offered to the household god on the occasion of the painting of the **krūlᵘ** pattern.

krūlᵘ क्रूलु । **द्वारचित्रम्** m. a kind of auspicious vine-pattern painted in whitewash on the doors and walls of a house by the women of a family on the occasion of a marriage or similar festival (Śiv. 1075–6).

karēl करेल् । **कण्टकीशाकविशेषः** f. N. of one of the *cucurbitaceæ*, *Momordica charantia* (El. *karela*). **karēla-bǫ̆ng^{a}r करेल-बुंगर्** f. a kind of bracelet (El.).

kōrĕl कोर्यल् । **जातवङ्ककन्यः, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान्** m. one who has many daughters; (in obscene abuse) one whose daughter is unchaste, or one who has incestuous connexion with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 134; cf. **kōlal**).

kram क्रम् । **क्रमः** m. a footstep; progression (Śiv. 1754, 1851); progressive order, uninterrupted progress, series, succession; **lata-kram,** a step with the foot; hence, a kick (see **lath**).

krama krama gālun क्रम क्रम गालुन् । **असहात्पीडनम्** m.inf. to destroy progressively; hence, to keep maltreating or worrying (a servant or the like), to do so over and over again. **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭh^{ü} -रंठ्यू**), without order, without system (Gr.M.). **-sar -सर्** । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. old N. of a lake and village in the Div^{a}sar Pargana. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*kram*) of the god Viṣṇu. See RT.Tr. II, 393.

krām क्राम् । **जातितुल्यं नाम** f. a group of people known by the same title, or carrying on the same profession; nearly equivalent to, but not the same as 'caste' or 'sub-caste', a tribal section (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, L. 304), cf. RT.Tr. II, 430; a surname, a nickname, added to a man's original name by reason of his special calling, or because of some special circumstance that has occurred to him (El.; see K.Pr. 115 for examples).

krom^{u} क्रंमु in the following:—**kraṁ^{i}shĕr क्रंमिशर्** । **क्षेत्रग्रामः** m. N. of a sacred place and village in Yĕch Pargana.

krami-hākh क्रमि-हाख । **शाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a certain vegetable, the knol-kohl, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *caulo-rapa* (L. 72, 346, *karm ság*, *karm hak*, or *kremi hák*).

krim (? spelling) m. a kind of vegetable (El.; cf. **krami-hākh**, s.v. **krom^{u}**).

krum छ्रम, (Gr.Gr. 21) **krüm^{u} छ्रमू**, or (Śiv. 855), **kūrm कूर्म्** । **कूर्मः** m. (f. **krumiñ^{ü} छ्रमिञ्**, q.v.), a tortoise (Śiv. 1755, 1817; Rām. 599); a crocodile (only El. *krim*). According to Hindū mythology Viṣṇu's second incarnation was that of a tortoise, which supported Mount Mandara at the churning of the ocean (cf. Śiv. 855).

karm कर्म् । **प्राक्कृतम्, प्रेतादिक्रिया** m. an action, a deed (L.V. 58, 61, 75; W. 110; Śiv. 105, 285, 1013, 1213, 1511, 1539, 1737, 1849; Rām. 1202; K. 968, 1092, 1096); often used in special senses, e.g. a deed done in a previous life, and affecting one's present life by its fruits of happiness or sorrow (Śiv. 171, 425, 1801); hence, what is fated, a man's present fate (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 533, 1511, 1665; Rām. 208, 255, 1076, 1202, 1556); Fate, personified as a god (Rām. 581); a religious rite, the performance of religious obligations (cf. p. 244*a*, l. 26, and 244*b*, l. 27); esp. funeral rites, obsequies (Rām. 311); a pious or good action or work (Śiv. 51, 448, 598, 657, *et passim*; Rām. 67, 999; K. 7, 717, 1070). **nitĕ karm,** a continual act, an act done at regular intervals; esp. the daily obligatory rites in a Hindū household (K. 968); **nitĕ karma,** by continual action, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 1541). (In Hindūism) actions are of three kinds, good actions, sins, and actions that are partly good and partly bad (*miśra*) (Śiv. 1844).

karma-boḍ^{u} कर्म-बंडु । **महाभाग्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü} -बंडू**), one who has a great fate, one who is very prosperous. **-bajĕr -बज्यर्** । **भाग्यवृद्धिः** m. great prosperity. **-hīn -हीन्** (Śiv. 1473, 1554) or **-hyūn^{u} -ह्यून्** (Śiv. 1216, 1738), adj. (f. **-hīñ^{ü} -हीञ्**), deprived of (the fruits of) former virtuous acts, luckless, one who has no good acts to his credit. **-khanḍĕth -खंड्यथ्** । **दुर्दैवविलसितम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanḍĕṭh^{ü} -खंड्यंठ्**), the shattering of the results of good actions done in a former life, i.e. great bad fortune. **-lēkhā -लेखा** or **-līkhā -लीखा**, f., i.q. **-r^{a}kh**, bel., the lines of fate on the forehead (Śiv. 1477, 1492, 1511); personified as a goddess (Śiv. 1143, 1152); a person's fate, destiny (Rām. 40, 120). **-lôn^{u} -लोनु** । **दैवम** m. fate (K.Pr. 219; Śiv. 449, 643; Rām. 120, 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768); a woman's destined fate (considered as a reward of former good actions), a husband (Śiv. 690, 822, 940, 945). **-phal -फल्** m. the fruit of good actions, the resultant fate springing from former actions (Śiv. 1241, 1828). **-r^{a}kh -र्‌ख्** or (L.V. 107) **karmüñ^{ü} r^{a}kh कर्मंञ् र्‌ख्** । **कर्मरेखा** f. (sg. dat. **-r^{a}khi -र्‌खि**), the lines of fate, supposed to be inscribed by Brahmā on the forehead of the skull on the sixth night after birth and indicating the future good or evil fortune of the bearer. **-rēkhā -रेखा** or **-rīkhā -रीखा** । **कर्मलेखा** f., id. **-sĕd -स्यद्** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕz^{ü} -स्यंज़्**), success in action; hence, the successful carrying out, or due performance of pious actions (Śiv. 1830). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **धन्यपुरुषः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a master of (good) fate, one who is extremely prosperous.

karam करम كرم m. generosity, nobleness, excellence; grace, favour, courtesy; success (El.).

kirm किर्म़ کرم m. a worm. **-kash** -कश़ کش m. 'a worm-puller', a rearer of silk worms (L. 367, where it is translated 'worm-killer', as if for *kirm-kush* or **-khash** (p. 417*b*, l. 37).

kūrm कूर्म़, see **krum.**

kirmil, see **karmōra.**

kirāman किरामन् । **रोमाञ्चोद्गम:** m. horripilation, the standing on end of the hair and down of the body (from excitement, surprise, terror, etc.), thrilling, a thrill.

kramiñĕ क्रमिञ, see **namiñ.**

krumiñ^{ü} क्रमिञ़ू । **कमठी** f. of **krum,** q.v. a female tortoise.

karmōra कर्मोर m. ivy, *Hedera helix* (El., L. 461 *kirmil*).

kirmri (? spelling) f. (?) *Ficus carica* (El. *Ficus caricordes*).

krimsi, see **kirmizī.**

karmishṭh कर्मिष्ठ adj. e.g. skilled, clever, diligent, hard-working; performing (good) works, very virtuous (Rām. 634).

karāmath करामथ् کرامت f. (sg. dat. **karāmüt**^{ü} करामत़ू), a miracle (K.Pr. 86). The gender and, consequently, the declension of this word are uncertain.

karmawān कर्मवान् । **भाग्यवान्** adj. e.g. one who is very prosperous, one who has great good fortune (Śiv. 495); one who is wont to perform pious actions, of a pious nature (Śiv. 427, 671, 687, 1070–3).

karmāyĕth कर्मायथ् । **पूर्वार्जितं कर्म** f. (sg. dat. **karmāyĕt**^{ü} कर्मायत़ू), the good or evil fate which is the result of deeds done in a former life. Cf. **karm.**

kirmizī किर्मिज़ी قرمزي adj. e.g. crimson-coloured, crimson, scarlet (L. 459, *krimsi*. In 251, L. calls the colour dark maroon).

krôn^{u} **1** क्रोनु । **परिभाषणम्** m. abusive reproach, blame giving, scolding (Rām. 754, 1785); the mutual abuse of a number of people. This word is most often used with reference to the wordy warfare of women.

krôn^{u} **2** क्रोनु । **सम्बन्ध्यादिवर्ग:** m. a woman's relations through her father or through her brothers-in-law (El. a tribe, a word used by Hindū women; Gr.Gr. 12, 23; K.Pr. 236; YZ. 23; Rām. 1780). Cf. **krôn**^{u} **1.**

krāni nērun क्रानि नेरुन् । **नियमोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to go outside the (custom) of the family; esp. to give more to a bride than the amount customary in the family; (of a bride) to go forth from her parent's house to live with her husband (Rām. 1036, 1586).

krön^{i}**-kôs**^{u} क्रोनि-कोसु । **बन्धुहीन:** adj. (f. **-kös**^{ü} **-कोसू**), removed far from the family; hence, born in a family which has no near relatives; one who has broken all connexion with his relatives. **-küṭ**^{ü} **-कूट़ू । कुजीना** f. a girl who is born in a family which has many respectable relations.

kāran 1 कारन् m. a cause (see bel.) (L.V. 75, Rām. 1421, K. 174); a reason (Gr.M.; Rām. 61, 1300; K. 4); a motive, purpose; a means (L.V. 76 **kārán**^{i} **pranavák**^{i}, by means of the *praṇava*, see bel.); (according to Śaiva theology) a causal deity or creator of the universe. There are three of these, viz. Brahmā (the Creator), Viṣṇu (the Preserver), and Maheśvara or Rudra (the Destroyer), the last-named being one of the forms of Śiva (Śiv. 64, 678, 1158, 1466, 1728). There are also five causes of the universe, viz. the above three, Sadāśiva (Śiva as the lord of the manifested universe), and Īśvara, or Śiva himself. These five are represented by the *praṇava*, or mystic syllable *ōṁ*, which is said to be formed from the union of the pentad *a*, *u*, *m*, *bindu*, and *nāda* (see **bĕnd**), or, again, by the five mystic syllables *Śi*, *vā*, *ya*, *na*, and *maḥ*, which together are considered to express the same meaning as *ōṁ* (Śiv. 914, 1520). **ādi-kāran,** a first cause; **ami kārana,** for this reason (Gr.M.); **wŏtpatti-kāran,** a cause of origin, a Creator (Gr.M.).

kāran 2 कारन् pl. dat. of **kār 1** and **2,** qq.v.

karun 1 करुन् । **करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kor**^{u} कऱु; f. **kür**^{ü} **1** कऱू). In the modern language this verb is quite regular. Its regular conjugation is given in full in Gr.Gr. But in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. there is a form **kiyĕm,** I made f. things (L.V. 81), which is parallel to the Hindī *kiyā*.

to do, perform, practise, transact (business) (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 34, 37; K.Pr. 78; YZ. 40, 41, 85, 100, 212, 233, 245, 264; W. 135; Śiv. 119, 121, 158, 324, etc.; Rām. 62, 105, 145, 234, 506, 590, 653, 954, 1030, 1342, 1671, 1781, etc.; K. *passim*; H. ii, 4, 11; iii, 8, etc.); to act (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 522, 1708, etc.; Rām. 619, 846–7, 930, 1508, etc.; K. *passim*); to keep, open (a shop), to run (a house) (K.Pr. 66); to achieve, effect, accomplish (*passim*, e.g. Rām. 608, 1702, etc.); to commit (a crime) (e.g. Rām. 27, 241, 473, 504, 968, 1215); to make, form, frame (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 17, 65, 81, 82; K.Pr. 14, 182; YZ. 41, 49, 57, 78, 93, 142, 155, 179, 193, etc.; Śiv. 32, 373, 965, 1188, 1615, 1687, 1690, etc.; Rām. 131, 323, 418, 1152, 1298, 1301, 1320, 1372, 1545, 1571, 1783, etc.; K. *passim*; H. i, 1, 3, 7,

etc.) ; to make, create (K. 210, 577) ; to make, draw (a line) (Gr.M.) ; to avail ; to render, to cause to become, to turn or change (something into) (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 114, 339, 712, 751, 846, 859, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1030–1, 1046, 1308, 1349, 1491, 1527, etc. ; Rām. 185, 279, 306, 457, 554, 744, 839, 844, 1018, 1145, 1203, 1263, etc. ; K. *passim* ; H. x, 7 ; xii, 15) ; to make or give (a name) (Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296) ; to make a marriage, to marry a wife (Rām. 126, 136, 324, 328, 330 ; H. viii, 1, 2) ; to make (a sound), utter (speech, etc.) (Rām. 103, 389, 789, 1611) ; to make an utterance, to repeat words, as in **shiwa shiwa karān,** uttering the cry of 'Śiva, Śiva' (L.V. 65) ; **Lál^{i} Lál^{i} karān,** crying out 'Lál^{i}, Lál^{i}' or 'it is Lal, it is I Lal' (L.V. 105. Similarly Śiv. 29, 75, 127, 154, 378, 434, 539, etc. ; Rām. 240, 1021, 1403).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive or adjective to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **amal karun,** to do action (p. 28*a*, l. 9), to act, or with **pĕṭh,** to act upon (a request), to comply (Gr.M.) ; **āradan karüñ^{ü},** to do worship, to worship (p. 42*b*, l. 45) (id.) ; **prakh^{o}ṭ^{u} karun,** to make manifest. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **an karun,** to eat food (p. 29*b*, l. 21) ; **khabar karüñ^{ü},** to inform (p. 391*a*, l. 26) ; **khās karith,** especially, mainly (p. 417*a*, l. 18) ; **mihrbönī karith,** please ! Such compounds will be found under the respective substantives or adjectives which form the first member.

With an adjective signifying nationality, this verb signifies 'to speak the language of the country referred to', as in **angrīzī karun,** to do the Englishman, to speak English ; **köshur^{u} karun,** to play the Kāshmīrī man, to speak Kāshmīrī (El.).

karun hyot^{u}-mot^{u} करुन् ह्यतु-मतु । कर्तुमारब्धः adj. (f. **karüñ^{ü} hĕṭh^{ü}-müṭh^{ü}** करंञ् ह्यच्-मच्), begun to be done, commenced. **—kyut^{u}** —कितु । करणार्थकः adj. (f. **karüñ^{ü} kiṭh^{ü}** करंञ् किच्), for being done, intended to be done, suitable to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 115).

kár^{i} kár^{i} कंरि कंरि । कृत्वा कृत्वा freq. part. doing (anything) over and over again (Śiv. 349).

kor^{u}-mot^{u} कंरु-मतु । कृतः perf. part. (f. **kür^{ü}-müṭh^{ü}** कंरू-मच्), done, made, etc., as ab.

karon^{u} करंनु or **karun^{u}** करुनु, fut. pass. part. to be done, necessary to be done (Śiv. 1230, 1305, 1749 ; Rām. 1781) ; that which must be done, a thing determined or predestined (Śiv. 67, 317 ; Rām. 1671).

karan-grākh करन्-ग्राख् । करणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a doer, etc., one who does, etc., habitually, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193). **karan-hār** करन्-हार् । करणयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being done, fit to be done, necessary to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 129). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । कारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a doer, a maker, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193 ; Śiv. 1287).

karana karān करन करान, this form implies a condition of difficulty, as in **suh chuh karana karān magar wád^{i} wád^{i},** he works indeed, but he does it weeping (W. 87).

karanī करनी । कर्तव्यः impers. fut. part., c.g. necessary to be made, to be made (K. 72) ; necessary to be done (Gr.Gr. 111).

karön^{i} करांनि adverbial part. on doing, etc., at the time of doing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 197).

karith करिथ्, having done. In the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. used instead of the modern **kĕth** as a suffix of the conjunctive participle, as in **hĕth karith,** having taken (L.V. 12), **dith karith,** having given (id.). In nominal compounds, **karith** often gives an adverbial force, as in **sakhtī karith,** with great difficulty, by using extreme measures (Rām. 433, 909). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु, m.inf. to make out and out, to accomplish, complete (Rām. 1203, 1589 ; H. x, 12) ; cf. Hindī, *kar dēnā*. **—gatshun** —गछुन्, m.inf. to do, or make, completely, to finish off (L.V. 96, Śiv. 210) ; cf. Hindī, *kar jānā*. **—krövith** —क्रांविथ् । निःशेषेण कृत्वा conj. part. having done completely. **—thawun** —थवुन्, m.inf. to place, arrange (Śiv. 1084, 1302 ; Rām. 1253).

karun 2 करुन्, i.q. **kaḍun,** q.v.

kārun कारुन् । क्वथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôr^{u}** कोरु), to boil (something, e.g. milk, clarified butter, or other liquid) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197 ; L. 458) ; to melt (lead or the like) (Gr.M.). **kôr^{u}-mot^{u}** कोरु-मतु । क्वथितः perf. part. (f. **kör^{ü}-müṭh^{ü}** कोरू-मच्), boiled, etc., as ab.

karunā करुना f. pity, tenderness, tender kindness (Śiv. 170).

kĕran क्यरन । किरणाः m.pl. rays, beams (of the sun, etc.). Only used in pl.

kēran 1 केरन् । स्वभावाः m.pl. the various natures of men or women (kindly, crooked, good, evil, tender, cruel, and so on) (L.V. 92).

kēran 2 केरन् m.pl. in **kiyāmatāk^{i} kēran,** translated in K.Pr. 214 by 'the day of resurrection'. If the word is not the same as **kēran 1,** it may possibly be a corruption of the Arabic قرن, a conjunction of the planets.

kŏrān क्करान قرآن । **म्लेच्छधर्मपुस्तकम्** m. the Qur'ān, the Muslim sacred book.

kūrun 1 कूरुन् । **केशवापाय जलेन शिरोमर्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr^{u} कूरु्**), to rub water into the hair to soften it before shaving the head.

kūrun 2 कूरुन् । **निष्कर्षः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr^{u} 2 कूरु्**), to gouge out, extract (e.g. the kernel of a walnut with a knife, or the eye; cf. p. 8*a*, l. 35); to loosen from the foundation, to make the foundation loose (Gr.Gr. xv). Cf. **nasakh.**

kūrun कूरुन् । **क्रूरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kūryōv कूर्योव्**) (of someone or something previously gentle or soft) to become ruthless, cruel, fierce; to become hard. **kūryō-mot^{u} कूर्यो-मंतु** । **कठिनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kūryē-müṭs^{u} कूर्ये-मंचू**), become fierce or hard, as ab.

kranḍa क्रंड । **करण्डः** m. a kind of large covered trunk or basket made of withies, a kind of '*khilta*'. Those used by natives of Kashmīr are a little larger than those used by English travellers, and are not covered with leather (El., K.Pr. 1, *krand*). **-wôr^{u} -वोरु्** । **करण्डभेदो ऽल्पः** m. a smaller kind of the same.

krind (L. 123) incorr. for **khrind,** q.v.

krond^{u} क्रंडु । **करण्डः, लोहाख्यपात्रम्, लोहमयी दीपिका** m. a kind of basket for holding grain made of earth or of withies; a kind of iron vessel for ladling out oil; a kind of lamp-post or iron torch holder, on the top of a pole or tripod. Cf. **lashi-krond^{u},** s.v. **lâsh^{i}.**

kründ^{ü} क्रंडू । **कंडोलः** f. (sg. dat. **kranjĕ क्रंज्य**), a kind of large basket made of withies; esp. used at weddings and similar festivities for holding the cooked food in quantities (L. 24; H. v, 7). **—zālün^{ü} —ज़ालंचू** । **काष्ठमयदीपिकाप्रज्वालनम्** f.inf. to light fires of wood in earthen pots elevated on tripods at festivals or in times of rejoicing (such as welcoming the arrival of some great person). Cf. **krond^{u}.**

kranga क्रंग or **krangūs क्रंगूस्** । **वराटकभेदः** m. a kind of cowry, long in shape and with no back.

kranjĕ क्रंज्य, see **kründ^{ü}.**

kranjol^{u} क्रंजलु । **कण्डोलविशेषः** m. a kind of basket made of withies not closely woven together, so that it has numerous interstices. It is used for carrying vegetables, roots, or the like (El., K.Pr. 115). Cf. **kranzul^{u}.** **—gatshun —गट्शुन्** । **अति कार्श्यम्** m.inf. to become such a basket; met. to be reduced to a skeleton through sickness.

kranjali pôñ^{u} sārun क्रंजलि पोञु सारुन् । **प्रयत्ननिष्फल्यम्** m.inf. to carry water in such a basket; hence, to be employed on fruitless labour.

krēnkh क्रेंख्, see **krēkh.**

karnikh कर्निख् । **नासामूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **karniki कर्निकि**), the root of the nose (below the centre of the forehead).

karanēshŏrī करणेश्वरी f. the goddess over each sense or organ of the body; in the plural, the total of these goddesses, the sum of the senses, the vital principles (Śiv. 1493).

krônt^{u} क्रोंतु, see **krōt^{u}.**

krints (L. 113) incorr. from **khrīṭsh,** q.v.

karnāv 2 कर्नाव् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (for 1, see p. 465*a*, l. 47), N. of a tract of country in the Uttar Pargana of Kashmīr, lying between the River Kishĕngangā and the Kājnāg Range, the ancient Karṇāha or Karṇāḍha. In it is the ancient Tīrtha or bathing place of Shĕrdi, sacred to the goddess Śāradā. See RT.Tr. viii, 2485, and II, 405.

karnöv^{i} कर्नोवि । **कैवर्तः** m. the boatman of a free ferry boat, see **kar-nāv 1,** p. 465*a*, l. 47 (El. *karanāv*).

karanāwun करनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **karanôw^{u} करनोवु**), caus. of **karun,** q.v. in all its senses (Gr.Gr. 170); to cause to make or do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 735, 740, 1859, 1876); to cause to be made or done (Śiv. 1309, 1315, 1467, 1648, 1693, 1749, 1816, 1877; Rām. 589; K. 454, 951, 957, 990; H. x, 13; xii, 24); to cause to ejaculate (Śiv. 127, 1915).

karunāwatār करुनावतार् । **करुणावतारः** m. one who out of tender pity has become incarnate, a title of the Deity (Śiv. 152, 316, 415, 1569, 1576, 1840).

karanāwawun^{u} करनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **karanāwavün^{ü} करनाववंचू**), one who causes to do or to be done (Śiv. 247), etc., see **karanāwun.**

karnay कर्नय् (= قرناي) । **भेरी** f. a musical horn; the largest brass trumpet that sounds the bass; a trumpet, bugle, clarion, etc. (K. 1009).

kranz क्रंज़् । **कंकालः** m. a skeleton (? YZ. 423, Rām. 477).

kranzul^{u} क्रंज़ुलु m. a reed basket (Śiv. 1592). Cf. **kranjol^{u}.**

karin करिञ् । **लेपकयन्त्रम्** f. a mason's or plasterer's trowel (El. *karin* m.; Gr.Gr. 120, f.).

karün^{ü} hĕṭs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} करंचू ह्यंचू-मंचू, see **karun hyot^{u}-mot^{u},** p. 473*a*, l. 38.

karün^{ü} kiṭs^{ü} करंचू किचू, see **karun kyut^{u},** p. 473*a*, l. 40.

krapā क्रपा or **krĕpā क्रेपा** f. compassion, favour (shown to a person), tenderness, mercy, loving-kindness (Śiv. 626, 629, 1487, 1636); **krĕpāyi-kin^{i},** through kindness; hence, kindly (do so-and-so), please! (Gr.M.). Cf. **dayĕ-krapā,** p. 266*a*, l. 18.

kraph क्रफ् । **छेदनम्** m. (sg. dat. **krapas क्रपस्**), chopping, cutting, cutting off, esp. used for cutting

wood, or for cutting food with the teeth in the act of eating ; cf. **krĕph. kraph-kraph क्रफ्-क्रफ् । भक्षणशब्दानुकारा:** m. onomat. the noise made by the jaws in eating, champing, as in **kraph kraph karith khyon**^{u}, to make a noise with the jaws in eating.

krāph क्राफ् । काष्ठभङ्गशब्द: m. onomat. (sg. dat. **krāpas क्रापस्**), the noise of the breaking of wood or similar substance, 'crack.'

krĕph क्रॅफ् । छेदनम्, बालादिछेदनशब्द: m. (sg. dat. **krĕpas क्रॅपस्**), cutting (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair (Gr.Gr. 123) ; (onomat.) the noise of such cutting, 'clip,' 'snip' ; cf. **kraph. krĕph-krĕph क्रॅफ्-क्रॅफ् । बालादिछेदनशब्द:** m. onomat. the noise made by such cutting, 'clip, clip,' 'snip, snip.'

krapan क्रपन् । क्षपण: m. a miser, one who is mean and niggardly. Cf. **krupun**^{u}.

krupun क्रुपुन् । कर्तनम् conj. (1 p.p. **krup**^{u} **क्रुंपु**), to cut (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair) (Gr.Gr. 21) ; to scrape (only El.).

krupun^{u} **क्रुपुनु** or **krupyun**^{u} **क्रुपियु । क्षपण:** adj. (f. **krupiñ**^{u} **क्रुपिञू**), niggardly, miserly, one who grudges even necessary expenditure, mean (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **krapan.**

krupañĕr क्रुपञर् (Gr.Gr. 139) or **krupiñār क्रुपिञार् । क्षपणत्वम्** m. miserliness, niggardliness.

karpūr कर्पूर् m. camphor (Śiv. 47). **karpūra-gauram कर्पूर-गौरम्**, the initial words of a Sanskrit *mantra* or mystic formula sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 211).

kirpārómī किर्पारोमी adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kirpārām, the boat-loving Sikh Governor of Kashmīr (1825–31). **—capa —चप** m. fancy strokes in rowing, so named by boatmen in honour of Kirpārām (L. 382, *kirparámi chappr*), and said to have been invented by him. The following are some of these fancy strokes, the rowers all keeping time together :— the handles of the paddles (**capa**) are caused to strike the gunwale at every third stroke; the paddles are thrown out as far as possible and noisily smacked flat on the water at the third stroke ; or at each third stroke the blade is struck by the hand, or a salaam is made ; or the third stroke is made soft and swishing, distinct from the two vigorous strokes that preceded it (see *Pioneer Mail* for September 30, 1910).

krapūs क्रपूस् । सशब्दभङ्ग:, चूर्णनम् m. breaking with the sound of a snap (e.g. of a bone or a piece of wood) (cf. **krāph**) ; the act of reducing to small fragments or to powder.

kāri-pát^{i} 1 and 2 **कारि-पंति**, see **kör**^{u} 1.

kr^{a}**r क्र्र्** m. the wild white rose, *Rosa Brunonis* (El., *krúr* ; L. 459, *krir*, a dog-rose).

kreri (? spelling) N. of a certain plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

krīr^{i} **क्रीरि**, etc., see **krūr**^{u} 1.

krôr^{u} **क्रोरु । भाण्डस्यान्नाद्यग्रभाग:, विस्फोटनवीनत्वक्** m. the scab or crust on a sore or wound (El. also *król*, i.e. **krôl**^{u} ; Gr.Gr. 12) ; the scum or skin that rises on the top of a vessel containing food. **—běhun —ब्यङ्गन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वङ्गिपीदनम्** m.inf. scab to form on a sore. **—tulun —तुलुन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वगुत्थापनम्** m.inf. to raise the scab from a sore ; met. to raise the covering from over something hidden, to divulge a secret, to reveal a hidden matter.

krör^{ü} **क्रोरू । गोरसपूप:** f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk and buttermilk mixed. It is eaten cooked in oil. Cf. **maīshĕ-k**^{o}, s.v. **mūsh**^{i}.

krūr^{u} 1 **क्रूरु** or **kyūr**^{u} **क्यूरु** (for ***kryūr**^{u} **क्र्यूरु**) **। कूप:** m. [sg. dat. **krūris क्रूरिस्**, **krīris क्रीरिस्** (K. 836, 838), or **kīris कीरिस्** ; ag. **krūr**^{i} **क्रूरि**, **krīr**^{i} **क्रीरि** or **kīr**^{i} **कीरि** ; abl. **krēri क्रेरि** (K. 836, 839) or **kēri केरि**], a well (Gr.Gr. 18, 19 ; K.Pr. 256 ; L. 464 and W. 12, *krur* ; Śiv. 1026, 1629). The form **krūr**^{u} is mostly used by Hindūs, and **kyūr**^{u} by Musalmāns.

krūr^{i}**-bal क्रूरि-बल्** or **krīr**^{i}**-bal क्रीरि-बल् । कूपाश्रय:** m. the ground round a well (Gr.Gr. 165).

krīr^{i}**-bal क्रीरि-बल् । कूपस्थानम्** m., see **krūr**^{i}**-bal**, ab. **-carkh -चर्ख् । कूपयन्त्रम्** (sg. dat. **-carkas -चर्कस्**), the windlass or pulley over a well over which the well-rope passes. **-dayuth -दयुथ् । कूपाधिष्ठातृदेव:** m. (sg. dat. **-dayĕtas -दयतस्**), the tutelary deity of a well, supposed to remain hidden therein and to guard the water. **-pahī -पही । कूपनेमि:** f. the framework over a well to which the rope is attached. **-ṭsôk**^{u} **-त्सोकु । वीनाह:** m. the (wooden) cover of a well. **-sag -सग् । कूपवारिसेक:** m. irrigation (usually of a vegetable garden) from a well. **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञु । कूपपानीयम्** m. well-water (El.; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *krarivon*^{i}).

krūr^{u} 2 **क्रूरु । क्रूर:** adj. (f. **krūr**^{u} **क्रूरू**), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (L.V. 27), i.q. **kūr**^{u} 1.

karār करार् قرار m. fixedness, fixity, permanence ; consistency, stability, firmness, constancy ; quietude, quiet, peace ; patient waiting, patience ; settlement, determination, confirmation ; agreement, engagement (Gr.M.) : reality, certainty, truth. **—hyon**^{u} **—ह्यनु । प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to wait patiently.

karāra 1 करार adj. e.g. fixed, firm, settled, established ; (of health) sound, strong, hearty (Gr.M.).

karāra 2 करार in **karāra karāra करार करार । शनैः** शनैः adv. very slowly, gradually and slowly.

karĕr कर्यर् । अप्रसूतिकात्वम् m. the condition of never having born children, the condition of any female up to the time she bears her first child. See **kür**ü 2.

korr (? spelling) m. a glove (El.).

karōr करोर् or **kŏrōr क्करोर् । कोटिः** card. ten millions, a crore (El. *karór*; Gr.Gr. 80; Śiv. 619, 731, 908); **karōr sūrĕ** (pl.) (Śiv. 904–5) or **karōra-sūrĕ** (sg.) (Śiv. 936, 1155; K. 449, 881) ten million suns. **ka(kŏ)rōra-bod**u **क(क्क)रोर-बंदु । कोटिशः** adj. in tens of millions, in crores, unnumbered (W. 164, Rām. 1415, **ka**°).

kura**ra कुर्र । प्राजनम्** m. (in comps. this word sometimes takes the form **kura 3**, q.v.), a whip, a horse-whip, an ox-whip (K.Pr. 187); esp. a long whip made of pliant branches of the vine, with which gardeners frighten away birds during the vintage. Its crack is very loud (El.).

kürĕr कूर्यर् । क्रूरता m. fierceness, ferocity, see **kūr**u **1.**

krārun क्रारुन् । मृन्गन्धः m. the earthy smell of newly-baked earthenware pots, such as is observed in a potter's house. **krāran-phakh क्रारन्-फख् । तैलादिपाकजो दुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of boiling oil or the like.

krīris क्रीरिस्, see **krūr**u **1.**

kŏrōryumu **क्करोर्युमु** ord. (f. **kŏrōrim**ü **क्करोरिमू**), ten-millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

kris, see **kratsh 3.**

kīris कीरिस्, see **krūr**u or **kyūr**u.

kursi **कुर्सि** كرسي f. a chair (Gr.M.).

kuris कूरिस् (cf. كرسي) f. a chair; a foundation. The only authority for this word is El. Probably instead of 'foundation' we should read 'plinth'.

kārish कंरिश् । कर्पूः f. (among Hindūs) a line of flour or meal drawn by the performer of the *Anvaṣṭakā śrāddha* ceremony a year after the death of his father or other relative. The *Anvaṣṭakā* is the ninth day of one of the four months Āgrahāyaṇa, Pauṣa, Māgha, and Phālguna (or, according to others, of one of the first three of these).

krashi-bal क्रशि-वल् । प्रदेशभेदः m. N. of a tract on the western outskirts of the city of Śrīnagar.

krĕshim क्रेशिम् । तृणविशेषः f. N. of a certain fibre plant, *Iris ensata* (L. 68, *krishm*; El. *krishún*, *Iris pseudacorus*). It grows wild on river banks, and besides being used for making ropes, is eaten by sheep. It has bright blue flowers. **krĕshimi-raz क्रेशिमि-रज़् । तृणभेदकृता रज्जुः** f. a rope made of this fibre. These ropes serve many purposes in agriculture, but the fibre is not very durable (L. 69).

krēshun क्रेशुन् । गृध्नता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kryūsh**u **क्र्यूशु**), to long for, covet, be eager to possess (YZ. 21).

kríshún, see **krĕshim.**

krushn क्रष्ण् adj. black, dark. As subst. m. Krishna (Skt. *kṛṣṇa*), N. of the eighth incarnation of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Śiv. *passim*, K. *passim*); also a common Hindū proper name, e.g. that of the author of Śiv. (Śiv. 28, etc.).

krēshĕwunu **क्रेशवुनु** n.ag. (f. **krēshĕvün**ü), one who eagerly longs for anything, one who ardently desires (YZ. 8).

krüsü**-kamür**ü **क्रंसू-कमंरू । आक्रोशनम्** f. vituperation, repeatedly cursing some one else (on the occasion of loss of money or similar calamity).

krotu **क्रंतु** in **krot**u**-krot**u **क्रंतु-क्रंतु । अव्यक्तशब्दः** m. an indefinite or inarticulate sound issuing from the mouth, esp. the twittering of birds, or the munching sound of eating.

krotu **क्रंटु । क्षीणः** adj. (f. **krüt**ü **1 क्रंटू**) (of a rational being) thin (naturally), wasted away (by disease).

krôtu **क्रोंतु** (in **āra-krôt**u, p. 40*b*, l. 50), adj. (f. **krôts**ü **क्रोंचू**), overcome (by pity or other feeling).

krout (? spelling) N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr (L. 158), ? **khôt**ü.

krutu **कुतु । अनिष्टः** adj. (f. **kruts**ü **कुचू**), unpleasant, not liked (of a quality, thing, or action).

krütü **2 क्रंटू । यवतृणादिचूर्णम्** f. (for **1**, see **krot**u; sg. dat. **kracĕ क्रच्य**), chaff, chopped straw, chopped stalks of plants such as linseed (cf. **âl**i**shi-k**°, p. 25*a*, l. 6), used for mixing with mud for plaster.

kartā कर्ता m. (sg. dat. **kartāhas कर्ताहस्**, Śiv. 317), a doer (Gr.M.); a maker, a creator (Śiv. 317, 911); a proprietor, master, head of a house or association. Cf. **hartā-kartā**, p. 351*a*, l. 15; **nyāyĕ-kartā**, a doer of justice (Gr.M.).

kârti **कंर्ति । कर्माधिकारी** m. a manager, chief administrator; esp. [in a Hindū religious act, such as a sacrificial oblation, funeral offering (*śrāddha*) or the like], the superintending official.

kurta कुर्त كرتہ m. a kind of tunic (K.Pr. 124). Cf. **kurt**i.

kūrta कूर्त m. a measure of length, six **gaz**, each of which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch longer than an English yard (El.).

kurti **कुर्ति** (= كرتي) **। वस्त्रविशेषः** f. a kind of long quilted overcoat reaching to the knees. Cf. **kurta.**

krath क्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **krüts**ü **क्रंचू**), a writing, a composition (Gr.M.).

kraṭh क्रठ् । **निगिलनशब्दानुकरणम्** onomat. m. the sound made in swallowing food, the noise of a gulp; cf. **krith** and **kruth** 1 and 2. —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **यावत्तृप्तिभोगः** m.inf. to withdraw the sound of gulping, to have eaten to repletion, to be satiated; met. to have all that one desires of property, wealth, or the like. —**karith** —**करिथ्** । **निगिलनशब्दानुकारं कृत्वा** adv. having made a gulping sound, (to eat, etc.) with a gulping sound.

krēṭh क्रेठ् । **क्लेशः** m. (sg. dat. **krēṭhas क्रेठस्**), trouble, pain, worry (mental or bodily).

krith क्रिथ् onomat. m. in **krith kaḍun क्रिथ् कडुन्** । **कण्ठमात्रस्वरोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to make a slight sound in the throat (e.g. the sound of swallowing). Cf. **kraṭh** and **kruth** 1 and 2.

krŏtha 1 क्रुथ । **अङ्गक्लेशः** m. ache or pain in the limbs (e.g. from rheumatism or from excessive weariness on a journey).

krŏtha 2 क्रुथ । **कुल्माषः** m. a kind of vetch, *Dolichos uniflorus* or *biflorus*, the *kulthī* or *kurthī* of India; (?) the *krotha* of L. 75, a medicinal plant used in renal calculus.

kruth 1 क्रुथ् । **पक्षिशावशब्दः** onomat. m. the cheeping of a young bird; cf. **kraṭh, krith,** and **kruth 2.** **-kruth -कुथ्** । **पक्षिशावशब्दः** m., id.

kruth 2 क्रुथ् । **मन्दशब्दः** onomat. m. a very slight sound uttered by any animate being. Cf. **kraṭh, krith,** and **kruth 1.**

kruṭh क्रुठ् f. acridity, an acrid taste. Cf. **dᵃha-kruṭh,** p. 198*a*, l. 28, **kaṭh 3** and **kruh 2.**

krūtha क्रूथ । **अङ्गभङ्गः** m. the breaking to pieces of the limbs (e.g. from a fall from a height, or from a merciless beating).

krūṭhᵘ क्रूठु । **कठोरः, क्लेशदः** adj. [m. sg. dat. **krīṭhis क्रीठिस्**, abl. **krēṭhi क्रेठि** (Śiv. 333); f. sg. nom. **krūṭhᵘ क्रूठू** or **krīṭhᵘ क्रीठू**, dat. **krēchĕ क्रेच्च**], hard, severe (e.g. a sickness); hard, rough-mannered, bearish (K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 333, 769) (cf. **mana-kº,** s.v. **man 1**); obtainable with great difficulty, to be found only after much labour (L.V. 51–4, 80; YZ. 386); painful, giving pain, difficult, hard (e.g. a road, or a grief) (Śiv. 842, 1630; Rām. 419, 517, 1010, 1430, 1489, 1751); often contrasted with **myūṭhᵘ**, sweet, e.g. Rām. 1430, 1489, 1751.

krēṭhun क्रेठुन् । **कर्कशीभावः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēṭhyōv क्रेठ्योव्**), to be hard, unyielding (of some material object); to be hard, inflexible in character (of a person).

kārtikh कार्तिख् or **körtikh कार्तिख्** । **कार्त्तिकमासः** m. (sg. dat. **kārtikas कार्तिकस**), N. of a month, the Skt. *kārttika*, October–November (K.Pr. 128; W. 107, *kārttik*; Śiv. 470; Rām. 205).

kruta-karm क्रुत-कर्म् m. (a Skt. compound) an action done, esp. (among Hindūs) a deed done in a former life, affecting one's good or evil fate in the present life (Śiv. 1511).

kārtikiy कार्तिकिय् m. N.P., in Skt. Kārttikēya or Skanda, the Mars or god of war in Hindū mythology. He was the son of Śiva, but without the direct intervention of any woman (K. 820).

kartal कर्तल् । **खड्गः** f. (sg. dat. **kartali कर्तलि** or **kartüjᵘ कर्तजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of sword, small in size (El. m.; L.V. 62, 88; YZ. 278).

kartūl m. business, profession (El. perhaps a misprint for *kartūt*, i.e. **kartūth**, q.v.).

kraṭun क्रटुन् or **krĕṭun क्रेटुन्** (Gr.Gr. xv) । **कार्श्यम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kraṭyōv क्रट्योव्**), to become thin (of someone or something formerly stout or thick). **kraṭyō-motᵘ क्रट्यो-मंतु** । **कृशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kraṭyē-müṭsᵘ क्रट्ये-मंचू**), become thin, as ab.

kīrtanā कीर्तना f. mention, report, description (Śiv. 47); celebrating, praising (Śiv. 107).

kurtüñᵘ कुर्तंजू । **संव्यानभेदः** f. a kind of inner garment, said to be common in the Panjāb (El. *kurtin*). **kurtañĕ-nürᵘ कुर्तञ-नंरू**, the sleeve of such a coat (K. 419).

krutārth क्रतार्थ् adj. having attained one's desire, having accomplished one's object, satisfied, contented (K. 933).

kartūth कर्तूथ् । **व्यवहारः, संबन्ध्यवश्यदेयम्** m. (sg. dat. **kartūtas कर्तूतस्**), business, duty, obligation (Rām. 812); profession; conduct, behaviour (Gr.M., Rām. 1519); a course of conduct, a series of actions (K. 840); esp. (in Hindū marriage ceremonies) the obligatory gifts sent to the bride's relations, or the business of giving the dowry, or the like. Cf. **kartūl.**

kraṭawôlᵘ क्रटवोलु m. a miller (only El.), i.q. **graṭa-wôlᵘ**, p. 305*a*, l. 5.

kratsh 1 क्रक्ष् । **कृत्तिका** (sg. dat. **kratsi क्रत्सि**), N. of a certain lunar mansion, in Skt. *Kṛttikā*, the Pleiades. It contains six stars.

kratsi-kūrᵘ क्रत्सि-कूरू । **कृत्तिकातारा** f. (pl. nom. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य**), a daughter of Kṛttikā, N. of any one of the six stars of Kṛttikā. The pl. is used to signify the entire constellation.

kratsh 2 क्रक्ष्, kritsh क्रिक्ष्, or **krĕtsh क्रेक्ष्** । **शाकभेदः** f. N. of a certain plant, a green spiny potherb which grows spontaneously on grassy ground, prob. *Cousinia Thomsonii*, Clarke. This is a thistle-like plant, the

leaves of which together with the spines are eaten by villagers as spinach in spring, when they are young and tender. Later on the shoots become woody and the spines very formidable (El. *krits*).

kratsi-kamür^{ü} क्रत्सि-कमॅरू । कण्टकभेदाल्पशाखा f. one of the spines among the flowers of this herb; met. anything extremely thin or slender. **-kond**^{u} **-कंड्** । तृणविशेषकण्टकः m., id. **-koṭ**^{u} **-कॅटु** । क्षशवालकः m. (f. **-küṭ**^{ü} **-कॅटू**), a boy (or girl) who is lean and thin for want of proper nourishment. **-kaṭh -कट्** । निष्पिता m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a child who is lean and wasted for want of proper nourishment; hence, met. an orphan. **-pōsh -पोश्** । तृणविशेषपुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. The flowers appear among the above spines.

kratsh 3 क्रत्स्, **kritsh क्रित्स्**, or **krĕtsh क्रेत्स्** । गोधनद्रव्यम् f. N. of a certain plant of the yam species, *Dioscorea deltoides*. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, and its tubers are used to provide a soap for cleaning wool (L. 75, 78, *krits*; El. *knis* or *kris*); the word is also used for the cleansing material itself. **-mūl -मूल्** । कण्टकारीविशेषमूलम् m. the tuber of this plant, used as ab.

krotsh^{u} **क्रॅत्सु** । दर्विभेदः m. a kind of iron shovel with a long handle, used for drawing out coals from a fireplace. It is also used as a griddle; cf. **gula-gula-k.**, p. 284*b*, l. 32 and **nāra-k.**, s.v. **nār 1** (L. 464, *krúts*). **—lāgun —लागुन्** । दोषप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to retort fault-finding by fault-finding, to repay an accusation by a counter-accusation.

kraṭsh^{i}**-ashud क्रॅट्सि-अशुद्** । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine used for the eyes when inflamed in the hot season. **-wor**^{u} **-वॅरु** । पूपविशेषः m. shovel-cake, a kind of cake made of rice-flour cooked on a shovel, a griddle-cake.

krütsh^{ü} **क्रॅत्सू** । दर्विः f. a ladle, a large spoon, a brazen or iron cooking ladle (El. *krats*). **—khĕñ**^{ü} **—ख्यॅञ्** । अन्त्यकालिकभोजनप्रतिग्रहणम् f.inf. 'to eat the ladle'. When a Kāshmīrī Hindū is at the point of death a ladle is put into his hand, and from it food and other gifts are given to some outcaste Brāhmaṇa. The acceptance of this food is called 'eating the ladle'.

kar^{a}**tsh क**र्त्स् । शयनपटभेदः m. a sheet for lying on.

krāv क्राव् । क्षष्यारम्भः f. the harvesting, usufruct, or collection of crops, fruit, flowers, etc. (YZ. 31, 254; Śiv. 269, 526, 1720, 1801); the final reaping of a harvest (K.Pr. 247); the village festival on the first day of spring, on which farmers commence to plough their fields for the new crop (Paṇḍit's explanation of *kṛṣyârambhaḥ*).

krēv (? spelling and gender), the European Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (L. 123, *kreu*, by which *krēv* is probably meant).

krôw^{u} (W. 12) incorr. for **khrôw**^{u}, q.v.

karēwa करेव (? spelling) m. a plateau or raised plain; esp. one of the six large cultivated plateaux in the Kashmīr Valley (El. *karewah*, q.v. for particulars). The word is said to be of Persian origin (cf. RT.Tr. II, 425), but this is very doubtful. It does not occur in Persian dictionaries. The true Kāshmīrī word for these plateaux is **wuḍar**, q.v. (L. 320).

kaurav कौरव् or **kōrav कोरव्** m. a man of the Kuru tribe (see **kuru 1**); in pl. N. of one of the opposing parties in the great war of the Mahābhārata, the other party being the Pāṇḍavs (Śiv. 1328; K. 533, 546–7, 699, 895, 899, 904, 1035).

krāwun क्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **krôw**^{u} **क्रोवु**), to do, to make (Gr.Gr. xvi). Cf. **karith krövith**, p. 473*b*, l. 29.

karwāna करवान (= كاروان) m. a caravan (El., K.Pr. 84, W. 139).

karawun^{u} **करवुनु** । कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **karaviiñ**^{ü} **करवंञ्**), one who does or makes, a doer, a maker, etc., in all the meanings of **karun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Śiv. 63, 196, 215, 282, 598, 645, 737, 852, 858–9, 1018, 1421, 1507, 1520, 1523, 1888; K. 200, 218, 386, 400, 402, *et passim*).

karawañ करवञ् । करणभृतिः f. wages for doing or making (Gr.Gr. 129).

karawön^{i} **करवॉञि** । जातिभेदः m.pl. N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas living in Śrīnagar.

kar-waṭiñ कर्-वटिञ् । वप्रादिक्षेप्यपङ्क्तिष्टिकादिः f. (in a wall or fence) the portion made of hard mud or bricks.

kray 1 क्रय् । क्रिया f. a deed, an action; esp. a religious performance, a religious rite, such as a *śrāddh*, etc.; (according to El.) alms, esp. in connexion with the dead (El. *krai*, K.Pr. 115).

kray 2 क्रय् । धान्यादिविशेषः f. grain which has fallen to the ground at the time of reaping, and which springs up spontaneously in the following year; esp. self-sown rice (L. 334, *kre*).

krāy क्राय् । कटाहः f. an iron boiling-pan, a cauldron (El. *kvái*).

krayĕ क्रय्य । प्रेतक्रियाः f. the daily religious rites performed in a family for ten days after a death. The word is sing., and the plur., which is the same in form, is used in the same sense. Cf. **kray 1** (L. 263, *kari*).

kriy 1 क्रिय् f. an act, action, i.q. **kriyā** (L.V. 63); esp. a good work, a holy action, a ceremonial act of religion, or the like (L.V. 63, K. 454).

kriy 2 क्रिय् adj. c.g. used —°, a doer, a maker, as in **sarwa-kriy,** the maker of all things, the Creator (L.V. 59).

kriyā क्रिया f. an act, action (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754). Cf. **kriy 1.**

kirāy किराय् (= كرايه) । **निवासस्थानादिशुल्कः** f. hire, rent (of a house, a boat, or the like) (El. *kirái*; Gr.M.; *khar kirāy*, hire due for the services of an ass, K.Pr. 104); fare, hire, freight (**ḍākücᵘ kirāy,** the postage of a letter, Gr.M.). —**hĕñᵘ** —**ह्यंञ्** f.inf. to borrow (*sic.* El.).

kirāyĕ-cīrⁱ किराय-चीरि । **निवासस्थानादिशुल्क-चीरिका** f. the document fixing the rent of a house, a lease (Gr.M.). —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take on lease or on hire (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to take on hire, in phrases such as **nāv chĕh kirāyĕ -karüñᵘ,** a boat must be taken on hire (Gr.M.).

kūry कूर्य, see **kōr.**

kirāyidār किरायिदार् كرايه‌دار m. (f. **kirāyidārĕñ किरायिदार्यञ्**), a lease-holder, the tenant (of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kryūrᵘ क्र्यूरु, see **krūrᵘ 1.**

kryūshᵘ क्र्यूशु, see **krēshun.**

karyutᵘ कर्युतु । **प्रेतोर्ध्वदैहिकक्रियाकर्ता** m. a performer of the *krayĕ* ceremony, see **krayĕ.**

karᵃz करज़् قرض । **ऋणम्** m. a debt, money borrowed (Gr.M., K.Pr. 157). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** m.inf. to lend money, to give credit, become a creditor (Rām. 1312). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **क्रमश ऋणग्रहणम्** m.inf. to borrow money gradually, or by instalments. —**ṭaṭun** —**ट्टुन्** । **ऋणसंग्रहणम्** m.inf. to borrow money, to incur debt.

kirza (? spelling, gender, and number), water insects found in flooded fields (L. 80). The word looks like a plural of some word like **kirzᵘ.** Cf. **krūl 1.**

karᵃzdār करज़्दार् । **ऋणप्रयोक्ता, ऋणग्राहकः** c.g. one who lends another money, a creditor; one who takes a loan, a debtor (Gr.M.).

karᵃzkhāh करज़्खाह् قرض‌خواه m. a creditor a dun (Gr.M.).

kas 1 कस्, see **kyāh.**

kas 2 कस् كس m. someone, anybody; a person, an individual; cf. **bē-kas,** without anyone, friendless, forlorn (Śiv. 190). This word is often used with Persian numerals, as in **yak kas,** one person, **dū kas,** two persons (K.Pr. 118, 240; W. 156).

kas 3 in **kas kokar** (L. 459), see **khas 3.**

kās काँस् m. the larger wooden mortar in which grain is bruised (El.). Cf. **kanz.**

kᵃsa कस m. (another form of **kissa,** q.v.) a story, tale, narration (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 653).

kasū कसू, see **kyāh.**

kaīsa कैंस, see **kūsᵘ.**

kaīsi कैंसि, see **kēh.**

keus, see **kyusᵘ.**

kis किस् or **kisᵘ किसू** । **कनिष्ठाङ्गुली** f. the little, or fifth, finger of the hand (cf. **atha-kisᵘ,** p. 59*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 701, 994, 1392; K. 326–7); the little toe (El.).

kisⁱ कि[सि, see **kyusᵘ.**

kisᵘ किसू, see **kis.**

kŏsa क्कस, see **kyāh.**

kōs कोस् । **न्यूनता, वक्रता** m. the deficiency or distorted shape in a superficies with corners (e.g. a piece of cloth or an area of land) owing to the angles being too large or too small, want of symmetry or deficiency due to want of symmetry of this kind.

kõsa कॉंस, see **kūsᵘ.**

kõsi कॉंसि, i.q. **kaīsi,** see **kēh.**

kôsᵘ कोसु, see **kāsun 1** and **2.**

kus कुस्, see **kyāh.**

kusᵘ कुसु । **व्यभिचारी** m. (f. **kusᵘ कुसू,** q.v.), an unchaste man, a libertine, a debauchee, a fornicator, a lecher.

kusᵘ कुसू । **स्वैरिणी** f. of **kusᵘ,** q.v. a publicly and obscenely unchaste woman, a drab, a strumpet (obsc.).

kūsᵘ कूँसु । **कनिष्ठः** adj. (f. **kūsᵘ कूँसू.** When not followed by a *mātrā*-vowel or by **-is** of the m.sg. acc.-dat., the base of this word is **kõs-, kaīs-, kõtsh-,** or **kaītsh-**) youngest brother (or sister) (of a group of brothers and sisters or the like), the youngest child of a family (Gr.Gr. 141, K.Pr. 83, YZ. 436), (a youngest son is the father's butt, the mother's scorn, and the brothers' fag, K.Pr. 83). —**hyuhᵘ** —**ह्युहु** adj. (f. **kūsᵘ hishᵘ कूसू हिशू**), i.q. **kūsᵘ** (YZ. 418). —**ṭsāṭh** —**च्राट्** । **कनिष्ठः सब्रह्मचारी** m. (sg. dat. **kūsis ṭsāṭas कूँसिस् च्राटस्**), the youngest (i.e. the last entered) boy in a school or the like.

kõsa- (or **kaīsa-,** or **kõtsha-,** or **kaītsha-**) **koṭᵘ, कॉंस-** (or **कैंस-,** or **कॉंक्ष-,** or **कैंक्ष-**) **कंटु** । **कनिष्ठः** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कूटू**), the youngest son (or f. daughter) of a family.

kasab कसब् كسب m. trade, occupation (El.).

kasāba कसाब قصابه m. a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

kasᵃd कसद् قصد m. intention, design, resolve, resolution (Gr.M., W. 6).

kösid कासिद् قاصد or **kösith कासिथ्** m. a messenger, a courier (K.Pr. 128); a postman who carries mail-bags from one stage to another, a letter-carrier (El.); an envoy, an ambassador (Rām. 708, 726).

kash कश् كش m. drawing, pulling, in **kash kaḍun** कश् कड्डन् । आकर्षणम्, आसंतोषं सेवनम् m.inf. to draw, to drag, to draw (a bow) (see **kaḍun**) (Rām. 117, 123, 248, 1269, 1271); to practise any work to one's complete satisfaction.

kēsh كيش m. sect, religion, faith. **köfir-kēsh,** of an infidel sect, prone to infidelity (YZ. 11).

kīsh कीश् । केशः m. (pl. ag. **kēshau** केशौ, Rām. 402; **kīshĕv** कीशव्, K. 33), hair (on the head or on the body); esp. a long tress of hair, hair in long tresses (Śiv. 1704, 1725; Rām. 183, 402; K. 33); a ringlet (El.); cf. **kih. kīshĕ-hüṭᵘ** कीश-हंटू । कवरी f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a long fillet or braid of hair; esp. the double long braid worn by women commencing at the forehead, going over the head to the back of the neck, and then hanging down. Cf. **hüṭᵘ**.

kōsh कोश् m. a treasury; a treasury of words, a dictionary (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.).

köshī कांशी f. (sg. dat. **köshiyĕ** कांशिय), the city of Kāśī or Benares. Its tutelary deity is Śiva (Śiv. 672–3, 694, 865, 1257; K. 691, 873, 884, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ्, m. the Lord of Kāśī, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 1409).

koshᵘ 1 कंशु । पिष्टबुसम् m. pounded chaff of wheat, barley, maize, or the like, which remains after husking the grain in a mortar (El. *kosh* and *kúsh*; cf. *kisr*, s.v. **kĕsürᵘ**); a honeycomb (H. ix, 5). In composition this word has a wider signification. Thus **ara-kosh**ᵘ (p. 41*a*, l. 17) is 'sawdust', and **cāhi-kosh**ᵘ (p. 158*a*, l. 11) is 'used tea leaves'. El., s.v. *kúsh*, also gives the meaning 'beeswax'; cf. **kashürᵘ**.

kàshⁱ-dāl कंशि-दाल् । बुसपूर्णा दालो, बुसपूर्णो विदलः f. millets, etc., or *dāl*, in the husk, cooked as a porridge, porridge of unhusked millet. **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । बुसमात्रम् m. a single flake, or a very small amount, of chaff, as ab. **-ṭsŏṭᵘ** -च्वूटू । बुसापूपः f. a cake made only of chaff, as ab. It is used as a medicine.

koshᵘ 2 कंशु in **kaṭh-kosh**ᵘ, etc., s.v. **kaṭh** 4, q.v.

kôshᵘ कोशु adj. (f. **köshᵘ** 1 कांशू), of or belonging to the eleventh lunar day (on which Hindūs fast) (cf. **kāh** 3); hence, subst. m. a severe fast, such as that which is held on that day. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fast (Rām. 188).

köshᵘ 2 कांशू sg. dat. of **kāh** 3.

kush कुश् m. *Kuśa*-grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, a sacred grass employed at various Hindū religious ceremonies (L.V. 45); N. of one of the sons of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśa. His brother's name was Lava (see **Lav**). He was created by the saint Vālmīki out of a doll made of *Kuśa*-grass, as a substitute for Lava, whom he believed to be dead (Rām. 1296, 1327, etc.). For an account of his birth, see Rām. 1283 ff.

kúsh, see **koshᵘ** 1.

kūsh कूँश् or **kūshⁱ** कूँशि । पादूविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kŏ̄shĕ** कोँश), a kind of shoe with high iron heels, and the uppers lessening towards the heels. It was formerly used in Kashmīr for winter travelling. At the present day it is mostly used by women (Hindū or Musalmān of a very respectable class) (El. *kúnish*; K.Pr. 110, 111, 153, 219). Cf. **kĕmàtⁱ**.

kŏ̄shi-khalᵘrᵘ कोँशि-खल्रू । जीर्ण उपानद्विशेषः f. an old worn-out shoe of this kind; see **khalᵘrᵘ** 2. **-khŏr** -खूर् । उपानद्विशेषैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of these shoes. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् । जीर्णतर उपानद्विशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस्), an extremely worn-out shoe, more worn out than **-khalᵘrᵘ**, ab.

kshūb क्षूब् m. agitation, disturbance, distraction (Śiv. 22, 754, 843, 896, 930). (The word is borrowed by Hindūs from the Sanskrit *kṣōbhaḥ*.)

kshŏd क्षद् f. hunger (L.V. 28, 72), i.q. **chŏd,** q.v.

kushāda कुशाद كشاده adj. c.g. opened, uncovered; loose, wide (El.).

kàshⁱdagar कंशिदगर् । हठबुद्धिः adj. c.g. obstinate, pig-headed, in any business, esp. when this obstinacy is due to a mean or petty character.

kàshⁱdagarī कंशिदगरी । हठबुद्धिता f. obstinacy or pig-headedness, as ab.

kashĕf كشف, see **kashĕph.**

kāshke كاشكه, conj. would to heaven, would that (W. 145, YZ. 479, Rām. 811).

kash-kōl कश्-कोल् كشكول । पात्रविशेषः m. a (beggar's) cup or bowl, usually a coco-nut shell, or the lower half of a broken pitcher, especially used by religious mendicants and the like (K.Pr. 24).

kŏ-shĕkun क्र-शकुन् । अनिष्टशकुनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕkunas** -शकुनस्), an ill-omen; mostly used with reference to the commencement of a journey or of a festival.

kashāla कशाल । क्लेशम् m. labour, trouble, pain (incurred in some impossible or unwelcome forced task).

kŏshĕl क्रशल् or **kushĕl** कुशल् । कुशलम् m. health, well-being, welfare; esp. health recovered after illness (a Hindū word). **-hum** -ह्रम् । कुलहोमः m. (among Hindūs) a special small oblation offered for the benefit of his family by each participant, after the conclusion of an important general sacrificial ceremony.

kŏshĕla-paṭhᵃr क्शल-पंथ्र् m. a letter giving news of welfare; hence, politely, a letter (Gr.M.).

köshˈlad कांशिलद् in **okᵘ-köshˈlad** (p. 19*a*, l. 20), a word derived from **kāh 3** (sg. dat. **köshᵘ**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, on which Hindūs fast. Hence, **okᵘ-köshˈlad** means one who suffers, or who would suffer, from a single one of these fasts, lit. suffering from a single eleventh lunar day.

kshĕmā चमा (often, esp. in the Persian character, written **khĕmā** ख्यमा خیما, and so pronounced. So also in Rām. and K.) f. patience, forbearance, forgiveness (Rām. 38). —**karünᵘ** —करंञ् f.inf. to show forbearance (to), to forgive (Śiv. 53, 121, 705, 760, 768, 1115, 1165, 1186, 1283; Rām. 730, 1181, 1514, 1521, 1637; K. 89, 329); to show mercy, be merciful (Rām. 161, 1231, 1240; K. 911, 937).

kashmīr कश्मीर् کشمیر m. the country of Kashmīr (this word is borrowed from India or Persia. The indigenous word is **kashīrᵘ**, f., q.v.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 865, 1257; K. 958). **-mar** -मर् m. the hermitage of Kashmīr, i.e. the holy land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

kishmish کشمش or **kishĕmish** किश्मिश् । द्राक्षाविशेषः f. a small dried grape without stones, a sultana raisin, currant (Gr.M.).

kishmishī کشمشی in **kishmishī dach,** a kind of grape growing in Kashmīr (El., s.v. *dach*). Cf. the preceding.

kshĕn चन् (sometimes, esp. in the Persian character, written **khĕn** ख्यन् کھن, and so pronounced) m. a moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 605, 1042, 1341, 1405, 1439; K. 562, 778).

kshĕna-kshĕna चन-चन adv. at every moment, continually (Siv. 1412, 1427, 1437; K. 62). **-mātᵃr** -मातर् m. (sg. dat. **-mātras** -मात्रस् or **-mātaras** -मातरस्), a mere moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

kashun कशुन् । कण्डूयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koshᵘ** कंशु. This verb is used impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to itch (Rām. 825); to scratch oneself or another in an itchy place, to scratch (El.; K.Pr. 163, 218; L. 463; H. xii, 16, 17).

kàshⁱ kàshⁱ kaḍun कंशि कंशि कडुन् । कष्टेन वितरणम् m.inf. itching and itching to extract; hence, to draw out (money from a purse) with itching fingers, (of a miser) to give or spend, unwilling and meanly, a very small amount out of great wealth.

kashĕn-phash कशन्-फश् । कण्डूयनमात्रम् m. a single scratch on an itching place.

kushūna कुशून (= Turkī قشون) m. an army (Rām. 777, 1331, 1357).

kŏ-shānukᵘ क्-शानुकु । निन्द्याभिजनः m. (f. **kŏ-shānücᵘ** क्-शानंचू), one who is of mean family, descended from a family which is unworthy (either in regard to virtue or to fortune).

kshēph चेफ् m. (sg. dat. **kshēpas** चेपस्), throwing, casting; passing (of time). Cf. **kāla kshēph karun,** p. 434*a*, l. 15 (a borrowed Skt. word used only by Hindūs).

kashĕph 1 कश्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **kashĕpas** कश्यपस्), N. of celebrated Rishi, the son of Brahmā, in Skt. Kaśyapa. It was he who turned the valley of Kashmīr from a lake to dry land. He was the father of all living beings. One of his sons was Garuḍa, the vehicle of Viṣṇu (Rām. 225, 598; K. 26, 1038).

kashĕph 2 कशफ् کشف m. a tortoise (El. *kashaf*).

kashiph कशिफ् (= کشف) । अन्तरज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **kashiphi** कशिफि), an opening, a declaration, solution, explanation; a manifestation, disclosure, apocalypse, revelation; inspiration; in Kāshmīrī, knowing another's secret thoughts; unintentionally revealing one's own secret thoughts.

kshīr चीर् or **khīr** खीर् m. milk (Śiv. 207, 283, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 80–1); (a Hindū word, mostly used with a reference to religious rites). **kshīra-(khīra-)sāgar** चीर-(खीर-)सागर् m. the ocean of milk, one of the fabulous oceans by which, according to Hindū legend, the earth is surrounded (K. 14).

kashīrᵘ कशीरु । कश्मीरदेशः f. the country of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 97, K. 959). Cf. **kashmīr.**

kashᵘrᵘ कशुरु । सारांशावशिष्टभागः f. that which remains after the essential part has been removed (e.g. an emptied honeycomb) (cf. El. *kūsh*, beeswax; L. 459, *kashri*, the (refuse) core of maize) (cf. **mŏch-kº**, s.v. **māch**; **makāyi-kº**, s.v. **maköyᵘ**).

kashᵃri-nār कशरि-नार् । सारांशावशिष्टभागाग्निः m. a fire of such refuse.

kôshurᵘ कोशुरु or **kôshyurᵘ** कोशिरु । काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. **köshirᵘ** कांशिरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr, Kāshmīrī; a man of Kashmīr (El.; H. xi, 6); the Kāshmīrī language (El., YZ. 239); (f.) a woman of Kashmīr (El.); the Kāshmīrī language (Gr.M.). **-pahān** -पहान् । किंचित्काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. **köshirᵘ-pahān** कांशिरू-पहान्), somewhat Kāshmīrī, more or less Kāshmīrī, closely resembling something produced in Kashmīr.

köshirᵘ al कांशिरू अल । दीर्घतुम्बी f. a kind of pumpkin, long in shape and green in colour (cf. El., s.v. *al*). —**mujᵘ** —मुजू f. a species of radish (El. *köshirì múj*). —**nāsth** —नास्थ् । काश्मीरिकी नस्या

f. a kind of yellow snuff made of Kāshmīrī tobacco. —**zĕv** —ज़्यव् f. the Kāshmīrī language (El.).

köshirᵘ कोशिरु, see **kôshurᵘ**.

kōshish कोशिश كوشش f. exertion, endeavour, diligence (Gr.M.).

kēshāsŏr केशास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Kēśâsura (K. 368, 380).

kashṭ कष्ट m. trouble, worry, inconvenience; sorrow, woe (Gr.M.; Rām. 1570, 1769).

kisht किश्त् f. a beggar's wallet or cup (El.; K.Pr. 15; L. 457, 458).

kushta كشته adj. e.g. killed, slain (El.).

kshĕtriy च्रत्रिय्, see **khĕtriy**.

kashṭawār कष्टवार् m. N. of a territory to the south-east of the Kashmīr Valley on the upper Cināb river, the ancient Kāṣṭavāṭa, and the Kishtwar of modern maps (RT.Tr. II, 431; Śiv. 1504).

kēshĕv केशव् m. a name of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 737, 933, 1127, etc.; L.V. 8, 14).

kāshawah काशवह (? = Turkī قاشق) m. a table- or dessert-spoon (El.).

kāshahan काशहन् ? f. a tea-spoon (El. who states that the word is m.).

kushĕwath कुशवथ् (sg. dat. **kushĕwüṭsᵘ कुशवंट्सू**), N. of the capital city of Kuśa, the son of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśāvatī (Rām. 1738).

kŏ-shāway क्व-शावय् । **अनिष्टप्रवृत्तिः** f. a bad rumour, a report or rumour (true or untrue) about some calamity or other similar unwished for occurrence.

kshĕy च्रय् m. loss or (Rām. and K.) **khĕy ख्रय्** کَیی, waste, wearing away; removal, destruction (Śiv. 101, 1171, 1452, 1541, 1596; Rām. 227; K. 660) (a Hindū word generally employed with a religious application, such as destruction of sin, or the like, or of demons).

kōsalyā कोसल्या or **kausalyā कौसल्या**, or **kusalyā कुसल्या** f. Kausalyā, N. of a wife of king Daśaratha. She was mother of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1140, 1483; Rām. 83, 191, 1227, *kausalyā*; 40, 82, 209–10, 225, etc., *kusalyā*).

kᵃsm क्स्म् m. the Kāshmīrī form of **kism**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

kasᵃm कसम् or **kasam कसम** قسم । **शपथः** m. an oath, asseveration, adjuration (El.; K.Pr. 14; Rām. 771, 1059–60, 1062, 1532); an uttered charm, a mystic word, a word of power, incantation (H. xii, 22). —**hāwun** —**हावुन्** । **शपथप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show an oath, to asseverate, to offer to make oath in order to convince a person (Rām. 1056, 1058; H. v, 9); to swear (El.). —**khyonᵘ** —**ख्यंनु** m.inf. to swear (El., Gr.M., Rām. 154). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **शपथविधानम्** m.inf. to make oath by calling a god or the like to witness; to swear (El.; H. v, 9).

kism किस्म् قسم or **kᵃsm क्स्म्** m. kind, sort, species (El.); used in the genitive, as in **gurun chuh aki kisamücᵘ göḍᵘ**, the *gurun* is a kind of fish (W. 123).

kōsam कोसम् m. a violet (El.); safflower (Skt. *kusumbha*) (YZ. 254, 257; Rām. 645, 1008, 1094). A woman's hands or feet are compared to it for delicacy and beauty (Rām. 189, 355, 1082, 1251).

kusum कुसुम् m. a flower (L.V. 21, 39, 40).

kāsnī कास्नी m. *Cichorium intybus* (El.). Cf. **hand.**

kasun कसुन् । **तैले पचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kosᵘ कंसु**; 2 p.p. **kasōv कसोव्**), to fry (Gr.Gr. 208, 225). **kosᵘ-motᵘ कंसु-मंतु** । **तैले पक्वः** perf. part. (f. **küsᵘ-müṭsᵘ कंसू-मंच़ू**), fried.

kāsun 1 कासुन् । **अपनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsᵘ कोसु**), to take away, remove, rid of (El.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 209, 257, 479; Śiv. 212, 282, 1351, etc.; Rām. 110, 1062, 1076, 1230, 1510, 1657, 1686, 1771, 1779; K. 385, 473, 547, 1064, etc.; L.V. 8, 73; H. i, 12; vi, 6); esp. in a religious or psychical sense to put away (sin), to remove (guilt), to expel (a demon in possession; cf. **dakhᵃl kāsun,** p. 207*a*, l. 45); to expel (pain) (YZ. 485; Śiv. 104, 168, 171, 926, etc.; Rām. 20, 293); to remove (sorrow, anxiety) (Rām. 72, 714, 770, 1479, 1570, 1769; K. 724); to annul (a curse) (Rām. 215, K. 1091–2); to expel or cure (a disease) (cf. **myondᵘ** 1). **kôsᵘ-motᵘ 1 कोसु-मंतु** । **अपनीतः** perf. part. (f. **kösᵘ-müṭsᵘ कोसू-मंच़ू**), taken away, removed, as ab.

kāsun 2 कासुन् । **मण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsᵘ कोसु**), to shave (as a barber) (El.; K. 483, 662, 664). **mas** (or **mast**) **kāsun,** to shave the hair (of the head) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, etc.). **nam kāsânⁱ,** to pare the nails; see **nam 1. kôsᵘ-motᵘ 2 कोसु-मंतु** । **मण्डितः केशः** perf. part. (f. **kösᵘ-müṭsᵘ कोसू-मंच़ू**), shaved, shaved off (of hair).

kasondᵘ कसंन्दु, see **kyāh.**

kŏsang क्वसंग् m. bad company, evil companionship, consorting with evil-doers (Śiv. 1808).

kasar कसर् کسر m. a defect (El.).

kasīr कसीर् m. *Cornus macrophylla* (El.).

kaīsar कैंसर् or **kōsar कोंसर्** । **कनिष्ठता** m. the condition of being the youngest in a family, see **kūsᵘ.** Another form of this word is **kaīṭshar** or **kōṭshar** (Gr.Gr. 141).

kĕsürᵘ क्यसरु । **किशारुः** f. the beard of corn (El. *kisar*; K.Pr. 112, translated 'barley'); the glumes of rice

(L. 460, *kesar*); rice-chaff (El. *kisr*, Gr.Gr. 293, K.Pr. 234 = YZ. 124). **kĕsari-bôr^{u} क्यसरि-वोरू । किंशारुयुतः सुधाभेदः** m. a kind of wall-plaster made of mud, etc., mixed with corn-beards.

kasūr कसूर, see **kusūr.**

kīsar कीसर् m. the filament of a lotus or other plant. Cf. **nāga-k°**, s.v. **nāg 2.**

kōsar कोंसर् or **kaũsar कौंसर्** m. N. of a mountain lake in the Pīr Pantsāl Range, in Skt. Kramasaras and the Kōns^{a}r of RT.Tr. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*krama*) of Viṣṇu, and is an object of the Naubandhana pilgrimage (RT.Tr. II, 393; Śiv. 1170; L.V. 50).

kusūr कुसूर् قصور or **kasūr कसूर** m. a fault, a defect (El. *kasūr*; Gr.M.; H. vii, 13).

kissa किस्स قصہ or **k^{a}sa क्स** m. a tale, story, narration (El.).

kisis किसिस्, see **kyus^{u}.**

kŏssa क्रस्स, see **kyāh.**

k^{a}st क्स्त् (= قسط) m. a dividend, an instalment (Gr.M.).

kōstŏb कोस्तुव् or **कौस्तुभ्** m. N. of a celebrated gem, in Skt. Kaustubha, obtained, according to Hindū legend, at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast (Śiv. 792, 1436; K. 60).

kösith कासिथ्, see **kösid**, of which it is a corruption (El.). The word may also be the conj. part. of **kāsun 1** and **2.**

kŏstūr क्रस्तूर्, i.q. **kŏstūr^{u}**, q.v.

kŏstūra क्रस्तूर (? spelling) m. the musk-deer (L. 462, *kastura*). The word should perhaps be **kŏstūr^{u}**, q.v.

kŏstūr^{i} क्रस्तूरि । कस्तूरी f. musk; the sweet-scented lousewort, *Pedicularis brevifolia* (it has a delicious odour, but not of musk) (L. 77). **kŏstūrĕ-gag^{ü}r^{ü} क्रस्तूर्य-गर्गरू । कस्तूरीगन्धिनी मूषकी** f. a musk-rat. **-nāph -नाफ**, f. a musk-pod; musk (Śiv. 501).

kŏstūr^{u} क्रस्तूरु, **kŏstūr क्रस्तूर्**, or **kastūr^{u} कस्तूरु । पक्षिभेदः** m. (pl. dat. **kastūrĕn कस्तूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56), a certain bird, the Grey-winged Blackbird, *Merula boulboul* (L. 152, *kastura*). According to El. it corresponds to the *shah bulbul* and to the *hazār dastān* or nightingale. It has a melodious voice, and is valued as a cage-bird (El. *kastūr* and *kostūr*; K.Pr. 147, *kastur*; L. gives *kastura* both for this bird and for the musk-deer. See **kŏstūra**; Śiv. 327).

kāsawun^{u} कासवुनु n.ag. (f. **kāsaviin^{ü} कासविंनू**), one who removes, makes away with, etc. See **kāsun 1** (Śiv. 105, 813, 1190; H. i, 11).

kusuy कुसुय, see **kyāh.**

kasiyāna कसियान m. vomiting (El.).

k^{a}ta क्त in **k^{a}ta-k^{a}ta क्त-क्त । कण्डूयनभेदः** m. tickling (the act). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to tickle (El. *kuta-kuta karun*).

k^{a}ṭa क्ट । कूटः, क्षत्रिमः adj. e.g. artificial, imitation, fictitious, bogus (L. 458, *kut*; K.Pr. 103, *kēṭah*; 246, *kuṭah*). **-kŏl -क्रल्** f. a winter stream, dry in hot weather (W. 115).

kata कत in **kata-gand कत-गंड् । महानिरोधः** m. great opposition, stopping another (e.g. in his business or the like).

kaṭa कट com. gen. one who cuts off or destroys, a destroyer, used in compounds such as **kaṭa-sankaṭa** (Śiv. 161) or **sankaṭa-kaṭa** (Śiv. 892, 934, 1078, 1501), a destroyer of perils, an attributive name of Śiva or (Śiv. 1501) Pārvatī.

kât^{i} कंति adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 154).

kati 1 कति । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 106; K.Pr. 178; W. 94; YZ 33, *katē*; 56, 59, 163, *katih*; Śiv. 282, 346, 370, etc.; Rām. 202, 221, 253, etc.; H. vii, 20, etc.); from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; K.Pr. 99; Śiv. 522, 1357; K. 141; H. x, 4; xi, 7, etc.). Often used in the sense of 'where?' with the expectation of a negative answer, and thus equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 351–2, 1079, 1284, 1787, 1888); cf. **katĕn**. **-kin^{i} -किंनि । किं पार्श्वतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 158); whence? by what means? how? (Rām. 544, 1293, 1307). **—kot^{u} —कंतु । कुतः कुत्र** adv. whence where? used to indicate a great indefinite distance, as in **kati-kot^{u} chuh Kashīri-pĕṭha Lāhōr,** Lahore is a very long way from Kashmīr. **—kūt^{u} —कूतु । अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **—kūts^{ü} —कूंचू**), from where how much? used to indicate indefinite length (in space or time); cf. the preceding. **—kōr —कोर् । कुतः क्र** adv. from where where? i.q. **—kot^{u}**, ab. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ । कुतः** adv. from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; H. ii, 2). **-sanā -सना । कुत्र नाम** adv. where? i.q. **kati,** but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where?'; cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1. **-tām -ताम्**, **-tāmath -तामथ्**, **-tāñ -ताञ्**, or **-tāñĕth -ताञ्यथ् । कुत्रचित्** adv. somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katiy कतिय् adv. (**kati** with emph. *y*) wherever, in whatever place (Gr.M., YZ. 15).

katyō कत्यो, i.q. **kati,** with interjection **ō** (YZ. 43).

katyukᵘ कत्युकु । कुचत्यः adj. (f. **katicᵘ कतिचू**), of or belonging to what place? of where? (Gr.Gr. 150, YZ. 45). Cf. **katīkō.**

kati 2 (? spelling) f. a young heifer (L. 360). Perhaps i.q. **küṭᵘ.**

kaṭi (? spelling) in K.Pr. 22, said to mean 'a (stupid) child or disciple'. Probably **kaṭʰᵘy** is meant, i.e. **kaṭh 2** (q.v.) with emph. *y*.

katū कतू, see **kotᵘ 2**, l. 3 of next column.

kauṭ, see **kōṭh.**

kitⁱ किति, see **kyutᵘ.**

kŏt, see **kotᵘ 2.**

kóṭ (? spelling) f. labour (El.; possibly by this is meant **köṭhᵘ 4**, or some connected word not elsewhere recorded).

kōṭa 1 कॉट । अल्पा तुला a small pair of scales, such as those used by jewellers for weighing gold, etc.

kōṭa 2 कॉट । कीलविशेषः m. a pin (used for fixing garments, etc., or as a brooch-pin, necklace-clasp, etc.).

kᵒtᵘ कंतु । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. **kᵘṭᵘ कंचू**), wet, moist, damp; full of juice, juicy; sappy (L.V. 51). Often used met., as in **āra-kᵒtᵘ** (p. 41*a*, l. 5) damp with compassion, compassionate, or (YZ. 39; Śiv. 113, 948, 1473, 1527; Rām. 1595) deserving of compassion (p.p. of **kᵃṭun**, q.v.).

kŏṭᵘ क्कंटू f. (sg. dat. **kŏcĕ क्कच्य**), in **kömᵘ-kŏṭᵘ**, q.v., p. 444*a*, l. 8.

kotᵘ 1 कंतु (Śiv. 1014), see **katun.**

kotᵘ 2 कंतु । क्व adv. in what place, where? (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Rām. 209, 211, 219, etc.; K. 363, 1161; H. xi, 5); towards where? whither? (El. *kŏt*; Gr.M.; L.V. 9; K.Pr. 99, *kut*; Śiv. 410, 416, 1733, 1862); for what reason? why? (Rām. 238, 450). As an interrogative expecting the answer 'no', this word may be used with a sense equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 1035); cf. **kotᵘnanas, kotᵘnas,** and **katuth. —bā —वा । क्व भ्रातः** adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male equal). **—biñ —विञ् । क्व भगिनि** adv. where, madam? (used in addressing respectfully an equal or elder woman). **-kun -कुन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? whither? **—sa —स । क्व भोः** adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male superior). **-sanā -सना । क्व स्वित्** adv. where? i.q. **kotᵘ**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). **—ta kōr —त कोर् । न कुत्रापि** adv. where and where? i.e. nowhere (Śiv. 279). **-tām -ताम्, -tāmath -तामथ्, -tāñ -ताञ्**, or **-tāñĕth -ताञ्चथ् । अविदितस्थाने** adv. up to how far? how far? (Gr.M.); somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a doubtful question, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katū कतू । क्व रे adv. where (used in addressing an inferior)?

koṭᵘ कंटु । अङ्कुरः, पुमपत्यम (f. **küṭᵘ कंटू**, q.v.), a seedling-sprout, the first sprout of a young plant (cf. **gāsa-koṭᵘ**, p. 307*b*, l. 34; **muji-kᵒ**, s.v. **mujᵘ**); a bush, a thicket of bushes (K. 111, 219, 350); a male child (generally used with reference to caste or profession), usually, but not always, with the idea of praise. It is also occasionally used to indicate the young of animals. Thus, **baṭa-koṭᵘ,** a (real) son of a Brāhmaṇ, a good Brāhmaṇ; **chāna-koṭᵘ,** a carpenter's son, a real son of a carpenter, a good carpenter; **haraṇa-koṭᵘ,** a fawn (p. 349*a*, l. 24); **mōshĕ-koṭᵘ,** a buffalo-calf; cf. Gr.Gr. 132 (K.Pr. 174; H. xii, 25). **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** m.inf. to become insufficient, to be found to be too short, not long enough (K. 166).

kaṭⁱ gūlⁱ कंटि गूलि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटसाराः m.pl. the kernels of water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time, see the next; cf. **gūlᵘ 2. —görⁱ —गॉरि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटाः** m.pl. young water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time; cf. **gôrᵘ 1. —gāsa —गास । तृणविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of grass growing in marshy ground, used as a remedy for eye-disease. **kaṭⁱ-har कंटि-हर् । बालयुद्धम, लुलाययुद्धम्** f. a fight amongst naughty boys; a fight between two young buffalos.

kôtᵘ कोतु in **kötⁱ-nǒmᵘ कॉति-न्वंमु । सर्वतो बन्धनम्** m. the being confined in all directions, being stopped from going in any direction, imprisonment; met. taking measures to prevent another exercising his free will as regards income and expenditure, etc., tying up another's power of expenditure.

kúṭ (? **kūṭᵘ** or **kūṭh**) m. privacy (El.).

kūtᵘ कूतु । कियान् pron. adj. [m. sg. dat. **kūtis कूतिस्**; ag. **kūtⁱ कूति**; pl. nom. **kūtⁱ कूति** (written **küty कूत्य्**, Śiv. 164, 435; Rām. 176, 701, 1342; K. 981, or **kītⁱ** كيت, YZ. 24) (Śiv. 712–3, 742, 1067, etc.; Rām. 35, 690, etc.; K. 478; H. vii, 25) or (old) **kaitⁱ कैति** (written **kötⁱ कॉति**, YZ. 25) (L.V. 81); in Śiv. 1872, with emph. *y*; exceptionally **küṭsᵘy कंचूय्**, for the sake of rhyme; dat. **kaitĕn कैत्यन्** or **kötĕn कॉत्यन्**; ag. **kaityau कैत्यौ** or **kötyau कॉत्यौ.**

Fem. sg. nom. **kūtsᵘ कूचू** (YZ. 231), **kötsᵘ कॉचू** (H. vii, 15), or **küṭsᵘ कंचू** (I.K. iv, 114); ag. **kāṭsa काच** (H. i, 12); pl. nom. **kaiṭsa कैच** (L.V. 81), or **kūṭsa कूच** (K. 936), or **köṭsa कॉच**, or **kaṭsa कच** (I.K. iv, 114; Śiv. 1663; H. x, 6).

The base of this word is **kat-** कत्- or, more usually, **kait-** कैत्- or **köt-** कोत्-. The vowel **ai** or **ö** of the latter is changed either to *ū* or to *ǖ* before a mātrā-vowel, and in the m.sg. acc.

When the suff. of the indef. art. is added to **kūt[u]** कूतु, the latter becomes **kōtāh** कोताह, or sometimes **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह, for which see bel.]

how much (Gr.Gr. 59, 91; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 415, 496, 1181, 1253; Rām. 1613; K. 1103–4); (in pl.) how many? (see bel.). This word is very frequently used in the sense of our 'how much!' to signify a great quantity, an immeasurable quantity, or (in the plural) 'innumerable'; e.g. K. 28, 142, 478, etc., and so elsewhere, *passim*. **—kôl[u] —कोलु । कियत्कालिकः** adj. (f. **kūtsǖ köj[ü]** कूचू कोजू), of, or belonging to, what time? of what date? **-sanā -सना**, i.q. **kūt[u]**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how much'. **-tām -ताम्, -tāmath -तामथ्, -tāñ -ताञ्, or -tāñĕth -ताञथ् । अनिश्चित-परिमाणः** pron. adj. indef. (f. **kūtsǖ-tām** कूचू-ताम, etc.), of some indefinite quantity, (pl.) of some indefinite number. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he give anything? if so, how much?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

kūt[i] कूति, or (Śiv. 164, 435) **kūty** कूत्य, or (L.V. 81) **kait[i]** कैति । **कियन्तः** m.pl. of **kūt[u]** (for f., see ab.) how many? (Gr.M.; YZ. 24, كيت; Śiv. 435; Rām. 35, 738, 1377, etc.); often used to mean 'very many', 'innumerable', as in (Śiv. 164, 712–3, 742, etc.; Rām. 1082, 1323, etc.); similarly **kēh kūt[i]**, very many (Rām. 690). With emph. *y*, this word becomes *kaitiy* (K.Pr. 243, spelt *kahtī*).

kōtāh कोताह, **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह (K. 568, 637, 783), or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह (K. 821, 1014, 1131) । **कियान्** pron. adj. [pl. nom. **kaityāh** कैत्याह or **kötyāh** कोत्याह (see bel.); f.sg. and (Rām. 1627) pl. **kaitsāh** कैच़ाह (Rām. 98, 372; K. 427, 526, 532, 610) or **kötsāh** कोच़ाह (Śiv. 47, 1235, 1255)], how much? how great? (Gr.M.; YZ. 60; Śiv. 435, 538, 703, 748, 870, 917; 971, 1255, etc.; Rām. 645, 1208, 1571, 1610; H. vii, 24). Like **kūt[u]** this word is often used to mean 'very much', 'very many', e.g. Śiv. 47, 495, 653; Rām. 792, 1053; K. 275, 428, 445, 523, etc. This word is the form taken by **kūt[u]** when the suff. of the indef. art. is added. In K. 821 **kōtwāh** is treated as indeclinable, agreeing with a noun in the sg. abl. **—kāl —काल् । कियात्कालः** m. how much time? how long a period? as adv. for how long?

kūtis कूतिस् । **कियता मूल्येन** adv. (m. sg. dat. of **kūt[u]**), for how much? hence, for what price? at what price?

kaityāh कैत्याह (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1486; K. 786, 1070; H. ix, 5, 11) or **kötyāh** कोत्याह (YZ. 29, 41–2, 184; H. vii, 31; x, 7, 8; xii, 20) (pl. of **kōtāh**, ab.) how many? i.q. **kūt[i]** (cf. Śiv. 164, 1486, and H. xii, 20, where both forms are used side by side) (K.Pr. 11, spelt *kātiyāh*, 248, spelt *kahtyāh*).

kūṭ[u] कूटु । **महत्काष्ठम्** m. (pl. dat. **kūṭĕn** कूट्यन् not **kōṭĕn** कोट्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a large beam or log of wood, suitable for building or the like, a beam (Gr.M., L.V. 23, Śiv. 1080) (cf. **nàr[i]-k°**, s.v. **nor[u]**); a long slender stem of a tree (El. *kūṭ*); met. a pillar or anything extended in length (cf. **nāra-k°**, s.v. **nār**, and **nör[i]-k°**, the stem of a blowpipe, s.v. **nôr[u]**). [L.V. has sg. abl. **kōṭi** for mod. **kūṭi**.]

kūṭ[i]-laṭ[a]r[ü] कूटि-लट्रू or **-laṭ[a]r** -लट्र् । **वृहत्काष्ठावशिष्टभागः** f. the end of a beam which is cut off as not required, when the beam is being fitted into its place (Gr.Gr. 37). **-tür[ü]** -तूरू । **वृहत्काष्ठप्रान्तभागः** f. the tenon at the end of a beam, fitting into a mortice in the beam to which it is fitted and joined.

kūṭ[ü] कूटू । **खण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **kōcĕ** कोच्च), a piece, a fragment (K.Pr. 239); esp. a long thin piece (as a short length of thread, a strip of paper, a piece of lotus-filament (**nadàr[i]-k°**), or a strip of meat (**māz-k°**); with suff. of indef. art. **kūṭ[ü]āh**, a single piece (K.Pr. 15, *kuṭāh*, translated 'food'). Cf. **döv[i]-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 21; **kākaz-k°** (p. 433*a*, l. 47); s.v. **nador[u]**, **nadàr[i]-k°**; and s.v. **nĕchapat[a]r**, **nĕchapatri-k°**).

kūṭ[ü] कूटू । **स्त्यपत्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **kacĕ** कच्च, Rām. 1319), a sprout, a seedling sprout, a blade of grass or the like (Śiv. 1049); a female child, a daughter. As in the case of **koṭ[u]**, q.v., of which it is the f., this word is generally used with reference to a caste or profession, but this f. form is principally used only with reference to some mean or despised profession (cf. **kaṭh 2**) as in **bāḍa-kütü**, a buffoon's daughter; **wāza-küṭ[ü]**, a cook's daughter. Hence used in metaphorical expressions, such as (Rām. 1319) **shikas-küṭ[ü]**, a daughter of defeat or misery, i.e. an unfortunate woman. **kacĕ-bacĕ** कच्च-वच्च । **कन्यापुत्रादयः** m.pl. (a comp. of which the first member is f.pl. and the second m.pl.), all the children (esp. little children), girls and boys, of a family, i.e. daughters, sons, grandchildren, etc.

kaiṭab कैटब्(भ्) m. in Hindū mythology N. of a demon (Skt. *kaiṭaha*). He and another demon named Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Viṣṇu, when he was asleep. They were about to devour Brahmā when Viṣṇu slew them (Śiv. 1321).

kitāb किताव् كتاب f. a book (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 166; W. 13; H. x, 11). **-lēkhanwôl[u] -लेखन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-lēkanwājěñ -लेखन्वाज्यञ्**), a clerk, a writer (El.).

kutub-khāna कुतुब्-खान كتب خانه m. a library (Gr.M.).

kutub-numā कुतुब्-नुमा قطب نما m. a magnetic compass (Gr.M.).

katic[ü] कतिचू, see **katyuk[u]**, s.v. **kati** (p. 484*a*, l. 1).

k[a]ṭh क्ट्। कलङ्कः, दोषः m. a stain, mark, dark spot; stain, stigma, obloquy; a fault charged (truly or falsely). **—kaḍun —कडुन्। दोषारोपः** m.inf. to bring a charge (true or false) of some fault. **—ṭsānun —त्सानुन्। दोषप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to attribute a fault (true or false).

kath 1, see **kyāh.**

kath कथ्। कथा f. (sg. dat. **kathi,** Gr.Gr. 70), a story, narrative, account, fable, statement (L.V. 45, 62; K.Pr. 190; L. 458; Śiv. 91, 426, 553, 1098, 1362, etc.; Rām. 30, 43, 48, 396, 828, 1173, 1242, 1525; K. 938; H. iv, 5; vii, 1; viii, 1; x, 1, 2, 4); a word, speech, language (L.V. 91; K.Pr. 17, 33, 41, 245; YZ. 53, 155, 182; Rām. 334, 967, 1108, 1251, 1568; K. 400, 1151; H. ix, 7; xii, 9); a proverb, saying (Rām. 13, 27, 1643, 1646); talk, conversation (K. 47, 524, 617); a thing, affair, matter, case, circumstance, occurrence (K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 73, 718, 786, 838, 1085, 1194, 1902; Rām. 120, 167, 181, 956, 1296, etc.; K. 182; H. iii, 5; xii, 1); talk (as opposed to action) (Rām. 1388); talk, discussion (cf. **nētra-k°,** s.v. **nēth[a]r** 1). **-bāth -वाथ्। संभाषणादि** f. (pl. nom. **katha-bāta कथ-वात**), conversation, talking together (H. xii, 25). **-bāth karüñ[ü] -वाथ् करंञ्** f.inf. to converse (El.). **—karüñ[ü] —करंञ्** f.inf. to speak, or utter, words (Rām. 899, 1611); to converse (Śiv. 66; Rām. 142, 379, 1079; K. 938); to tell a story (Śiv. 741); to hold speech (with a woman), i.e. to make improper advances to her (H. xii, 1). **—rachüñ[ü] —रछंञ्। कथापालनम्** f.inf. to keep a word, to keep a secret confided to one. **—rāwüñ[ü] —रावंञ्। अन्तारोषः** f.inf. speech to be lost, of two or more persons not speaking to each other (on account of a quarrel or the like); to lose a word, a word to be rendered useless (K.Pr. 242). **—rāwarüñ[ü] —रावरंञ्। कथानिष्फलीकरणम्** f.inf. to lose speech, to render speech useless, to act contrary to advice.

katha-bĕmör[i] कथ-ब्यमॉरि। कथाव्यसनम् f. disease of speech, inability to speak properly, or to hear properly what another says. **-cāv -चाव्। कथात्युत्कण्ठा** m. speech-longing, eager desire to speak; eager desire to hear something spoken (e.g. a story, etc.). **-gor[u] -गॅरु। वावदूकः** m. loquacious, garrulous, one who speaks whether addressed or not. **-gāṭul[u] -गाटुलु। वाग्मी** m. skilled in speech, eloquent (Gr.M.). **-kukāl -कुकाल्। जल्पाकः** m. a prater, a garrulous talker, one who speaks in season and out of season. **-kath -कथ्। मुहुर्भाषा** f. frequent repetition of the same words; rumour, report; a conversation (Gr.M.). **-kutāl -कुताल्। वाचाटः** m. talkative, garrulous; esp. one who is always going about telling invented stories. **-köz[i] -कॉज़ि। कथामुखरः** m. ready tongued, skilled in speech, eloquent. **-rot[u] -रॅतु। आलापः** m. much conversation, a long talk. **-tör[ü] -तॉरू। कथाविलम्बः** f. delay caused by talking. **-ṭsŏsor[u] -त्सुसॅरु। परस्परं मुहुः संभाषणम्** m. frequent mutual conversations (esp. among women).

kathi gaṭshun कथि गछुन्। कथानुसरणम् m.inf. to go on a word, to act according to something said (e.g. instructions). **-hanā -हना** f. a single little word, etc., dim. of **kath** in all its meanings (Rām. 1616). **—lagun —लगुन्। कथातत्परत्वम्** m.inf. to attend to the word, to follow out instructions. **-kŏṭsh[u] -क्वॅछु। कथोत्कोचः** m. a word-bribe, a bribe given to someone to speak a good word to a person in authority, or the like; a bribe offered to a child to make it do something.

kathāh कथाह्। एककथामात्रम्, पुराणादिवाचनम् f. (**kath** with the suff. of the indef. art. added), a single word, only a word (Gr.Gr. 93; K.Pr. 5 (*katā*), 216; YZ. 264; Rām. 824); a reading or recitation of one of the Hindū scriptures. Often used in various idiomatic senses, such as 'merely a story', 'a mere piece of talk', 'a mere yarn', 'a thing no longer existing', 'a tale that is told', and so on (Rām. 545, 777, 1053). **kathāh chĕna,** it is not even a word, it is nothing (Rām. 741); there is no telling, it is impossible to tell (Rām. 701). So, interrogatively, **kathāh chyā,** is it possible (i.e. it is impossible) to tell (Rām. 1377).

kaṭh 1 कट्। मेषः m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas कटस्**), a male sheep, a ram (Gr.Gr. 52, Gr.M., K.Pr. 32, L. 463, W. 18, Rām. 923); a sheep (generally) [K.Pr. 189, 213, 245; W. 114; YZ. 397 (pl. nom. **kaṭh,** wrongly written **kaṭy**).] In K.Pr. 82, a small sheep, as contrasted with **hond[u] 1,** q.v.

kaṭa-mal^{i}ñār कट-मलिञार् । धूमलवर्णता m. brownish (the colour), half-whiteness, half-cleanness (Gr.Gr. 141). **-malyun^{u}** -मलिनु । धूसरः adj. (f. **-malin^{ü}** -मलिञ्), 'ram-dirty,' of the mottled or brownish colour of a ram, half-white, half-clean (Gr.Gr. 141). **-maṭa** -मट । सर्वाङ्गपीनः adj. e.g. plump, equally fully-formed all over (without hollows or lumps). **-māz** -माज़् m. mutton (El., W. 114). **-ñūr^{i}** -ञूरि । मेषखुरनखः f. the hoof of a ram. **-pröṭs^{ü}** -प्रांट्सू । अतिदीर्घो ऽल्पविशालः f. the corner of a ram's mouth; met. something long and creased in two (esp. u.w. reference to the page of a manuscript, which is always two folios made of one sheet folded lengthwise). **-prāṭsh-hyuh^{u}** -प्राट्स्-हिहु । अतिवक्रदीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **-prāṭsh-hish^{ü}** -प्राट्स्-हिशू), like the corners of a ram's mouth, long and creased in two, as in the preceding. **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु । मेषशावकः m. a ram's son, a young sheep, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131); N. of a child's game, in which a child is carried across the shoulders, as a lamb is carried.

kaṭh 2 कठ । कुत्सितशिशुः m. a son, almost always —° in a contemptuous sense, or in abuse or anger, as in **gāna-kaṭh,** son of a pimp. Exceptions are **sŏ-kaṭh,** a good son, and **sŏkha-kaṭh,** a son of happiness (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M.); **küṭ^{ü}** (q.v.) is used for the f. of this word as well as of **koṭ^{u}**.

kaṭh 3 कठ । उग्रगन्धः f. acridity, pungency (esp. of smell); cf. **kruṭh.** —**kaḍüñ^{ü}**—कडंञ् । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः f.inf. to expel acridity, to take away the acrid smell or flavour of sour *ghī* or the like by cooking; to enjoy or eat anything till one is completely satisfied; cf. the next. —**kaḍith** —कडिथ् । समग्रतया, पर्याप्ततया adv. having expelled acridity (as ab.); completely, to one's fill (of eating, sleeping, etc.).

kaṭh 4 कठ in **kaṭh-kār** कठ्-कार् । महाशैत्यम् m. icy cold weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like (Śiv. 332). **-kosh^{u}** -कंशु or **kaṭhyush^{u}** कठिशु । हिमश्लिष्टाभावकारी कालः m. freezingly cold weather accompanied by wind and icy mist (L. 353, *kut kushu*; Śiv. 336, 347–8; Rām. 674). **-kāsh^{i}-dĕv** -कंशि-द्यव् । हिमश्लिष्टाभावकारिकालराक्षसः m. lit. a frost-demon; hence, freezing weather, stinging, and, so to speak, biting with hailstones; met. a chilly person, who is always cowering over a fire.

kāṭh 1 काठ । काष्ठम् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 1 काठ**), wood, dried wood, a stick, a dried hard stalk (L.V. 38; Rām. 1080, 1200; K. 976). The dim. is **köṭh^{u} 1,** q.v. **-bāṭh** -बाठ् । काष्ठादि m. a jingle of **kāṭh,** wood and the like, wood etc. The word is reported to be m., but according to I.K. iii, 14, such jingles are f.

kāṭha-bröṛ^{ü} काठ-ब्रांड्रू । काष्ठमयी विडालिका f. a wooden cat, an imitation cat made of wood, set to frighten away mice, etc.; a house or roof made with very lofty wooden supports or beams. **-chān** -छान् । शालिभेदः m. a good kind of rice, with a white grain (El., L. 463). **-chiṭh** -छिठ् । चित्रितपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** -छिटि), a kind of cheap chintz. **-khŏn** -खुन् । कक्षदेशवाह्यानि काष्ठानि f. (sg. dat. **-khŏni** -खुनि), as much wood as can be held under one arm, an armful of wood (for fuel or the like). **-kön^{ü}** -कांञ् । काष्ठभारिका f. a small amount of wood, a little wood (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kar** -कर् । दारुवप्रम् m. a wooden railing or fence (round a garden or the like, or in front of a balcony); the wooden frame of a mirror or the like. **-lṭsh^{u}** -ल्वंक्षु । काष्ठपुञ्जः m. a heap of sticks. **-lŏtshür^{ü}** -ल्वक्षंरू । अल्पः काष्ठपुञ्जः f. a small heap of sticks. **-tul^{u}** -तुलु । काष्ठनिचयः m. a small collection of dried twigs (Gr.Gr. 164). **-ts^{a}ñĕ** -च्त्र । काष्ठशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from dry sticks. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । काष्ठसमूहः m. a little dried wood, a small collection of dried twigs (cf. Gr.Gr. 163).

kāṭh 2 काठ् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 2 काठ**), laziness, in the following: —**kāṭh-kasūr** काठ्-कसूर् । आलस्यदोषादि m. the fault of laziness, laziness, used in phrases such as **kāṭh-kasūr kösith karav,** we shall work having expelled our laziness, i.e. we shall do our best. Cf. **köṭh^{i} 2** and **köṭh^{ü} 4.**

kāṭh 3 काठ् or **kāṭha 3 काठ** । कठोरम् adj. e.g. (for f., see **köṭh^{ü} 3**), hard, dry, sapless. Cf. **an-kāṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 23.

kāṭha-dach काठ-दच् । नीरसा द्राक्षा f. a wild grape with no, or hardly any, juice. **-dön^{ü}** -दांनू । नीरसो दाडिमः m. a pomegranate which has no, or hardly any, juice.

kĕth 1 क्वथ् postpos. governing dat. in, as in **athas kĕth,** in the hand (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 242, Śiv. 620), **thālas kĕth,** in a dish; **nāvi kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1589). Generally speaking it can only be used with words signifying a receptacle or a conveyance. Thus, we cannot say **garas kĕth,** in a house, or **mūlas kĕth,** in a root, because a house or a root is not used as a receptacle for putting things into. For this purpose a horse or the like, is looked upon as a conveyance, and we can say **guris kĕth,** which must be translated 'on horseback'; similarly, **nakhas-kĕth,** on the shoulder (Rām. 890); **khŏni-kĕth** (carrying a child) on the haunch (H. xi, 13) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kĕt*; Śiv. 12, 245, 286, 543, 967, etc.; Rām. 151, 305, 625, 665, etc.;

K. 378, 429, 433; H. ii, 7; iii, 2). For a special use, see **köl^{i}-kĕth** on the day after to-morrow (p. 434*b*, l. 8).

kĕth 2 क्वथ्, a suff. added pleonastically to the conj. part. of a verb, as in **karith** or **karith kĕth,** having done (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 9; Śiv. 198; K. 50, 60, 110, etc.). L.V. 12 has also an older form **karith** used in the same way.

kēth केथ् or **kīth कीथ्** m. (sg. dat. **kētas केतस्** or **kītas कीतस्**), a comet (Śiv. 483, sg. voc. **kēta केत**); (in Hindū astronomy) the descending node, considered as the ninth planet (Rām. 399, 400, 406, 1277; K. 132).

kĕtha क्वथ । कथम् adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 10; YZ. 24; Śiv. 157, 271, 594; Rām. 113, 157, 237, etc.; K. 4, 47, 52, etc.); with emph. *y*, **kĕthay** (Rām. 1017–9). **-kana -कन**, or **-kanan -कनन्**, or **-kanas -कनस् । कथम्** adv., i.q. **kĕtha** (Gr.M.; K. 272, **-kana**). **-kin^{i} -किनि**, how? by what means? by what manner of means? (K. 614). **-pöṭh^{i} -पॉठि** or **-pöṭhin -पॉठिन् । केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (El. *kitha pāṭ* and *kiṭha póṭh*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 15, *kitah páṭhi*; W. 96, *kĕta pöṭh*; Śiv. 171, 743, 755, 763, 820, 1251, etc. **-pöṭh^{i}**, with emph. *y*, **kĕthay-pöṭh^{i}**, 576; Rām. 53–4, 111, 412, etc., **-pöṭh^{i}**; 951, 1362, **-pöṭhin**; K. 9, 669, 799, **-pöṭh^{i}**; H. iii, 9; v, 8, etc., **-pöṭh^{i}**). Occasionally used indefinitely like **kĕtha-tām-pöṭh^{i},** bel., in some way or other (Rām. 1111). **-sana -सन, -sanā-pöṭh^{i} -सना-पॉठि**, or **-sanā-pöṭhin -सना-पॉठिन् । कथमिव** adv., i.q. the preceding, but the question is asked with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how', 'I should like to know how' (K. 165, 213, 328, 1134, **-sana**). **-tām-pöṭh^{i} -ताम्-पॉठि**, or **-tāmath-pöṭh^{i} -तामथ्-पॉठि**, or **-tāñ-pöṭh^{i} -ताञ्-पॉठि**, or **-tāñĕth-pöṭh^{i} -ताञथ्-पॉठि** (or **-pöṭhin -पॉठिन्** may be substituted throughout for **-pöṭh^{i} -पॉठि**) **। केनापि प्रकारेण** indef. adv. in some way, in any way, somehow, anyhow (Gr.Gr. 154). The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he do it in any way? if so, how?'

kĕthau क्वथौ or **kĕthō क्वथो । कथं भोः** adv. how? used in addressing a person at some distance or out of sight (L.V. 91, Śiv. 440, Rām. 812).

kĕṭah (K.Pr. 103), see **k^{a}ṭa.** Cf. **kuṭah.**

kīth कीथ्, see **kēth.**

kīṭh कीठ् m. (sg. dat. **kīṭas कीटस्**), a worm, an insect.

kith^{i} किथि, see **kyuth^{u}.**

kŏth 1 क्रथ् । सूत्रसंघट्टः, सूत्रतन्तुगुलिका f. (sg. dat. **kŏtsh^{ü} क्रोछू**), a hank of thread (esp. of the loose single strands of thread, preparatory to twisting into thread in strands); a ball of sewing-thread (Gr.Gr. 69).

kŏth 2 क्रथ् or **kŏtsh क्रछ् । भस्त्राविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏtsh^{ü} क्रोछू**), a kind of large leathern bag for transporting grain. Cf. **kṓth^{u}, kŏtsh^{ü} 1,** and **kŏtshul** (Gr.Gr. 146).

kŏṭh क्रठ् । कुष्ठम्, औषधभेदः f. (sg. dat. **kŏṭh^{ü} क्रोठू**, Gr.Gr. 71), N. of a certain medicinal plant *Aucklandia Costus*. The root, which is fragrant, is a government monopoly. For full accounts of this plant, see El. s.v. *kŏṭ* and L. 77. L. gives the botanical name as *Saussurea Lappa*. Cf. **cōb-ĕ-kŏṭh,** p. 156*b*, l. 34; L. 83, 389, 418.

kōṭh कोठ् m. (sg. dat. **kōṭas कोटस्**), a coat or cloak (of the English fashion; the English word borrowed) (Gr.M.).

kōth कोँथ् in **kōth-möj^{ü} कोँथ्-मॉजू । ज्येष्ठतरा** f. the eldest woman of a family in a household, the head lady of a family.

kōṭh कोँठ् m. (sg. dat. **kōṭhas कोँठस्**), the throat, the front of the neck (El. *kāṇṭ, kauṭ,* and *kanṭh*). **-māl -माल् । कण्ठभूषा** f. an ornament worn by women on the front of the neck (El. *kauṭmal, kauṭmál,* and *kāṇṭhmál*).

kōṭha कोठ । कोष्ठम् m. a granary, a store-room; the wall, circumvallation, or *enceinte* round a town or fortress (K. 757–8); cf. **kūṭh 1** and **kuṭh^{ü}. -dār -दार्** m. (f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), a man in charge of a store-room, a store-keeper, a house-steward (YZ. 420).

kōṭha कोँठ । कण्ठाभरणम् m. a gold necklet; a necklace or rosary (of beads of gold, or silver, or pearls, or jewels, or crystal, or of the earth of Karbalā). **-gan -गन् । गुग्गुलुः** a particular fragrant gum-resin (the exudation of the tree *Amyris agallochum*), bdellium (Śiv. 377).

köṭh^{i} 1 कॉठि । पर्याणम् f. the old Kāshmīrī wooden riding-saddle (El. *kāṭh* m. and *kāṭhi* f.; L. 463).

köṭh^{i} 2 कॉठि adj. e.g. lazy, indolent; weary from over-work (K.Pr. 182, *kāṭ*); cf. **kāṭh 2** and **köṭh^{ü} 4. —gatshun —गक्षुन् । अलसत्वाप्तिः** m.inf. to become lazy or wearied, as ab.

kṓth^{u} क्रोथु । भारः (विषमभारः) m. a load, a burden, bundle (especially one awkwardly shaped, and hence requiring to be tied up and difficult to carry) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37; K.Pr. 3); the caulking of a boat or ship (cf. **nāwa-k°,** s.v. **nāv 2**); cf. **kŏth 2** and

kŏṭsh[u] 1. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । रन्ध्रपूरणम्** m.inf. to caulk the seams or holes in a boat or ship. Cf. **kŏna.**

kŏṭh[i]-kuchay क्वंठि-कुक्य । उत्कोचग्राहिभृत्यः m. a servant of a judge or other person in authority who acts as a go-between in taking bribes from litigants on behalf of his master. Cf. **kuchay** and **kŏṭsh[u].**

kŏṭh[u] क्वंठु । जानु m. the knee (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 200–1, 237 ; Rām. 285, 1129, 1146 ; K. 1125). **—mūrun —मूरुन् । जानूत्थापनम्** m.inf. when one is seated on the ground, to move the knees so as to make room politely for another. **—naṃ[a]rāwun —नंमरावुन्** m.inf. to bend the knee, to fall on one's knee (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । जानुनम्रतापूर्वं स्थितिः** m.inf. to kneel (El.). **—yun[u] —यिनु । जानुगमनशक्तिप्रारम्भः** m. the knee to come, i.e. the ability to crawl on the knees to come (of a child beginning to learn to crawl on its hands and knees) (K.Pr. 260).

kŏṭh[i]-ācĕ क्वंठि-आँच्य । जानुनोरुपरितनमस्थि f.pl., see the next. **-ōṭ[u] -ओंटू । जानुनोर्मर्मास्थि** f. the knee-cap (pl. **-ācĕ -आँच्य**). **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । जानुनोर्बन्धनम्** m. tying the knees (of a person, to prevent his going). **-kŏts[u] -कोच्चू । जानुनोरधो भागः** f. the poples, ham (El. *kúṭkáts*) ; cf. **kŏts[u]** 3. **-nĕṭh[u] -न्यंठू** f. the patella, knee-cap, knee-pan (El. *kútanyit*). **-tsŏcĕ -च्चच्य । जानुनोरर्थं कृतापूपगणः** f.pl. cakes made and distributed in honour of the occasion of a child first beginning to crawl on its hands and knees. **-wace -वच्य । जानुजंघासन्धिः** f.pl. the knee-joint.

kôṭh[u] कोठु । बन्धनदारु, शूलम् m. a kind of stocks in which prisoners are confined by the legs ; an impalement stake, the stake on which a criminal is impaled, a gallows (El. ; K.Pr. 5, 215 ; Śiv. 1630).

kŏṭhis ladun कांठिस् लदुन् m.inf. to hang (a criminal) (El.). **-pĕṭh āsun -प्यठ् आसुन्** m.inf. to be hanged (El.).

kôth[u] कोंथु m. a high-heeled shoe worn by the Paṇḍits of Kashmīr (El. *kóñth*, i.e. *kôth[u]*).

kŏṭh[u] 1 **कांठू । अल्पकाष्ठिका** f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्य**, Gr.Gr. 63), a small stick, a stalk (Gr.Gr. 29) ; dim. of **kāṭh** 1, q.v.

kŏṭh[u] 2 **कांठू । कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलिः** f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्य**), the fifth, or little, finger or toe.

kŏṭh[u] 3 **कांठू । नीरसा, शाकादिमूलस्य कठिनत्वक्** adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्य**), hard, dry, sapless (used as the f. of **kāṭh** 3, q.v.) ; most commonly used with ref. to radishes and similar roots ; hence, as subst. f. the hard rind of a vegetable root (cf. **mŏnjĕ-k°**, s.v. **mŏnḍ[u]** 1).

kŏṭh[u] 4 **कांठू । आलस्यशीला** adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्य**), habitually lazy, indolent in doing any work. A feminine form, used as a fem. of **kŏṭh[i]** 2, q.v. Cf. **kóṭ.**

kōtāh कोताह्, see **kūt[u]**, p. 485*a*, l. 34.

kūṭh 1 **कूठ्** m. a fortress (cf. **kōṭha**). **kūṭa-rāj कूट-राज् । कोट्टराज्यम्** m. the rule of a fort, i.e. the rule of a freebooter who has established himself as a petty king in some fort, and levies tribute from the surrounding country (a common occurrence in old times). Cf. **andar-kūṭh,** p. 32*a*, l. 44.

kūṭh 2 **कूठ्** m. (sg. dat. **kūṭas कूटस्**), a heap, a pile. Cf. **an-kūṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 25.

kūṭh 3 (?), see **kúṭ.**

kuṭh[u] कुठु । कोष्ठम् m. a room in a house, a chamber, a closet (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 95, 121, 124, 220 ; YZ. 343 ; Rām. 1627 ; H. iii, 8 ; vi, 3 ; ix, 4, etc.) ; esp. the floor or floors between the ground floor and the topmost floor of a house (El. *kut*, K.Pr. 237) ; (in astrology) a room or mansion in which some constellation is at some particular moment. Cf. **aṭ[a]n[a]-kuṭh[u],** p. 16*b*, l. 36.

kuṭh[i]-nakawôr[u] कुठि-नकवोरु । अत्यल्पं कोष्ठम् m. 'a room-nostril', a very small room, a tiny closet. **-pōr -पोर् । कोष्ठपटलम्** m. the particular floor or story of a house (usually the first floor or middle story), which is divided into rooms (L. 461, *kutphor* ; Śiv. 1246).

kuṭhi कुठि । कोष्ठे adv. in a room, in the room (used in this form in the sense of the locative).

kuṭh[u] कुठू । धान्यकोष्ठम् (कोष्ठागारम्) f. (sg. dat. **kuchĕ कुच्य**), a granary (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1248) ; (a tradesman's) shop or storehouse (K.Pr. 26, *kūṭ*). Cf. **kōṭha.**

kuchĕ-hönz[u] कुच्य-हांज़ू m. a boatman who pounds rice at so much a *kharwār* for the great folk in the city of Śrīnagar. These men keep boats to carry the rice about in (K.Pr. 116, *kuchĕh-hánz*).

kuṭah (K.Pr. 246), see **k[a]ṭa.** Cf. **kĕṭah.**

kūṭ[u]āh कूटुआह्, kūṭāh, see **kūṭ[u],** p. 485*b*, l. 30.

kŏth[u]j[u] क्वथ्यूजू । भारिका (अल्पा भस्त्रा) f. a small bag, tied up as a parcel, and carried, like a parcel, on the head or under the arm ; dim. of **kŏthul,** q.v.

kaṭh-kār कठ्-कार्, kaṭh-kosh[u] कठ्-कंशु, see **kaṭh** 4.

kathal कथल् or **kathul[u] कथुलु । कथकः** m. one who is talkative, garrulous ; one who is skilled in narrating stories, or the like, a good story-teller.

kŏthul क्वथुल् or **kŏthul[u] क्वथुलु । भारः (विषमोन्नतभारः)** m. (sg. dat. **kŏthalas क्वथलस्**), a large bundle or parcel (esp. one of awkward shape, and hence requiring much tying up). Cf. **kŏṭh[u]** and **kŏtshul.**

kāṭhun काठुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭhyōv काठ्योव्**), to be hard (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kuṭhun कुठुन । वृत्तिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kuṭhyōv कुठ्योव्**), to become poverty stricken, to be hard up (owing to want of employment, diminution of business, or the like), to become distressed, to be in distress; (of times) to become hard (L.V. 91).

kaṭhiñ^{ü} कठिञ्, see **kaṭhyun^{u}**.

kaṭhiñār कठिञार् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, etc., abs. noun der. fr. **kaṭhyun^{u}**, q.v.

kaṭh^{a}r कंथ्र् । पुत्रीयितः m. one who is treated (affectionately) as a son (generally applied to a son-in-law, not to an adopted son, or the like); —° a son (as an affectionate term). Cf. **dāyĕ-kaṭh^{a}r**, p. 266*b*, l. 1.

kaṭhūr कठूर् । कठोरः adj. e.g. hard, solid, stiff; hard-hearted, ruthless (K. 860).

kŏthur^{u} क्वथुर् m. a man who caulks (a boat or ship) (cf. **nāwa-k°**, s.v. **nāv 2**).

kuṭhar कुठर् m. a tower, minaret (El.).

kuṭhār कुठार् m. a wooden granary (L. 460). Cf. **kōṭha** and **kuṭh^{ü}**.

kuṭhur^{u} कुठुर् । क्लिष्टः adj. (f. **kuṭh^{ü}r^{ü} 1 कुठ्रू**), difficult of accomplishment, requiring labour for carrying out.

kūṭh^{ü}r^{ü} 2 कूठ्रू or **kūṭhür^{ü} कूठ्रू** f. a small room, a closet (L.V. 101, **kūṭh^{ü}r^{ü}**; K.Pr. 50, written *kotrī* for *kūṭh^{a}ri*, sg. abl.).

kūṭ^{i}hēr कूटिहेर् m. N. of a sacred place in the valley of the Ār^{a}path, to the east of Islāmābād in Kashmīr, the Kōṭhēr of RT.Tr. II, 467. According to Stein, the name represents the Skt. *Kapaṭéśvara*, but Śiv. plainly refers it to the Skt. *Kōṭiśvara* (Śiv. 1166). Cf. **kūṭīśŏr** and **kūṭi-tīr^{a}th**.

kāṭhuw^{u} काठुव । काष्ठमयः adj. (f. **kāṭhüv^{ü} काठ्वू**), made of wood, wooden (Gr.Gr. 161).

kaṭhyun^{u} कठिन् । कठिनः adj. (f. **kaṭhiñ^{ü} कठिञ्**), hard, stiff; cruel, ruthless, ferocious (Gr.M.); inflexible, inexorable; sharp, violent (of pain, etc.); hard, difficult (Gr.M.; Śiv. 744, 848, 1854, 1877).

kaṭhyush^{u} कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. frosty weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like, i.q. **kaṭh-kosh^{u}**, p. 487*a*, l. 37.

katij^{ü} कतिजू । खञ्जरीटः f. a swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (El. *katij, kōtiz*; L. 117, 155, *katij*).

katöj^{i} कतांज, katöj^{ü} कतांजू, see **katāl**.

katikō कतिको, pron. adj. of, or belonging to, where? (poet., i.q. **katyuk^{u}**, p. 484*a*, l. 1, q.v.) (H. ii, 2).

kutakh कुतख् । ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **kutakas कुतकस्**), beating, whipping, flogging (esp. of school correction).

kṭa-(or kta-)kāl कट-(or क्त-)काल् m. a corruption of the Sanskrit word **kāla-kūṭa**, the name of deadly black-coloured poison said to have been drunk by the Hindū god Śiva at the famous churning of the ocean. Cf. **krĕhon^{u}**, p. 469*b*, l. 12.

kaṭāksh कटाच् । कटाचः m. a side-glance, a passing glance (Śiv. 1731); a leer.

kúṭkáṣ, see **kŏṭh^{i}-köṣ^{ü}**, p. 489*a*, l. 34.

katāl कताल् । क्षुद्रस्वभावः m. (f. **katöj^{i} कतांज** or **katöj^{ü} कतांजू**), mean-natured, possessing all the vices of a mean nature, such as always asking for things, perpetually quarrelling, etc., vile.

kátil कंटिल् f. the condition or conduct of a despised child (cf. **kaṭh 2**), used —° as in **harām-kátil**, p. 348*b*, l. 40, q.v.

kōtal कोंतल् । अश्वपुरस्करणम् f. the leading of a horse in a procession. Such horses, decorated with ornamented trappings, are led at the head of a royal procession, or before a bridegroom, etc.

kötil कांतिल् قاتل adj. e.g. causing death, deadly. **zah^{a}r-i-kötil**, deadly poison (Rām. 827).

kītam कीतम् । कृशतनुः m. thin, lean, spare (by nature, not by disease) (esp. of children).

kōtām कोताम् or **kōtāmath कोतामथ्**, adv. up to where? till when? (W. 93).

kūtim^{ü} कूंतिमू, see **kūtyum^{u}**.

kuṭumb कुटुंब् m. a household, a family (K. 933).

kauṭmal, kauṭmál, see **kōṭh-māl**, p. 488*b*, l. 25.

katān, in **katān kēūm** (? spelling), linseed oil (El.).

katĕn कत्यन्, katĕnan कत्यनन्, katinan कतिनन्, katĕnas कत्यनस्, or **katinas कतिनस् । कुत्र** adv. in what place, where (Gr.Gr. 155). Cf. **kati**.

katĕnī कत्यनी । कुत्र adv., i.q. **katĕn**, q.v., but used only in addressing a female (Gr.Gr. 155).

k^{a}tun कतुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **k°t^{u} कंतु**, 2 p.p. **k^{a}ṣyōv कच्योव्**), i.q. **k^{a}ṣun**, q.v.

katun 1 कतुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kot^{u} कंतु**, f. **küṣ^{ü} कंचू**; 2 p.p. **kaṣōv कच़ोव्**, pl. **kaṣöy कच़ांय्**, Gr.Gr. 225, 227), to spin (thread in a spinning-wheel) (El.; K.Pr. 65, 126, 253; Śiv. 1014, 1872). **kot^{u}-mot^{u} कंतु-मंतु । कर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **küṣ^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} कंचू-मंचू**), spun (of thread, etc.).

katun 2 कतुन् । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness. Cf. **kôṣ^{u}**.

kaṭun कटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koṭ^{u} कंटु**; 2 p.p. **kacyōv कच्योव्**), to cut (El.).

kōṭun कॉटुन् । अप्रत्यवहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōṭ^{u} कोंटु**; 2 p.p. **kōcyōv कॉच्योव्**), to pilfer secretly (esp. from

goods entrusted to the thief). **kôṭᵘ-motᵘ कोॅटु-मंतु । अप्रत्यक्षमपहृतः** perf. part. (f. **kõṭᵘ-müṭᵘ कोॅटू-मंचू**), pilfered, as ab.

kuṭun कुटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuṭᵘ कुटु** ; 2 p.p. **kucyōv कुच्योव्**), to pound, crush, reduce to powder (L.V. 80).

kūṭun कूटुन् or **kūṭunᵘ कूटुनु । दण्डखण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **kūṭanas कूटनस्**), a piece of a staff or stick (not a piece of any wood, but of a straight piece prepared for some purpose) (Gr.Gr. 148, K.Pr. 126). Cf. **kūṭᵘ** and **lōri-kūṭun,** s.v. **lūrᵘ̈**, —° a piece in a wider sense, as in **ạndᵃram-k°** (p. 32*b*, l. 38), and **nāni-k°,** s.v. **nān**. In **cum-k°** (p. 171*b*, l. 26) it is used metaphorically.

katan-kār कतन्-कार् m. a kind of shawl-work, in which the shawl is embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377). Cf. **katun 1.**

katĕnan कत्यनन्, katinan कतिनन्, katĕnas कत्यनस्, or **katinas कतिनस्**, i.q. **katĕn,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 155).

kotᵘnanas कंतुननस् or **kotᵘnas कंतुनस् । कुत्र नाम** adv. in what place? where?; towards what place? whither? Cf. **kotᵘ 2.**

kūtiñᵘ̈ कूंतिञ्, see **kūtyunᵘ.**

kŏ-ṭapa क्क-टप । कुत्सितव्याजेन adv. lit. 'with a weak kick'; hence, met. with a feeble or silly excuse (e.g. for not completing some simple or easy work). **—lagun —लगुन् । अकस्माद्बद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. (of some work) to become suddenly, or for no reason, stopped.

kŏ-ṭēpa क्क-टेप । दुःशीलो बालकः m. a bad bastard; hence, a naughty, bold, bad little boy.

kōṭapāl कोटपाल् or **kūṭapāl कूटपाल्** m. the chief official of a town or fortress, the chief of the police, the captain of a fort (K. 404, 792–3, 819). Cf. **kuṭawāl.**

kaṭᵃr कट्र्, another spelling of **kạṭürᵘ̈**, q.v.

kaṭᵃra कंतर । कणमुष्टिका, धान्यादिबीजानि m. a small amount of grain (say, as much as can be held in the palm of the hand); a drop (El. *katra*); a small amount, a small store of anything (cf. **māyā-k°**). According to another authority, the word means 'grains' only, without reference to the amount. Cf. **dā̃-k°,** p. 230*a*, l. 37, and **dyāra-k°,** p. 270*b*, l. 38.

katīra कतीर । द्रुमरसविशेषः m. a certain gum resembling gum-tragacanth.

katorᵘ कतंरु or **katurᵘ कतुरु । घटकपालः** m. a large potsherd or piece of a bowl; esp. one used for holding a fire of burning charcoal (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār,** and **nȧṭⁱ-k°,** s.v. **noṭᵘ**), or for receiving ordure (cf. **mal-k°,** s.v. **mal 1**); a similar sherd of ice or the like, a piece of sheet-ice (Śiv. 337) (cf. **tula-katorᵘ**). The f. of this word is **katᵘ̈rᵘ̈**, q.v., which is used as a diminutive (Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

kātur कातुर् or (El.) **kāṭur काटुर्** (= Turkī كاطر) m. (f. **kātᵘ̈rᵘ̈ कातंरू**), a mule (El. *kāṭur*; Gr.M. *kātur*).

katᵘ̈rᵘ̈ कतंरू, katürᵘ̈ कतंरू or **kütrᵘ̈ कचू । कपालखण्डः** f. a potsherd (esp. a small potsherd) (dim. of **katorᵘ**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 33, 35) (El. *katir*, baked clay) (cf. **mal-k°,** a filth-pan, s.v. **mal 1,** and **nȧṭⁱ-k°,** s.v. **noṭᵘ**).

katri-khünḍᵘ̈ कचि-खंडू । कपालखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a bit of potsherd. **-khash -खश् । कपालाघातः** m. a cut (on the throat or elsewhere) caused by a potsherd.

katari-ashkhāsh कतरि-अश्खाश् । कपालिकाभिरेव मारणम् m. destruction (i.e. execution, or killing) by cutting with potsherds (instead of with a sword); hence, using a potsherd instead of a sword for any purpose for which the latter is employed. **-bata -वत । कपालिकासात्करणतुल्यं हिंसनम्** m. 'boiled rice from a potsherd', i.e. a method of killing a person, in which first his limbs are broken to pieces, and then these fragments are again broken into pieces like fragments of potsherds. **-zôrᵘ -ज़ोरू । महाद्यूतकृत्** m. (f. **-zörᵘ̈ -ज़ारू**), an inveterate gambler, one who has gambled away all his (or her) property, and is reduced to gambling with potsherds; met. one who is ruining himself (or herself) by extravagance, or who has done so.

kaṭürᵘ̈, कटंरू, also spelt **kaṭᵃr कट्र । भस्त्रिका** f. a scrap or piece of leather; a small leathern pouch or bag.

kiturᵘ कितुरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, resembling the domestic fowl in appearance and voice; a kind of rat (cf. **an-kitârⁱ,** p. 29*b*, l. 30).

kitürᵘ̈ कितंरू । कपालिका f. a small potsherd. Cf. **katᵘ̈rᵘ̈.**

kiṭurᵘ कितुरु । अक्षिकण्टकः m. a thorn or foreign particle in the eye; a stye or ulcer in the eye (believed to be caused by such).

kotrī, see **kuṭhᵘ̈rᵘ̈.**

kōtur कोतुर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kōturᵘ कोतुरु । कपोतः** m. (sg. dat. **kōtaras कोतरस्**; f. nom. **kōtᵘ̈rᵘ̈ कोतंरू**), a pigeon or dove (wild or tame) (El.; L. 462, *kotar*; Rām. 93; K. 922, 947); N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas. A cock pigeon is also **nar-kōtur,** and a hen is **māda-kōtur** (W. 17).

kōtar-bāz कोतर्-बाज़् m. one who trains pigeons, a pigeon-fancier (W. 111). **-jūrⁱ -ज़ूरि । कपोतयुग्मम्** f. a pair of doves (Gr.Gr. 82); esp. a pair of doves (male and female) swung, or let loose, in a wedding ceremony, over the bride and bridegroom. **-morᵘ -मंरु । विटङ्कम्** m. a dovecot (K.Pr. 57). **-nal -नल् । टङ्काख्यफलविशेषः** m. 'a dove's leg', a species of pear

(L. 350, *kotenal*). **-pūtᵘ -पूतु** । **कपोतार्भकः, कपोतजातिमत्पुत्रः** m. a young pigeon (Gr.Gr. 131); a boy of the Kōturᵘ sept of Brāhmaṇas. **-rath -रथ** । **कपोतरक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस्**), pigeon's blood. It is of a very red colour, and the compound is often used in similes to express extreme redness.

kōṭur कॉंटुर, i.q. **könṭur**, q.v.

kütrᵘ, see **katᵘrᵘ**.

katarun कतरुन् । **कर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **katorᵘ कतरु**), to cut in slices, slice, cut up (El. *katurun*; H. x, 7). **katorᵘ-motᵘ कतरु-मतु** । **कर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **katürᵘ-müṯsᵘ कतरू-मंचू**) cut up, cut into pieces.

kataranāwun कतरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kataranôwᵘ कतरनोवु**), caus. of **katarun**, q.v., to cause to slice; to cause to be sliced, to get sliced (Gr.Gr. 171).

kūṭīshŏr कूटीश्वर, m. a title of Śiva, as the presiding deity of **kūṭⁱhēr** and **kūṭi-tīrᵃth**, qq.v., in Skt. **kōṭīśwara** (Śiv. 1166).

katuth कतुथ् । **कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 156); to what place? whither? Cf. **kotᵘ 2.**

kūṭi-tīrᵃth कूटि-तीर्थ or **kūṭī-tīrᵃth कूटी-तीर्थ** m. (sg. dat. **-tīrthas -तीर्थस्**), N. of a Kashmīr site sacred among Hindūs on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) near the western extremity of the town of Bārāmūla (RT.Tr. II, 483; Śiv. 1080, 1166, 1172).

kaitwāh कैत्वाह्, kōtwāh कोत्वाह्, i.q. **kōtāh**, q.v., p. 485*a*, l. 35.

kuṭawāl कुटवाल् । **कोटपालः** m. the captain of a fortress; hence, the chief officer of police of a city or town, the chief constable, the city magistrate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 114; H. v, 7, 8, etc.). Cf. **kōṭapāl.**

kuṭawölī कुटवालो f. the office or post of chief constable, etc. (Rām. 512).

katawañ कतवञ् । **सूत्रसम्पादनमूल्यम्** f. wages for spinning, wages paid to a person who spins thread, the charge for spinning (K.Pr. 214). **—karüñᵘ —करंञू** f.inf. to earn money by spinning, to take to spinning for a livelihood (H. xi, 19).

kaṭy (YZ. 397), see **kaṭh 1**, p. 486*b*, l. 48.

katyō कत्यो, see **kati 1**, p. 483*b*, l. 49.

kaityāh कैत्याह्, kötyāh कोत्याह्, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 485*b*, l. 4.

katyukᵘ कत्युकु, see **kati**, p. 484*a*, l. 1.

kūtyumᵘ कूत्युमु । **कियत्संख्याकः** pron. adj. (f. **kūtimᵘ कूतिमू**), consisting of how many? of how many? Cf. **kaṯsyumᵘ.**

kūtyunᵘ कूत्युनु । **कियन्मूल्यः** pron. adj. (f. **kūtiñᵘ कूतिञू**), of how much price? of what price? how highly priced? worth how much? (Gr.Gr. 148).

kātyāyanī कात्यायनी f. a name of the goddess Pārvatī, the consort of Śiva (K. 267).

kaṭüzᵘ कटंज़ू । **मेषसमजः** f. a flock of rams, a number of rams (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōtiz, see **katijᵘ.**

kᵃṯsh कछ्, in **kŏl-kᵃṯsh**, q.v. (p. 439*b*, l. 18).

kaṯsa कच़ । **कति, कियत्यो** f. pl. how many? ; see **kūtᵃ**, p. 484*b*, l. 49 (W. 94, *kats*); also 1 p.p., f. pl. of **katun**, q.v.

kāṯsa 1 काच़ । **आधारकीलकानि** f. (for **3, 4**, see **kāṯsh 1, 2**), (in building) a truss, two obliquely set posts, meeting at an angle to support a cross beam. —∘ the joint of the knee or similar hinge joint of two long bones.

kāṯsa 2 काच़, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 47 (for **3, 4**, see **kāṯsh, 1, 2**).

kaiṯsa कैच़, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 48.

kàṯsi कंचि in **kàṯsi bĕhun कंचि व्यहुन्** । **निरुत्तरीभावः** m.inf. to sit silent (used of a questioner who has no counter-reply to the answer he has received, either because the answer puts him out of countenance, or because it is satisfactory).

kĕ̄ṯs क्यँच़, kēṯs कॅंच़, kĕ̄ṯsau क्यँच़ौ, kēṯsau कॅंच़ौ, see **kēh.**

kiṯsᵘ 1 किच़ू, see **kyutᵘ.**

kiṯsᵘ 2 किच़ू, see **jangàlⁱ**, p. 375*b*, l. 24.

kôṯsᵘ कोच़ु । **कृपणः** adj. (f. **köṯsᵘ 1 कांच़ू**, for **2, 3**, see s.vv.), a miser, one who will not spend money, even though rich. Cf. **katun 2.**

köṯsᵘ 2 कांच़ू । **यन्त्रविशेषः** f. (for **1**, see **kôṯsᵘ**), a kind of scissors or pincers for cutting betel-nut, the *sarōtā* of India; a pair of scissors (for cutting cloth, etc.) (L.V. 103).

köṯsᵘ 3 कांच़ू । **जान्वधोभागः** f. (for **1**, see **kôṯsᵘ**), the under part of the leg between the thigh and the knee, the ham.

köṯsᵘ 4 कांच़ू, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 46.

kᵘṯsᵘ कुच़ू, see **kᵒtᵘ, kᵃtun,** and **kᵃṯsun** (in YZ. 39, written **köṯs**, see **kᵒtᵘ**).

küṯsᵘ 1 कुच़ू, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 47.

küṯsᵘ 2 कुच़ू, see **katun.**

kūṯsᵘ कूच़ू, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 46.

kāṯsa-bōṭa काच़-बोट, see **kāṯsh 2.**

kaṯsh 1 कछ् । **धातुमालिन्यम्** (sg. dat. ? **kaṯsas कच़स्**), verdigris.

kaṯsh 2 कछ् । **कचौ** m. (sg. dat. **kaṯshas कछ्स्**), the armpit; the corresponding pit at the root of the legs, the groin.

kaṯsha-brôrᵘ कछ्-ब्रोरु । **कचविस्फोटकभेदः** m. a bubo, or glandular swelling, in the armpit, the *baghal-bilāi* of India (believed to be dispersed by getting a cat to lick it). **-wāl -वाल्** । **कचरोमाणि** m. the hair of armpits. **-wüṭᵘ -वंटू** । **कचस्थानीयवस्त्रशकलः** f. (in a Kāshmīrī coat) the gusset under the armpits.

kátsh[i]-tál[i] mēlun कत्श्-तलि मेलुन् । **अत्यासन्नं मिलनम्** m.inf. to get quite close under a person's armpits, i.e. approaching a person secretly in order to give a bribe; hence, to give a bribe. **-wöd[ü]r[ü]** वाद्रू f. a bubo (El. *katsawádir* m.). **—yun[u]** —यिनु । **कक्षमन्वागमनम्** m.inf. to get up to a person by his armpit (i.e. unexpectedly, without his seeing, and not straightforwardly from the front), to make a flank attack.

kāṭsh 1 काट्श् । **क्षय:** m. (sg. abl. **kāṭsa 3 काट्स**, for **1, 2**, see s.vv.), pulmonary disease, phthisis, consumption (Gr.Gr. 52, K.Pr. 207).

kāṭsa-kŏthol[u] काट्स-कथ्लु । **यक्ष्मरुग्ण:** adj. (f. **-kŏthāj[i]** -कथ्जि or **-kŏthüj[ü]** -कथ्जू), one who suffers from phthisis, consumptive. **-wāv** -वाव् । **उपद्रवादिकाल:** m. an epidemic of consumption; met. a time of general calamities (such as plague, earthquakes, or the like).

kāṭsh 2 काट्श् । **काच:** m. (sg. abl. **kāṭsa 4 काट्स**, for **1, 2**, see s.vv.), glass (Gr.Gr. 10, 31, 52); crystal; (in Kāshmīrī) a species of pottery made of a fine kind of clay, from which bracelets and certain vessels are made (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **nyūl[u] kāṭsh hyuh[u]**, s.v. **nyūl[u]**.

kāṭsa-bŏng[a]r काट्स-बुंगर् or **-bŏng[ü]r[ü]** -बुंगर्रू । **काचमयकटक:** f. a common kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, made of this pottery (El.). **-bōṭa** -वोट । **पतङ्गिका** m. a kind of small winged insect, ? the winged white-ant (Śiv. 1647). **-gor[u]** -गर्रु । **काचशिल्पी** m. (f. **-gàr[i]-bāy** -गरि-वाय्), a man who makes bracelets, etc., of this pottery (the fem. is either his wife, or a woman who does this work) (El.); a bottle-maker (El.). **-kor[u]** -कर्रु m. a kind of bracelet made of this pottery (El.); cf. **kaṭsha-kar**, s.v. **kaṭsha**. **-mĕṭs[ü]** -म्यच्यू । **काचमृत्तिका** f. the fine earth from which this pottery is made. **-tĕmbar** -त्यंवर् । **तिमिरम्** m. cataract (the disease of the eyes). **-tĕmbarlad** -त्यंवर्लद् । **तिमिररोगवान्** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-témbarladiñ** -त्यंवर्लदिञ्), one who suffers from cataract. **-zūn[ü]** -ज़ूनू । **कार्त्तिकज्योत्स्ना** f. the crystal-clear moonlight of the month of Kārtikh (October–November) (Rām. 1620).

kaṭsha कट्श in **kaṭsha-kar** कट्श-कर् । **वलयविशेषा:** m.pl. a set of bangles or bracelets (usually silver or gold) worn by women on their arms. Cf. **kāṭsa-kor[u]**, s.v. **kāṭsh 2**.

kaīṭsha कॅट्श, see **kūs[u]**.

kaiṭsāh कैट्साह्, see **kūt[u]**, p. 485*a*, l. 27.

kĕṭsh क्यॅट्श or **kēṭsh** कॅट्श, see **kēh**.

kiṭsh[u] किट्शु, see **kyuth[u]**.

kŏṭsh कुट्श् f., i.q. **kŏth 2**, q.v.

kōṭsha कॉट्श, see **kūs[u]**.

kǒṭsh[u] कुट्शु or **koṭsh[u]** कुट्शु । **उत्कोच:** m. a bribe (El. *kauts*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 99, *khutsh*); cf. **kŏth[i]-kuchay**, p. 489*a*, l. 4. **—dyun[u]** —दिनु m.inf. to give a bribe, to bribe (Gr.M.). **—khyon[u]** —ख्यनु m.inf. to take bribes (El.).

kŏṭsh[i]-khŏr कुट्शि-खूर् or **kŏṭsh[i]-khāv** कुट्शि-खाव् । **उत्कोचभोक्ता** m. a bribe-eater, a bribe-taker.

kŏṭsh[ü] 1 कुट्शू or **küṭsh[ü]** कुट्शू । **वस्त्रामत्रम्** f. a bag, sack, pouch, or wallet, made of cloth (Gr.Gr. 63). Cf. **kǒth[u]**, of which this word is a fem. dim. (Gr.Gr. 33, 37); cf. also **kŏth 2**.

kŏṭsh[ü] 2 कुट्शू, see **kŏth 1** and **2**.

koṭsh[u] कुट्शु, see **kǒṭsh[u]**.

kŏṭsāh कॉट्साह्, see **kūt[u]**, p. 485*a*, l. 29.

küṭsh[ü] 1 कुट्शू, see **kŏṭsh[ü] 1**.

küṭsh[ü] 2 कुट्शू । **क्षुद्रक्षुपभेद:** m. wild indigo, a small shrub, generally found in villages near mountains; *Indigofera heterantha* (El. *kúts*; K.Pr. 184, *kuts*; L. 68, 70, 461). The twigs are used in basket-making; cf. **gura-küṭsh[ü]**, p. 298*b*, l. 19, and **kön[ü] 2**. **-ṭs[a]ñĕ** -च्त्र । **क्षुद्रक्षुपशान्ताङ्गारा:** f.pl. charcoal made from this plant.

kāṭshāh कॅट्साह्, **kāṭshāh** कॉट्साह्, **kĕṭshāh** क्यॅट्साह्, **kēṭshāh** कॅट्साह्, **kūṭshāh** कुट्साह्, **kūṭshāh** कूट्साह्, see **kēh**.

kŏṭsh[ü]j[ü] कुट्शूज्यू, see **kŏṭshul**.

kŏṭshal कुट्शल् । **आकस्मिकक्षलम्** m. an unexpected trick (esp. when it stops or confines the deceived person).

kŏṭshul कुट्शुल् or **kŏṭshul[u]** कुट्शुलु । **भारिक:** m. (sg. dat. **kŏṭshalas** कुट्शलस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **kŏṭsh[ü]j[ü]** कुट्शूज्यू), a porter, esp. one who carries grain (in a **kŏth**, or leathern sack) (El. *kŏtsúl*). Cf. **kŏth 2**.

kaīṭshar कॅट्शर् or **kōṭshar** कॉट्शर् । **कनिष्ठत्वम्** m. the condition or position of the youngest son of a family. Cf. **kūs[u]**.

kŏ-ṭsēkh कु-च्यॅख् । **कुत्सितयोनि:(तद्युता च)** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsēki** -च्यॅकि), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-ṭsŏth**. **kŏṭsēki-hond[u]** कुच्यॅकि-हन्दु । **कुत्सितयोनिभव:** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü]** -हन्ज़ू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

kaṭsul कट्सुल् or **kaṭsul[u]** कट्सुलु । **अल्पपात्रभेद:** m. (sg. dat. **kaṭsalas** कट्सलस्), a kind of little box or vessel in which small articles are kept (e.g. small toilet articles, such as spangles, or esp. the number of small necessaries, scents, incense, etc., used by a sacrificing priest in religious ceremonies), a pyx; cf. **nör[i]-k°**, s.v. **nôr[u]**.

kaṭsal-diij[u] **कट्सल्-द्यूज** । **अल्पपात्रस्थापनोपयोगीवस्त्रखण्ड:** f. a cloth in which these small boxes containing articles used in religious ceremonies are wrapped and kept, a pyx-cloth. **-ḍūn**[u] **-डून** । **परस्परवद्यमल्पपात्रयुग्मम्** m. a pair of cups, the open faces of which fit together like the two halves of a walnut-shell (cf. **ḍūn**[u]), and which are used for carrying scents, etc., for religious ceremonies.

kŏ-ṭail क्रु-ट्रैल् or **kŏ-ṭöl क्रु-ट्रोल्** । **कुत्सितचेल:** m. one who habitually wears dirty clothes; hence, a man of vile conduct (Śiv. 750).

kāṭsalad काट्सलद् । **क्षयरोगी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **kāṭsaladiñ काट्सलदिञ्**), one who suffers from consumption, a consumptive.

kaṭsim[ü] **कट्सिमू**, see **kaṭsyum**[u].

küṭs[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **कूट्सू-मूट्सू**, see **kot**[u]**-mot**[u], s.v. **katun 1**, p. 490*b*, l. 44.

kāṭsan काट्सन् । **और्णोष्णीष:** m. a kind of woollen turban, worn only by Musalmān teachers.

k[a]**ṭsun कट्सुन्** or **k**[a]**tun कतुन्** । **आर्द्रीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **k°t**[u] **कंतु**, f.pl. **k**[a]**ṭsa कट्स**; 2 p.p. **k**[a]**ṭsyōv कट्स्योव्**, m.pl. **k**[a]**ṭsöy कट्सोय्** or **k**[a]**ṭsēy कट्सेय्**, Gr.Gr. 224–5, 227), to become moist, damp (by contact with a liquid). The caus. of this verb is **k**[a]**ṭsanāwun** or **k**[a]**ṭsawun**, not **k**[a]**ṭs**[a]**rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **k°t**[u]**-mot**[u] **कंतु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **k**[ü]**ṭs**[ü]**-m**[ü]**ṭs**[ü] **कूट्सू-मूट्सू**), made damp, made wet, wetted (K.Pr. 121, sg.m. *kutsamut*, *sic*).

kĕṭsan क्यॅट्सन्, **kēṭsan क्यॅट्सन्**, see **kēh.**

k[a]**ṭsanāwun कट्सनावुन्** । **क्लिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k**[a]**ṭsanôw**[u] **कट्सनोवु**), to make damp, to cause to be damp (see Gr.Gr. 174). Cf. **k**[a]**ṭsawun.**

k[a]**ṭsar कट्सर्** । **आर्द्रता** m. dampness, wetness.

kāṭsur[u] **काट्सुरु** । **काचर:** adj. (f. **kāṭs**[ü]**r**[ü] **काट्सूरू**), brown, tawny (W. 20); esp. (of a person) with brown hair and eyes (Gr.Gr. 139, K.Pr. 100) (a brown-haired man is considered to be invariably stingy and selfish, K.Pr. l.c.). **kāṭsār**[i]**-bōṭa काट्सरि-बोट** । **काचरकेश:** m. brown-haired (genl. u.w. reference to children).

kaiṭsar कैट्सर् । **कियत्ता** m. howmuchness, howmaniness, the quantity of anything.

kuṭsor[u] **1 कुट्सरु** m. (f. **kuṭsarĕñ कुचर्यञ्**), see **gūl**[i]**-kuṭsor**[u], p. 284*a*, l. 46.

kuṭsor[u] **2 कुट्सरु** or **kuṭsur**[u] **कुट्सुरु** । **बालश्वा** m. (f. **kutsüür**[ü] **1 कुट्सूरू** or **kuṭs**[ü]**r**[ü] **कुट्सूरू**), a young dog, a puppy (K.Pr. 83, 121) (cf. **nĕñĕ-k°**, s.v. **nĕñĕ 2**). (When a human being is spoken of metaphorically as a puppy, the fem. is **kuṭsarĕñ कुट्सर्यञ्**; cf. **drāga-k°**, p. 241*b*, l. 22, and **kuṭsor**[u] 1.) **kuṭsari-karañĕ कुट्सरि-करञ** । **श्ववल्गितानि** f.pl. puppy actions, puppy coaxings, the coaxing and fondling shown to each other by children.

kuṭsür[u] **2 कुट्सूरू** । **अत्यल्पशिश्न:** f. a small penis, esp. that of a baby. Cf. **mŏma-kuṭsur**[u], the nipple of the breast (s.v. **mŏm**).

kāṭsarun काट्सरुन् । **पिङ्गलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭsaryōv काट्सर्योव्**), to become tawny or brown, to be browned (Gr.Gr. 170).

kuṭsarĕñ कुट्सर्यञ्, see **kuṭsor**[u] 1 and 2.

kāṭsarĕr काट्सर्यर् । **काचरता** m. brownness (Gr.Gr. 139); esp. brownness of the hair or eyes, a swarthy complexion.

kāṭsarāwun काट्सरावुन् । **पिङ्गलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kāṭsarôw**[u] **काट्सरोवु**), to make brown, to dye brown (e.g. with madder) (Gr.Gr. 170).

kŏ-ṭŏth क्रु-ट्वथ् । **कुत्सितयोनि:** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏti -ट्वति**), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-ṭēkh. kŏṭŏti-hond**[u] **क्रुट्वति-ह्वन्दु** । **कुत्सितयोनिजात:** adj. (f. **-hünz**[ü] **-ह्वन्ज़ू**), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

kaṭsōv कट्सोव्, see **katun.**

k[a]**ṭsawun कट्सवुन्** । **आर्द्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k**[a]**ṭsow**[u] **कट्सवु**), to make moist, to moisten. Cf. **k**[a]**ṭsanāwun.**

küṭs[ü]**y कूट्सूय्**, see **kūt**[u], p. 484*b*, l. 43.

kaṭsyum[u] **कट्स्युमु** । **कतम:** pron. adj. (f. **kaṭsim**[ü] **कट्सिमू**), who, or which, of many? which out of many (Gr.Gr. 149). Cf. **kūtyum**[u].

kāv 1 काव् । **काक:** m. (sg. abl. **kāwa 1 काव**; f. **köviñ कोविञ्**, Gr.Gr. 37), a crow (El. *káo*; Gr.Gr. 37, 51; Gr.M.; L.V. 28; K.Pr. 28, 36, 82, 101, 195; Śiv. 735, 1756; Rām. 319, 642, 685, 893, 973, 1191, 1629).

According to El., there are in Kashmīr two kinds of crows, one wholly black, and the other with a dirty white neck. Cf. **hôr**[u] **kāv** (K.Pr. 82), a black and white crow; hence, a marked man.

Crows, being great travellers, are believed to carry news from far distances, and are often apostrophized in poetry and asked for news of an absent beloved. Cf. Rām. 893.

kāwa-ôṭ[u] **काव-ओँटु** । **काकपदम्** m. the mark ∧ used in manuscripts to indicate 'caret', i.e. that a letter or letters have been omitted. **-bôr**[u] **-बोरु** । **काकोन्नततरो भार:** m. a high piled up burden (just as a crow by collecting straws and sticks one by one makes a very high pile). **-dach -दछ** । **द्राक्षाविशेष:** f. a kind of semi-wild vine producing small black grapes (El., W. 115); the Barberry, *Berberis Lycium* (L. 74, 75, 76, *káodách*); cf. **kāvür**[ü] **dach,** p. 496*a*, l. 33. **-din**[i] **-दिनि** । **काकवद्दृष्टय:** m.pl. of the next, suspicious glances (as a crow looks at a person suspiciously from

a distance). **-dyun**ᵘ 1 **-दिनु** । **काकवद्दर्शनम्** m., i.q. the preceding; cf. **kāwa dyun**ᵘ, s.v. **kāwa 2.** **-hŏ̄ṭhᵘ** **-हाँठू** । **काकवन्ध्या** f. a woman that bears only one child. **-kŏḍurᵘ** **-क्कुडुरु** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. 'crow's pip', N. of a kind of paddy with a full-shaped red grain. **-khūrᵘ** **-खूरु** । **काकजङ्घा** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, said to resemble a crow's leg in shape. **-kumorᵘ** **-कुमरु** m. N. of a certain bird; cf. **kumorᵘ.** **-kan** **-कन्** । **काककर्णौ** m. pl. 'crow's ears', very acute ears, which (like a crow) can distinguish even a single very faint and obscure sound. **-kāwa** **-काव** । **एकैनैकेन काकेन** adv. 'crow by crow'; met. of a great crowd gradually collecting, just as crows gather one by one into a great flock; cf. K.Pr. 100. **-lorᵘ** **-लरु** । **धान्यभेदः** m. name of a kind of paddy with full-shaped grains partly red and partly white. **-pakh** **-पख्** । **काकगरुत्, द्यूतक्रीडाभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-pakhi** **-पखि**), a crow's wing (used as a simile for anything intensely black); N. of a kind of gambling game, played with cowries placed in the four corners of a ruled board. **-punimᵘ** **-पुनिमू** । **माघमासपूर्णिमा** f. the full moon of the month of Māg (January–February), on which it is customary to feed crows. **-pūrᵘ** **-पूरु** । **काकपादः** m. a crow's footprint (as left in snow or the like); hence, after a heavy fall of snow, the tracks indicating a concealed path made by the first venturesome person to go forth. **-pūtᵘ** **-पूतु** । **काकपोतः** m. a crow's fledgling, a young crow (Gr.Gr. 131, K.Pr. 195); met. a miserably thin child or the like. **-patolᵘ** **-पतलु** । **काकार्थं तृणपुत्तलविशेषः** m. a kind of grass doll made for feeding crows on the full moon of Māg (see **kāwa-punimᵘ**, ab.). **-shupᵘ** **-शुपु** । **शुक्तिभेदः** m. 'a crow's winnowing-sieve', a shell of a pearl-oyster. **-ṣhyoṭᵘ** **-छ्योटु** । **काकोच्छिष्टम्** m. 'crow's leavings', fruit, etc., which has been partly eaten by a crow. It is not considered to be thereby rendered impure. **-ṣopᵘ** **-चपु** । **काकदंशः** m. a crow's bite; the mark of a crow's beak on some fruit which it has partly eaten; see the preceding. **-yĕñĕwôlᵘ** **-यञ्यवोलु** m. a crow's wedding procession, i.e. the evening procession of thousands of noisy crows returning to roost; hence, a badly arranged wedding arrangement, everything upside down (K.Pr. 100).

kŏvⁱ trôwᵘ-motᵘ **कांवि चोवु-मंतु** । **काकपरित्यक्तः** perf. part. (f. **—trövᵘ-müṣᵘ** **—चांवू-मंचू**), abandoned by a crow, of some fruit or the like scattered or thrown away by a crow, and hence belonging to nobody; met. 'nobody's child', a person who has no family, etc., to belong to.

kāwan-gōjĕ **कावन-गोज्य** । **काकिभ्यः सारांशाः** f. pl. crows' kernels, i.e. nuts or the like scattered hither and thither, or gobbled up, by crows; hence, met. of property scattered and squandered, as in **dyār gayĕs kāwan gōjĕ,** his money became crows' kernels (K.Pr. 101).

kāv 2 काव् m. a caw, the sound made by a crow. **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to caw (K.Pr. 101).

kawa कव, kawā कवा, see **kyāh.**

kāwa 2 काव m. (for 1, see **kāv 1**), the ear (El.). **—dyunᵘ 2** **—दिनु** m.inf. to listen (El., W. 87). Perhaps this is a ghost-word. Cf. **kāwa dyunᵘ 1,** s.v. **kāv 1.** According to El., it is in use towards Bāramula.

kavi कवि m. a poet (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.), i.q. **kàviy,** q.v.

kev, kĕvⁱ क्यंवि, see **kyovᵘ.**

kŏv क्कव् । **यूकाविशेषः** f. a small kind of louse, described as red in colour and a great biter.

kōv कोव्, in **kōv ka कोव् क**, the Kāshmīrī name of the letter **ka क**, when written in the Śāradā character (used in schools).

kôvᵘ 1 कोवु । **अर्धाङ्गरोगः** m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kôvᵘ 2 कोवु । **वक्रयष्टिः** m. a hooked stick or crook, such as would be used for pulling down fruit from a tree, or for fastening a rope to (e.g. in the case of a tent-peg). Cf. **görⁱ-kôvᵘ,** p. 298*a*, l. 33.

kôvᵘ 3 कोवु । **श्यामरागः** m. dark-coloured, black; cf. **kāworᵘ.** **—kaṭh** **—कठ्** । **कृष्णमेषः** m. a black ram (used in sacrificial offerings to demons).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? (H. v, 9). Poet. for **kawa,** see **kyāh.**

kŏ-wöcᵘ क्क-वांचू, see **kŏ-wôkᵘ.**

kwöjᵘ क्वांजू । **उलूखलम्** f. a stone mortar (for pounding salt, spices, or the like).

kwöji-tīl क्वांजि-तील् । **उलूखलघृष्टं तैलम्** m. oil crushed out in such a mortar. **-waṭh** **-वठ्** । **कुट्टनाश्मा** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas वटस्**), the stone pestle of such a mortar.

kāwojᵘ कावंजु or **kāwujᵘ कावुजु** । **कापालिकः** m. (his wife is **kāwàjⁱ-bāy कावंजि-वाय्** or **kāwajĕñ कावज्यञ्**), the attendant at a Hindū burning *ghāṭ*, whose perquisite is the clothing of the corpses. In Kashmīr he is always a Musalmān (El.; K.Pr. 101, 122; L. 263).

kāwajĕñ कावज्यञ् । **कापालिकी** f., see **kāwojᵘ.**

kīwajyār कीवज्यार् । **केवलत्वम्** m. loneliness, orphanhood; the condition of having no relations or connexions by marriage.

kawuk[u] कवुक, see **kyāh.**

kŏ-wôk[u] क्क-वोकु । कद्वद्: adj. (f. **kŏ-wöc[ü] क्क-वांचू**), one who utters ill words, abusive, foul-mouthed.

kawākh कवाख । क्षश्: adj. e.g. lean, thin (by nature).

kwīklapot (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.).

kwŏl (El.), i.q. **kŏl 2,** q.v.

kawàl[i] कवॅलि । अल्पः पात्रविशेषः f. a small brass cup or bowl (Panjābī *kauḷī*). In Kashmīr it is an imported article. Cf. **kawol[u].**

kawol[u] कवल् m. a large cup (El. *kauvul*). Cf. **kawàl[i].**

kēwal केवल् or **kīwal कीवल् । केवलः** m. alone, solitary; esp. one who has no family, relations, or connexions by marriage; lone, lonely, lone and lorn (Rām. 1219, 1591, 1623). As adv. only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M., L.V. 72, Śiv. 1472).

kēwala केवल m. He Who is alone, Who is isolated (from all phenomenal existence), and is pure spirit, a title of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 161, 180, 361, 1540, 1605; these are all vocatives, for sg. nom. see Śiv. 512, 1333).

kŏ-vēla क्क-वेल । असमयः m. a bad time, a time of disaster (famine, epidemic, plague, or the like).

kwīllim (? spelling) m. the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens* (El.), a honey-flower; i.q. **kīl-mīch,** q.v.

kuvalayāpīḍ कुवलयापीड् m. N. of an elephant belonging to Kaṁsa, which was killed by Kṛṣṇa (K. 373; cf. 431 ff.).

kwong (El.), i.q. **kŏng,** q.v.

köviñ कॉविञ् । काकी f. a hen crow (El. *kārin*, Gr.Gr. 37). See **kāv 1.**

kāwor[u] कावॅरु or **kāwur[u] कावुरु । कालः** adj. (f. **kāvür[ü] कावॅरू**), dark-coloured, black (Gr.Gr. 139); cf. **kôw[u] 3. kāvür[ü] dach कावॅरू दछ । कृष्णा द्राक्षा** f. a kind of black-coloured grape (El. *kāvir dach*). Cf. **kāwa-dach,** p. 494*b*, l. 48.

kŏ-wara क्क-वर । कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. by a bad method, in a bad way.

kuwār कुवार् m. *Polygonum* (El.).

kuvēr कुवेर् or **kuvīr कुवीर्** m. (in Hindū legend) the god of riches and treasure, and regent (*lōkapāla*) of the northern quarter (Śiv. 1154, 1819; K. 591).

kāw[a]run कावरुन् or **kāwarun कावरुन् । श्यामीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāw[a]ryōv कावर्योव्**), to turn black, to become black, usually in the sense of being spoiled; e.g. of a red fruit turning black, or the hands losing their natural colour and darkening through illness or emaciation (Śiv. 1259, **kāwarun**; cf. **atha kāw[a]ran[i],** p. 59*b*, l. 5).

kāwarĕr कावर्यर् । कालत्वम् m. darkening, becoming black; abs. noun of **kāwor[u],** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 139).

kŏwatī क्कवती قوتي । **(बल)पुष्टिकारकः** adj. e.g. strengthening, invigorating, tonic, nourishing (of food, medicine, etc.).

kŏwath 1 क्कवथ् قوت । **बलम्** m. (sg. dat. **kŏwatas क्कवतस्**), strength, power, virtue, force, vigour, energy, authority (El.). Regarding the gender of this word, see W. 18. **kŏwata-rost[u] क्कवत-रॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh[ü] -रॅछू**), powerless, without strength, unable (El. *kuvatrust*).

kŏ-wath 2 क्क-वथ् । कुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **kŏwati क्कवति**), a bad path, a dirty foul pathway, or difficult road (e.g. on a mountain or through a forest, etc.). **kŏwati lagun क्कवति लगुन् । निन्द्यमार्गसंगमः** m.inf. to go on a bad path, to take to evil courses; to turn out badly (of an action).

kavy कव्य m. (in Hindū religion) oblations to deceased ancestors (K. 974), opp. to **havy,** q.v.

kāway कावय । काकानां युगपद्भावः f. a collection of crows (such as occurs in the evening), a crow-parliament. See **kāv 1.**

kàviy कॅविय् । कविः m. a poet; esp. a panegyrist. Cf. **kavi.**

kŏ-vizi क्क-विज़ि । कुवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time; in a time of calamities, etc.; at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, untimely, unseasonably. A contracted form of this word is **kŏzi.**

kyā क्या, see **kyāh.**

k[a]y क्य् । मन्थनी f. a kind of large earthenware vessel, in which milk is kept to ripen, and is then churned; a churn (Śiv. 1435, 1462, 1838); cf. **dŏda-k[a]y,** p. 189*b*, l. 16, and **guras-k[a]y,** p. 304*a*, l. 48. **k[a]yĕ-wör[ü] क्य-वॉरू । पात्रविशेषः** f. a small wide-mouthed vessel used as a churn.

kay कय् قے । **वमथुः** m. vomiting; vomit. Genl. used in plur., as in **chis kay gatshān,** he is vomiting (Gr.M.). **-dasta -दस्त । वम्यतिसारमहारोगः** m.pl. severe bilious vomiting and purging; cholera. Cf. **dasta-kay,** p. 256*a*, l. 37.

kāyā काया । शरीरम् f. the body (obs. exc. in poetry) (Śiv. 158, 1458, 1479, 1572, 1630, 1742). **-kashṭh -कश्ठ् (-कष्ठ) । शरीरकष्टम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kashṭas -कश्टस्**), distress of the body (from hunger, thirst, heat, disease, or the like).

kāyĕ काय in **burza-kāyĕ,** p. 130*b*, l. 35, q.v.

kiy किय् conj. corruption of the Pers. **ki** كه, that. Often added pleon. to **hargāh,** if (H. viii, 7, 13). Cf. **hargāh.**

kay-chach-kūṭ[u] कय्-छक्-कूटु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about four miles south of the town of Avantipura, on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam), the ancient Katikā, and the Kai of RT.Tr. II, 460.

köyida कॉयिद تآعدہ often written **köida कॉइद** m. a rule, regulation, law, institution (Gr.M.); usual course of procedure, custom, usage, habit, manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **bē-köida.**

kyāh क्याह् । किम् pron. inter. [In the sing. this pron. is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. The inan. forms when used as substantival pronouns make no distinction of gender; but, when used as an adjectival pronoun, in the nom. either the inan. or the an. form may be used in agreement with an inan. noun. If the an. form is used it agrees with the noun in gender. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative.

The gen. sg. and pl. is used only as a substantival pronoun. When used as an adjectival pronoun in agreement with a noun in the gen. sg., the pronoun is put into the an. dat. if the noun is an. masc. (as in **kamis nĕciv^{i}-sond^{u}**, of what boy?). It is put into the inan. abl. if the noun is inan. masc. (as in **kami k^{a}smuk^{u}**, of what kind?), and is put into the an. fem. dat. if the noun is fem., whether an. or inan. (as in **kami kōrĕ-hond^{u}**, of what girl? **kami kāmĕ-hond^{u}**, of what work?). In the plural there is no difficulty. If the pronoun is adjectival and in agreement with any noun in the gen. plur., it is, as usual, put into the dative plural, as in **kaman nĕcivĕn-hond^{u}**, of what boys? **kaman kōrĕn-hond^{u}**, of what girls? **kaman kāmĕn-hond^{u}**, of what works?

In the an. dat. sg., **kamis** is used for both masc. and fem. if the pronoun is used substantivally; but if it is used adjectivally, in agreement with an an. fem. noun, the fem. form is **kami**, not **kamis.** The inan. dat. sing. is used both substantivally and adjectivally.

Sg. nom. an. m. **kus कुस्**, **kus^{u} कुसु** (poet.); f. **kŏssa क्कस्स**; inan. **kyāh क्याह्**: dat. an. (m. and f.) **kamis कमिस्**, **kas कस्**; f. (only as adj.) **kami कमि**; inan. **kath कथ्**: gen. an. (m. and f.) **kámi-sond^{u} कंमि-सन्दु**, **kasond^{u} कसन्दु**, **kas कस्**; inan. **kamyuk^{u} कम्युकु**, **kawuk^{u} कवुकु**: ag. an. and inan. m. **kámi कंमि**; f. **kami कमि**: abl. an. and inan. (m. and f.) **kami कमि**, **kawa कव**. Pl. nom. m. **kam कम्**; f. **kama कम**: dat. (m. and f.) **kaman कमन**: gen. (m. and f.) **kaman-hond^{u} कमन-हंन्दु**, **kahond^{u} कहंन्दु**, ag. and abl. (m. and f.) **kamau कमौ**, **kamav कमव**. For most of the above forms see Gr.Gr. 89 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the word **kyāh क्याह्**, the final **h** is often dropped, so that we also find **kyā क्या**. In the Persian character the word is generally written **kyah** or **kĕh** کیہ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 15).]

Who? which? what? **dĕṭha kyāh,** a great deal; see **dĕṭha.** As an adjective **kyāh** in all its adjectival forms is sometimes used in an exclamatory sense, i.e. what! in the sense of our 'what a!', 'how wonderful!', 'how beautiful!', 'how extraordinary!', and so on, as in **kami lōla,** with what (passionate) love (Śiv. 957; so L.V. 78; Śiv. 426, 661, 812, 814, 943, etc.; Rām. 4, 22, 155, 175, 556, 769; K. 223). Cf. the use of the word **kyāh** as an interjectional adv., bel., p. 500*a*, l. 12.

Or, again, this pron. may be used contemptuously to mean 'what?', in the sense of 'nothing at all' or 'very petty', as in **tsŏmbi kus kan,** who (i.e. no one) will pierce the ears (Śiv. 1290); **wuñ kyāh pĕv,** now what has fallen? i.e. what has fallen now is a mere nothing (Śiv. 1294; so Śiv. 1811); **wāti kas and,** for whom (i.e. for no one) will she reach completion? (Rām. 128).

This pronoun, compounded with the indefinite pronoun **kũh,** itself takes an indefinite meaning, as in **kũh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kũh kyāh,** some kind or other of (Rām. 231, 373); **kũh kath jāyĕ,** in any place, anywhere (Rām. 689); **kũh kami sāta,** at any time (Rām. 836).

kĕh क्यह् for **kyah** (i.e. **kyāh,** see ab.) in the following:—**kĕhŏ क्यहु** or **kĕhō क्यहो । किं भोः** adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā** and **kyāh,** bel., used familiarly in addressing a younger or inferior male; cf. the next and **kyā-bā,** bel. (**kĕhŏ,** H. v, 4, 5; **kĕhō,** K.Pr. 87). **kĕhay क्यहय् । किं भोः** adv. the same as the preceding, but used when addressing a younger or inferior female. Cf. **kyā-biñ,** bel.

kahond^{u} कहंन्दु । केषाम् adj. (f. **kahünz^{ü} कहंज़ू**), pl. gen. of whom (pl.)?, u.w. ref. to persons or things, masculine or feminine (Rām. 766); m. sg. abl. **kahandi-sūty,** through whose instrumentality? through whom? (Rām. 176), i.q. **kaman-hond^{u},** bel.

kam 3 कम् । अलौकिकानि (for **1, 2,** see s.vv.) (f. **kama कम**), m. pl. nom. who? which? u.w. ref. to persons or things; as subst. (Śiv. 742, 1811; Rām. 1213; H. xii, 1); as adj. (L.V. 39, 109; Śiv. 1037; Rām. 122, 1619; K. 223, (fem.) 275). —**kam 2 —कम् । के के** pl. m. (for **1,** see **kam 1**) (f. **kama kama कम कम**), which (pl.) out of several; how many kinds of, usually in a commendatory sense, how many great

(kings, gods, or the like), and so on (Śiv. 129, 413, 586, 970, 1719, 1847 ; K. 638).

kamau कमौ pl. ag. and abl. (m. and f.) by or from whom? also written **kamav कमव्** (Rām. 9).

kȧm^{i} कंमि m. sg. ag. (f. **kami कमि**), by whom (an. or inan.)? as subst. (YZ. 147 ; Śiv. 576, 738, 826, etc. ; Rām. 78, 159, 160, etc. ; K. 903 ; H. iii, 3 ; x, 12) ; as adj. (Rām. 184, 1191). **-sond^{u} -सन्दु । कस्य** adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -सञ्ज़ू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Rām. 1241). Another form of this sg. gen. is **kasond^{u},** q.v., bel.

kami 1 कमि f. of **kȧm^{i},** ab., q.v. (Rām. 346, adj. inan. ; K. 1115, id.).

kami 2 कमि f. sg. dat. when used as adj. See ab.

kami 3 कमि sg. abl. (an. or inan., m. or f.), from whom? from what? ; as adj. (L.V. 41, 84, 85 ; Śiv. 528, 661, 812, 1041, etc. ; Rām. 340 inan. m., 1084 id., 1210 id., 1579 an. f., etc. ; K. 514, 653, 1121). For instances of the use as a subst. see bel. Another form of this case is **kawa,** q.v., bel. **-bāpath -वापथ्** adv. for what? why? (Śiv. 1448 ; Rām. 408 ; H. ix, 1 ; x, 12). **—hīta —हीत** adv. for what reason? why? (K. 607, 1117). **—kh̤öt^{a}ra —खात्र** adv. wherefore? why? (El.). **-kani -कनि । किमर्थम्** adv. for what? wherefore? why? for what reason? (Gr.Gr. 159). **—mŏkha —मख** adv. on what account? for what reason? wherefore? (H. x, 4). **—pör^{i} —पारि । कस्मात्पार्श्वतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 799) ; in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). **—pāryuk^{u} —पार्युक् । किंपार्श्वकः** adj. (f. **—pāric^{ü} —पारिचू**), of, or belonging to, what direction? of where? ; born, or produced, where? **-pata -पत । कस्मादनु** adv. after whom? after what? behind whom or what? **—pöṭh^{i} —पाठि** adv. in what manner? how? (K. 602, 607, 799). **-patuk^{u} -पतुक् । कस्य पश्चाज्जवः** adj. (f. **-patüc^{ü} -पतंचू**), of, or belonging to, behind whom or what? ; born, or produced, since what? **-puṭshy -पुछ्य्** adv. for what? why? (Gr.M. ; Rām. 1361, 1649). **—ranga —रंग । केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.). **—sana —सन,** see **kus sana,** bel. (Śiv. 1600). **—tām —ताम्** (Śiv. 1725, 1861) or **—tāñ —ताञ्,** see **kus tām, kyāh tām,** bel. **—vizi —विज़ि । कस्मिन्काले** at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 157).

kamū कमू, i.q. **kam 3,** ab., with an interjectional **ū** attached, O who? (m. pl. nom.) (Rām. 215, used by a woman in impassioned verse). Cf. **kasū,** bel.

kaman कमन् pl. dat. (m. and f.) to whom? (Rām. 1441 an. m.) ; as adj. (Rām. 687 an. f.). **-hond^{u} -ह॑न्दु** (f. **-hünz^{ü} -ह॑ञ़ू**), pl. gen. (an. and inan., m. or f.), i.q. **kahond^{u},** q.v., ab.

kamis कमिस् an. sg. dat. to whom? (m. subst. and adj. ; f. only subst.) ; as subst. (Śiv. 244, 532, 845, 1796 ; Rām. 997, 1230, 1347).

kamav कमव्, see **kamau,** ab.

kȧmiy कंमिय्, i.q. **kȧm^{i},** ab., with emph. **y** (Śiv. 574 ; Rām. 1023–5).

kamyuk^{u} कम्युक् inan. sg. gen. (f. **kamic^{ü} कमिचू**), of what? (H. vi, 13, 14).

kas कस् an. sg. dat. to whom? as subst. (L.V. 17, 21, 33 ; Śiv. 278, 286, 583, 738, etc. ; Rām. 218, 340, 447 ; 1620 f. ; K. 290, 304, 545, 581, 846). In Rām. 1347 **kas** and **kamis** are used side by side with identical meanings. As adj. (Rām. 351 m., 1319 f.). Often used as an an. sg. gen. (or dat. of possession) (Śiv. 91, 189, 243, 324, 585, etc. ; Rām. 1576 ; K. 175, 1057, 1111, etc.). Used with force of acc. whom? (Śiv. 249, 534, 1298, etc. ; Rām. 1307). The use of this form as an adj. is rare. The only instance noted is **kas dēvas,** to what god? (Śiv. 243).

kasū कसू, i.q. **kas,** with interjectional suffix **ū,** to whom? (Rām. 211, 1532). Cf. **kamū,** ab.

kŏsa क्कस poet. for **kŏssa.** See **kus,** bel. (Rām. 1609).

kus कुस् or (e.g. L.V. 39) **kus^{u} कुसु** (f. **kŏssa क्कस्स,** or (poet.) **kŏsa क्कस,** or (vill.) **kusa कुस.** See **kŏssa,** bel.), sg. nom. m. an. (and, as adj., also inan.) who? as subst. (L.V. 7, 78, 88 ; Śiv. 47, 243–9, 432, 472, etc. ; Rām. 176, 238, 293, 738, etc. ; K. 31, 98, 327, etc. ; H. xi, 2 ; xii, 1) ; as adj. an. (L.V. 14, 39 ; Śiv. 1887 ; Rām. 882, 1324) ; as adj. inan. (L.V. 78 ; Śiv. 1062, 1226, 1770, 1831, 1912 ; Rām. 1605 ; K. 1161). With emph. **y, kusuy,** who really? (H. xi, 19). **—hyuh^{u} —ह्युह् । कीदृश इव** adj. (f. **kŏssa hish^{ü} क्कस्स हिशू**), like what? what kind of? (Gr.M.). **—kus —कुस्** who or which of several (f. sg. nom. **kŏssa kŏssa क्कस्स क्कस्स**, etc. ; H. x, 6, **kusa kusa कुस कुस**). **—sana —सन** or **—sanā —सना । कः स्वित्** pron. inter. (f. **kŏssa sana क्कस्स सन** or **—sanā —सना** ; inan. **kyāh sana क्याह सन** or **—sanā —सना**, q.v., bel.), i.q. **kus,** but implying a shade of doubt (Gr.Gr. 180 ff.), *quasi* 'I wonder what', 'what kind of' (L.V. 39, **kawa sana,** adj. inan. sg. abl. ; Śiv. 1600, **kami sana** ; Rām. 1408, **kus sanā wādur,** I wonder what monkey (this is) ; so K. 287, **kŏsa sana**). Hence, often used

indefinitely, 'I wonder who,' i.e. 'someone or other' (Rām. 834, m. sg. ag. **kàm^{i} sanā**). —**tām** —**ताम्** । **कश्चित्** m. (f. **kŏssa tām क्कस्स ताम्**, etc.), i.q. **kus,** but implying a doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām āv** (did anyone come? If so) who came? (Gr.Gr. 256); someone or other, someone indefinite (W. 137; L.V. 86; K.Pr. 164; Śiv. 1725, 1861); used sometimes as an indefinite pronoun, or as an indefinite article, a, a certain (Gr.M.). —**tāmath** —**तामथ्**, —**tāñ** —**ताञ्**, or —**tāñĕth** **ताञथ्** । **कश्चित्** (f. **kŏssa tāmath क्कस्स तामथ्**, etc.), id. (Śiv. 85 —**tāñ**; Rām. 1397, **kam tāñ,** I wonder who = some unknown people; H. v, 4, —**tāñ**; viii, 10, —**tāñ**).

kusa कुस, vill. for **kŏssa,** q.v. and see **kus,** ab.

kasond^{u} कसन्दु । **कस्य** adj. (f. **kasünz^{ü} कसंज़ू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Śiv. 534, 805, 1794; Rām. 965). Another form of this gen. sg. is **kàm^{i}-sond^{u},** ab.

kŏssa क्कस्स, or (poet.) **kŏsa क्कस**, or (vill.) **kusa कुस**, f. of **kus,** ab., q.v. As subst., who? (L.V. 7; Śiv. 1091; K. 919, **kŏsa**); as adj. an. f. what? (L.V. 39); as adj. inan. f. what? (Śiv. 1041, 1237, 1682, 1710; Rām. 1609, **kŏsa**; K. 1003, **kŏsa,** 1092, id.).

kusuy कुसुय्, see **kus,** ab.

kath कथ्, sg. dat. inan. to what? for what? or (used as acc.) what? as subst. (Śiv. 763, 901, 1031, 1228); as adv. for what? i.e. how? (Rām. 1580); as adj. (Śiv. 16, 832, 889, 1471; Rām. 250, 418, 880, 1652). **-kun -कुन्** । **किं प्रति** towards what? whither? in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 160); where? —**tām** —**ताम्** । **किं यावत्, कंचन** adv. up to what? to what limit? how far? Also i.q. **kath,** but implies that the speaker is in doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām,** ab. —**tāmath** —**तामथ्**, —**tāñ** —**ताञ्**, or —**tāñĕth** —**ताञथ्** । **किं यावत्, कंचन**, id.

kathō कथो, i.q. **kath,** used familiarly in addressing a male. With pleon. **kyut^{u}** added, **kathō-kyut^{u},** for what? (H. xi, 11).

kawa कव । **कथम्** sg. abl. inan. from what? i.q. **kami 3,** ab.; as adj. inan. (L.V. 39); as adv. by what? how? (W. 129; L.V. 41; Rām. 468, 1033; K. 64, 359); why? (L.V. 56; YZ. 49, 53, 151, 209, 264; Rām. 502, 1361; K. 319, 608). **-bāpath -वापथ्** । **किं निमित्तम्** adv. for what? why? **-khŏt^{a}ra -खोत्र** । **किमर्थम्** adv., id. **-kani -कनि** । **किमर्थम्** adv., id. **-kin^{i} -किनि** । **केन हेतुना** adv. for what cause? wherefore? why? **-kanĕn -कन्यन्** । **किमर्थम्** adv., id. **-pata -पत** । **कस्मात्पश्चात्** adv. after what? since what? since when? **-puṭhy -पुठ्य्** । **कस्माद्धेतोः** adv. for what reason? why? (Rām. 765; K. 9, 87, 996). —**ranga** —**रंग** । **केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? —**sana** —**सन**, see **kus sana,** ab. (L.V. 39).

kawā कवा । **केन हेतुना भोः** by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used when addressing a male equal or inferior. Cf. **kaway,** bel.

kawau कवौ, or **kawō कवो** (= **kawa,** with interj. **au, ō**), O why? (YZ. 270, **kawō,** addressed by a woman to her beloved). **kawau-bāpath कवौ-वापथ्** adv. O why? (Rām. 407, addressed by a man to a man).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? poet. for **kawa** (H. v, 9).

kaway कवय् । **केन हेतुना भोः** adv. by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used in addressing a female equal or inferior; cf. **kawā,** ab. (Śiv. 578). **-bāpath -वापथ्** adv. for what? why? used as ab. (Rām. 1017–22).

kawuk^{u} कवुकु । **कथं नाम (नहीति)** adj. (f. **kawüc^{ü} कवंचू**), sg. gen. inan. of what? genl. used as adv. how? (incredulously); hence, equivalent to a negative.

kyā क्या, i.q. **kyāh** (H. vi, 5), but, when so spelt, generally used as a mere inter. particle, indicating a question. Occasionally in this way it has the force of a particle of emphasis, as in **yihuy kyā gav Sadāśiv,** this person is no other than Sadāśiva, or who else is it but Sadāśiva (Śiv. 821). **-bā -वा** । **किं भ्रातः** adv., i.q. **kyā,** but employed only when addressing a brother or other male person of equal rank; cf. **kĕhō,** ab., and the two next. **-biñ -विञ्** । **किं भगिनि** adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder sister or other female of superior rank; cf. the preceding and **kĕhay,** ab. **-sa -स** or **-sö -सो** । **किमङ्ग** adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder male, or one of superior rank. Also, i.q. **kyā sana,** bel. (Gr.Gr. 181). —**sana** —**सन** or —**sanā** —**सना** । **किं स्वित्** adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā,** but indicating doubt, as in **kyā sana khĕwān chwā** or **kyā sanā khĕwān chuh,** what, is he really eating? **kyā sanā tàt^{i} āsyā,** I wonder will he be there (Gr.Gr. 180). —**zan** —**ज़न्** । **किं नाम** adv. what like? what sort of?

kyāh क्याह or (see ab., p. 497*b*, l. 4) **kyah** or **kĕh** کیہ । **किम्** inan. sg. nom. what? As subst. (L.V. 21, 34, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 15; YZ. 146, **kyah**; 233, **kyāh**; Śiv. 58, 158, 160, 164, 203, 225, 323, etc.; Rām. 122, 157, 234–5, 238, etc.; K. 34, 39, 49, 141, etc.; H. ii, 2, 4, 11; iii, 4, 8, 9, etc.). **kēh na ta kyāh,**

(there is) nothing, so what (is there), i.e. all is vanity (L.V. 19). As adj. (Śiv. 83, 160, 426, 643, 721 (fem. inan.), 908, 910, 923, etc.; Rām. 10, 51, 152, 158, 160, 164, etc.; K. 317, 361, 524, 528, etc.).

The word **kyāh** or **kyā** or **kyah** is often used as a mere inter. particle, indicating that a question is asked. Thus, **kyāh chuh murṭs karān,** does he make images? (Gr.Gr. 199; so, Gr.M., **kyā** or **kyāh**; L.V. 18, 66; Śiv. 710, 874, 913, 1562; Rām. 11, 48, 756, 1367, 1629; K. 572, 1101, 1152; H. vii, 27, 28).

Again, it is sometimes used as an interjectional adv., as in **jān kyāh,** how good! (L.V. 89); **kyāh zabar,** how excellent! (W. 101; so, Śiv. 436, 499, 573, 870; Rām. 796, 892, 1197, 1200; H. vii, 27, 28); cf. **kyāh kūtⁱ,** how many! (Śiv. 742) and p. 485*a*, l. 29. Or it may be used adverbially in the sense of 'how', introducing a subordinate clause, as in **wuch rath kyāh chuh pashpān,** see the blood, how it is flowing, i.e. see how it bleeds (Gr.M.; so, Rām. 25, 686, 1147, 1221, 1224, 1338, 1353, 1372, 1380, 1522, 1751; K. 1136). Or it may be used as the equivalent of **kyāzi** (q.v.), why? (L.V. 67, 74; Rām. 222, 257, 347, 407, 1628, 1702, 1706; H. x, 14). Occasionally, like **kyā,** ab., it is little more than a particle of emphasis, as in **tami kyāh korᵘ,** what did she do? i.e. it is no other than she who did it (Rām. 1145; so, H. v, 8, 9; viii, 1; ix, 10, etc.). **yitⁱ kyāh,** here, in fact; here, you see (H. x, 12); **yitⁱ kyāh . . . ȧtⁱ kyāh,** here, you see on the one hand . . . there, on the other hand, you see (H. viii, 13); **ada kyāh,** then of course, of course, certainly (H. viii, 11; xii, 4).

Occasionally **kyāh** is used with a disjunctive force, as in **kyāh Kīkī kyāh Kusalyā,** whether Kaikēyī or Kauśalyā (Rām. 301); **möjᵘ kyā mās,** mother or aunt (Rām. 734; similarly, Rām. 1038; H. iv, 7), and in **kyāh . . . ada yā,** whether . . . or (Rām. 845).

kyāh kĕtham क्याह क्यथम् । किं कथम् adv. what's its name, what d'ye call it, u.w. ref. to something hitherto unknown, and which cannot be described by any name. —**sana** —**सन** (Rām. 78) or —**sanā** —**सना**, see **kus sana,** ab., I wonder what (Rām. 78, 1391, 1493); as adj. (Rām. 202; K. 608, 919); as adv. I wonder how, or why (Rām. 1348, 1493). To this another inter. is sometimes added, as in **kyāh sanā kyāh,** I wonder what on earth (Rām. 1306, 1421); **kyā sanā kus,** I wonder who on earth (Rām. 1366); **kyā sanā kȧmⁱ,** I wonder by whom on earth (Rām. 596); **kyāh sanā kati,** I wonder where on earth (Rām. 221, 253); **kyā sanā kyuthᵘ hyuhᵘ,** I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074). —**tām** —**ताम्** or —**tāmath** —**तामथ्** । **अज्ञातप्रायम्** pron. what? used when the speaker is in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask, as in **kyāh tām wonun,** what did he say? i.e. did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact of his perhaps having spoken, and, being in doubt, asks the question (Gr.Gr. 256); something or other, something indefinite (L.V. 86); **wuchiv tȧmⁱ kyāh tām korus ṭshal,** behold what deceit he did to him! behold how he deceived him! (Rām. 1417). —**tāñ** —**ताञ्** or —**tāñĕth** —**ताञथ्** । **अज्ञातप्रायम्**, id. (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 146; K. 88, 181; all —**tāñ**); something or other (Rām. 432); **wuchun gāṭulᵘ chuh kyāh tāñ,** see (i.e. test) how clever he is (Rām. 129).

kyōh क्योह, a contracted form of **kyāwu,** bel., q.v.

kyuhᵘ tām किहु ताम्, —**tāmath** —**तामथ्**, —**tāñ** —**ताञ्**, or —**tāñĕth** —**ताञथ्** । **कथयितुमशक्यः** adj. that which cannot be described by any definitions, indefinable (cf. **kyuthᵘ tām,** p. 502*b*, l. 4).

kyāwu क्याव् (L.V. 19) or **kyōh क्योह** (L.V. 3, 5, 65), an old form of **kyāh,** used as a kind of disjunctive conjunction in the sense of 'whether . . . or', or 'as well as', in the phrase **dĕn kyāwu** (or **kyōh**) **rāth,** whether by day or by night, by day as well as by night, day and night, continually.

kyōh क्योह, see **kyāwu,** ab.

kyulᵘ किलु or **क्युलु** । **कीलकः, अयःशङ्कुः** m. (sg. dat. **kilis किलिस्**), a wooden peg (e.g. a tethering-peg or a tent-peg) (El., Gr.Gr. 14); an iron nail, a spike (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462, *kuil*) (cf. **nar-māda-kº,** s.v. **nar 2**); met. (like our 'thorn') something that gives intense pain (cf. **hyukᵘ,** p. 364*a*, l. 37); (abusively) a troublesome child; cf. **kijⁱ. kilⁱ-ṭsūr किलि-चूर् । कीलकचौरः** m. a terribly daring and thorough thief (*quasi* one who, when robbing a house, carries away even the nails that hold it together).

kŏyulᵘ क्वयिलु or **क्वयुलु** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, described as red in colour, about the size of a sparrow, and as uttering a deep cry when flying up into the air.

kyomᵘ क्यंमु । **क्रिमिः** m. (sg. dat. **kĕmis क्यमिस्**), a worm, a maggot, a caterpillar, insect (El. *kyum*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 81, 183; H. xii, 3, 4) (cf. **nījĕ-kº,** s.v. **nījᵘ 1,** and **nāra-kº,** s.v. **nār**). **kĕmⁱ-gŏṭsᵘ**

क्यंमि-ग्वचू । **क्रिमिकोषः** f. a chrysalis, cocoon; esp. the cocoon of the silk-worm.

kiyĕm कियम, see **karun 1.**

köyim कांयिम्, often written **köim कांइम** قائم adj. e.g. fixed, established (Gr.M.). **-mukām -मुकाम** قائم مقام m. one who acts in the place of another, a locumtenens (Gr.M.).

köyimī कांयिमी, often written **köimī कांइमी** (for قائمی) adj. e.g., i.q. the preceding (K.Pr. 216). Properly (قائمی) subst. f. fixity, permanence, but used ab. as adj.

kaymuh कयमुह । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a considerable village of Kashmīr (the ancient Katimuṣa) on the left bank of the river Vĕshau (ancient Viśōka) (RT.Tr. ii, 55).

kiyāmath कियामथ قیامت m. (sg. dat. **kiyāmatas कियामतस्** قیامتس), the resurrection, the last day (K.Pr. 214); confusion, tumult, uproar, an extraordinary to-do (K.Pr. 206).

kyon[u] क्यंनु । **क्लिन्नः** adj. (f. **kĕñ[ü] क्यंच्**), wet, moist, damp; cf. **kĕnun.**

kĕna-bob[u] क्यन-वंबु । **जलफलभेदः** m. N. of a certain aquatic fruit, found growing in lakes, described as red, but white inside, and containing many small seeds. **-rab -रब्** । **घनपङ्कः** f. the soft, but not liquid, mud first formed on a road by a slight shower; (in building) mud used as mortar.

kāyun कायुन । **आलस्यकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôy[u] कोयु**), to make lazy, to make a person work as if he were lazy; to make (oneself) lazy, to 'ca' canny' (Gr.Gr. xiv); to cause procrastination.

kŏyung[u] क्कयुंगु । **अर्धाङ्गरोगः** m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kyūr[u] क्यूरु । **कूपः** m. (sg. dat. **kīris कीरिस्**), a well, i.q. **krūr[u] 1**, q.v. (El., K.Pr. 155).

kayīr कयीर् । **टकणः** a certain bird (? a kind of partridge), described as haunting mountain forests, as having a variegated white and yellow plumage and a sweet voice.

kāyor[u] 1 कायंरु, kāyur[u] कायुरु, sometimes written **kāyir[u] 1 कायिरु** । **काष्ठभेदः** m. the wood of the **yör[ü]**, or Himalayan blue pine (El. *kāyūr* or *kāiar*, *Pinus excelsa*; Gr.Gr. 139; K.Pr. 101; L. 79, 80, *kairu*; 456, *kayur*). This wood is very soft and easy to pierce; the word is hence used met. to indicate a person who is 'soft', i.e. weak, powerless, unresisting; cf. **kāyor[u] 2** and also **aḍa-kāyur[u]**, p. 11*a*, l. 50. The shavings of this wood are used for torches (L. 80), and its fire is not lasting (K.Pr. 101). **kāyiri-ṭ[u]n̄[u] कायिरि-च्वंत्रू** f. charcoal made from the wood of the pine-tree. It is used for making gunpowder (El.), and is much esteemed by blacksmiths (L. 80).

kāyor[u] 2 कायंरु or **kāyur[u] 2 कायुरु**, sometimes written **kāyir[u] 2 कायिरु** । **निःसारः, अलसः** adj. (f. **kāyür[ü] कायंरू**, also written **kāyir[ü] कायिरू**), weak, feeble; (of a human being) weak, feeble, inert, lazy. Cf. **kāyor[u] 1** and also the Skt. *kātarah*.

kāyarun कायरून । **निःसारीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāyaryōv कायर्यांव्**), to be or become soft, weak; (of a human being or animal) to be or become soft, weak, powerless, inert, lazy.

kāyĕrĕr कायर्यर् । **निःसारता, अलसता** m. the nature of pine-wood (Gr.Gr. 139); hence (cf. **kāyor[u] 1** and **2**), weakness, softness; (of human beings, animals, etc.) softness, inertness, laziness.

kyus[u] किसु । **जलपक्षिभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **kisis किसिस्**), a certain aquatic bird, the teal (*querquedula crecca*) (L. 129, *keus*; Śiv. 1811); cf. **khyus[u] 2. kis[i]-pūt[u] किसि-पूतु** । **जलपक्षिभेदपोतकः** m. a young teal.

kayās कयास् (= قیاس) m. judgment, opinion (Gr.M.).

kyut[u] कितु or **क्युतु** । **अर्थे** postpos. m. (pl. nom. **kit[i] किति**; f. sg. **kits[ü] कित्सू**), for, for the sake of (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kiut*); also forming advs. of time, see bel.

When used with the meaning of 'for', etc., **kyut[u]** governs the dat., as in **mölis-kyut[u]**, for the father; **mālĕn-kyut[u]**, for the fathers. Like the postpositions of the gen., it is an adj., agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number, and case, as in **mölis-kyut[u] pôn̄[u]**, water for the father; **mölis-kits[ü] gāv**, a cow for the father; **guris-kit[i] rawa**, blankets (nom. pl. m.) for the horse; **mölis-kitsa pōthĕ**, books (nom. pl. f.) for the father (Gr.Gr. 44).

Similarly, if the governing noun should be in the dat., we should have **mölis-kitis pönis**, to the water for the father; **mölis-kitsan gōv[ü]n**, to the cows for the father (Gr.Gr. 44), and so on for other cases. For instances of this use of **kyut[u]**, see bel.

Special attention should be paid to the use of **kyut[u]** with the infinitive and with the future passive participle of a verb. Used with the infinitive, it governs the dative in the ordinary way, as in **yith pōthĕ paranas-kyut[u] prang**, a couch for reading this book (Gr.Gr. 114) (cf. esp. **ninas-kyut[u]**, s.v. **nyun[u]**). The fut. pass. part. has the same form as the infinitive, but is an adjective, its m. sg. nom. having the form **karun, karon[u]**, or **karun[u]**. This adjective, combined in apposition with **kyut[u]**, and agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, forms

a passive verbal adjective of necessity, fitness, or purpose, like the Latin gerundive; thus **cyonᵘ-kyutᵘ**, intended to be drunk, potable (p. 179*a*, l. 43). So **paronᵘ-kyutᵘ pŏstukh**, a book (m. sg.) to be read, a book for reading (but we cannot say **paronᵘ-kyutᵘ prang**, as that would mean 'a couch to be read', not 'a couch for reading'); **parüñᵘ-kitsᵘ pūthⁱ**, a book (f. sg.) to be read; **ranânⁱ-kitⁱ hākh**, vegetables (m. pl.) to be cooked, i.e. for being cooked; **karañĕ-kitsa kāmĕ**, works (f. pl.) to be done (Gr.Gr. 115, Gr.M.); **khyonᵘ-kyutᵘ**, (food) to be eaten, something to eat (K.Pr. 248); **bĕhunᵘ-kyutᵘ makān**, a house to be dwelt in, in which to dwell (Rām. 591).

When used to form an adv. of time, **kyutᵘ** also governs the dat., but, being used adverbially, it often does not change its own form. As an adv. of time, it is more definite than **kani**. Thus, **dā̃-phulạyi-kyutᵘ** (p. 230*b*, l. 14) means, definitely, 'at the time of rice-blossoming', while **dā̃-phulạyi-kani** (p. 230*b*, l. 12) means 'in, or about, the time of rice-blossoming'. **Kyutᵘ** cannot be used in this sense with all words. Its chief use is to indicate a season, as ab. Other examples are **bahāras-kyutᵘ**, in the spring-time (p. 96*b*, l. 9); **barsātas-kyutᵘ**, in the rainy season (p. 127*a*, l. 40); **bēli-wāpas-kyutᵘ**, in the sowing season (p. 150*b*, l. 15); **dŏhaiṭhas-kyutᵘ**, in (so-and-so's) sixty-second year (p. 201*b*, l. 38); **drāgas-kyutᵘ**, in a time of famine (p. 241*b*, l. 42), and so on. In this sense it is sometimes added either pleonastically or with the sense of 'for' to advs. of time. Thus, **rāth**, to-night; **az rāth-kyutᵘ sāl**, an invitation for to-night; **rāth-kyutᵘ**, to-night or by night (Gr.M.; H. iii, 1); **pagāh-kyutᵘ**, for to-morrow (Gr.M.).

kitⁱ कितॅ m. pl. nom. **chŏkas-kitⁱ dawāh**, medicines for the wound (Rām. 1308; similarly, Rām. 1505; H. v, 1; xi, 11).

kitsᵘ कित्सू f. sg. nom. **wŏjᵘ kōrĕ-kitsᵘ**, a ring for the daughter (H. v, 1; so, x, 11; xi, 12).

kyutᵘ कितु m. sg. nom. **dŏhas-kyutᵘ**, for a day, sufficient for a whole day (p. 200*a*, l. 47); **biyis-kyutᵘ**, for someone else (L.V. 61; so, Rām. 744; H. ii, 1; x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11, 16, 24).

kyuthᵘ किथु or क्युथु । कीदृशः pron. adj. (f. **kitshᵘ** कित्सू), of what sort? of what kind? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 84, 85); as adv. how? (Gr.M.; L.V. 71; H. ii, 5). —**hyuhᵘ** —ह्युहु (f. **kitshᵘ hishᵘ** कित्सू हिशू), i.q. **kyuthᵘ**, what kind of? **kyāh sanā kyuthᵘ hyuhᵘ**, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074; cf. **kyāh sanā**, p. 500*a*, l. 43). —**sanā** —सना adj. i.q. **kyuthᵘ**, but with a shade of doubt in the question, *quasi* 'really of what sort?' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). —**tām** —ताम, —**tāmath** —तामथ्, —**tāñ** ताञ्, or —**tāñĕth** —ताञथ् । केनापि नाम्ना वक्तुमशक्यः, अत्यरोचकः adj., i.q. **kyuthᵘ**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder of what sort'; that which cannot be described by any name, indefinable (cf. **kyuhᵘ tām**, p. 500*b*, l. 22); (contemptuously) what sort of? i.e. very unpleasing, bad, worth nothing, of no use.

kyāwu क्याव्, see **kyāh**, p. 500*b*, l. 26.

kyowᵘ क्यॅव् । गवेधुः m. (sg. dat. **kĕvis** क्यविस्), a kind of plant growing in marshes. According to L. 72 (*kĕv*) it is *Chaerophyllum sp.*, and is looked upon as an excellent substitute for carrots, both by the herdsmen and by the red bears. It has been identified at Kew as really *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, or Common Arrowhead, but possibly the name may be used for two different plants. For the manner in which its roots are joined together by a fibrous network, see **kĕvⁱ-rāṭh**, bel., and cf. Śiv. 1807. —**kaḍun** —कड्न् । गवेधुनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to root up one of these plants in the marshes. This is a long, slow business; hence, met. to spend a long time over completing any work.

kĕvⁱ-gŏgᵘjᵘ क्यॅवि-ग्वग्जू । आल्वाकारमूलविशेषः, अल्पालुकः f. a kind of turnip; a small potato. **-gāsa** -गास । मूलविशेषतृणम् m. the edible leaves of the **kyowᵘ**-plant. **-mujᵘ** -मुजू । बालमूलिका f. a young tuber of this plant, used as a vegetable. It is globular in shape; cf. **mujĕ-kyowᵘ**, s.v. **mujᵘ**. **-mŏnḍᵘ** -म्वंडू । मूलविशेषमहामूलम् f. a full-grown large tuber of this plant. It is also globular in shape. **-nambal** -नम्बल् । मूलकविशेषोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a piece of marshy ground, in which this plant grows plentifully. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । मूलविशेषव्रततिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), lit. the tangled roots of this plant, i.e. an underground fibrous network spread over a wide area, made up of the roots of this plant all tangled together. **-zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy yielding a red grain when husked (L. 463, *kai zag*).

kyāzi क्याज़ि । किमर्थम् adv. inter. why? (El.; Gr.M.; L. 464, *kyāza*; W. 99; L.V. 96, 107; Śiv. 87, 312, 534, etc.; Rām. 190, 288, 669, 719, 1245; K. 383; H. iii, 1; v, 8; etc.); because (El.); **yimi sababa kyāzi**, for this reason, because (Gr.M.); **ti-kyāzi**, because (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. viii, 7). —**na** —न । किमर्थम् न adv. why not?

kŏzi क्वज़ि । **कुत्सितवेलायाम्** adv. at a bad time, in a time of calamities, etc., at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, unseasonably. A contracted form of **kŏ-vizi**, q.v.

köz^{i} कॉज़ि قاضی । **धर्माद्यनुशासकः** m. a judge; (a Muslim) judge or magistrate (who passes sentence in all cases of law, religious, moral, or criminal), a Qāẓī; in Kashmīr, esp. a Muslim doctor of laws, who decides questions of religion and morality (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 101, 145). **-bāy -बाय्** । **अनुशासकस्त्री** f. his wife.

kŏz^{ü} कॉंज़ू, see **könz^{ü}**.

kuza कुज़ (? cf. Pers. کوزه) m. a kind of sweetmeat (Gr.Gr. 15). Cf. **nābad-kuza**.

köz^{i}gī कॉज़िगी । **शासकत्वम्** f. the office or duties of a judge (see **köz^{i}**); a habit of acting as such a person.

kazāh कज़ाह् (= قضا) m. predestined fate; hence, the (predestined) time of death (Rām. 871).

kazal^{i} कज़्लि f. blackness; blackness of mood, harshness, a dark temper (Rām. 1570).

kazul कज़ुल् । **कज्जलम** m. (sg. dat. **kazalas कज़लस्**), lamp-black, soot; as adj. sooty, black (YZ. 147).

kŏ-zan क्व-ज़न् m. a bad man, a wicked person, a sinner (K.Pr. 202).

kōzana कोज़न । **न जाने किमिव** adv. who knows? God knows! used in sentences such as **kōzana kyāh bani tas,** God alone knows what will become of him; hence, who knows how? God knows how! who knows by what means (L.V. 73, 74). **kōzanañi कोज़नञि** f. sg. abl. of sg. gen. how? by what means? (L.V. 72).

kŏ-zāth क्व-ज़ाथ् । **कुत्सितजातिः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas -ज़ातस**), of bad, or low, caste, low-born; used also, as a term of reproach, with reference to a well-born person who acts vilely, of a bad disposition, bad-natured (W. 110).

kaziyĕ कज़ियः قضيه m. a tumult, broil, wrangling (El. *kaziyih*).

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l ल् ل. The tenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the twelfth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-eighth (or, if we count **ṣ, ṣh,** and **z,** the thirty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirtieth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, with the tip of the tongue touching the front teeth, and not the gums, the resulting sound being softer and more dental than in English.

When this letter is immediately followed by ᵘ or by **y** (including **ĕ,** see art. **ĕ**), it is changed to **j.** Thus, **wôlᵘ वोलु,** a large ring, but fem. **wöjᵘ वोजू,** a small ring; **wūlᵘ वुलु,** fickle; **wōjĕr वोज्यर्,** fickleness.

lā ला privative particle, as in **lā-makān** لا مكان adj. with no abode, without a dwelling-place, inexistent (as an epithet of the Deity) (II. vii, 29).

lāī, see **lāy** 1 and **lāyun.**

lao (L. 70), **láo** (L. 460), see **lāv 2.**

lau, see **lüvᵘ 2.**

lō लो interj. ho!, O! (with voc.) (K.Pr. 250, Rām. 1778). **lō-lō लो-लो,** id. (Śiv. 330, 346, 408, 1037, 1053, 1365, 1468, 1669, in each case used as a meaningless refrain in a song).

lab लब् لب । वप्रम्, पार्श्वम् f. a lip (YZ. 213); an edge, margin, verge, brim, brink (cf. **dāri-lab,** p. 238*a*, l. 26); a bank, shore, coast; a brow (of a hill); (in Kāshmīrī) side, direction, point of the compass, quarter (Rām. 568); a boundary-wall, party-wall, the wall of a house or room (El.; L. 464; K.Pr. 149; Rām. 577; Śiv. 211, 1076; K. 155); cf. **lobᵘ 1** and **lar 2.** **—lagünᵘ —लगंजू । विरोधोद्भवः, विकारापत्तिः** f.inf. a wall to be applied; a quarrel or hostility to arise between friends; (of any article in a dish, etc.) to go bad, turn sour. **-rĕz** لبريز adj. e.g. brimful, overflowing, running over (El.).

laba-côkᵘ लब-चोकु । वस्त्रप्रान्तिकछेदः m. (sg. dat. **-cökis -चांकिस्**), the slit, with corded edges, about half a span long, at each side of the lower end of the Kāshmīrī nightgown-like dress; cf. **cākh 1.** **-düjᵘ -दंजू । वस्त्रे पार्श्वतः खण्डयोजनम्, अनुचोदना** f. the sewing together, by the edges, of two pieces of cloth; repeating a person's words when reproaching him, quoting in reproof. **-düjᵘ lāgünᵘ -दजू लागंजू । अनुकरणसमालापः** f.inf. sympathetically to repeat another's words, and to do the same when he changes his mind, and says the opposite. **-dörᵘ -दारू । पक्षद्वारम्** f. a side door, esp. a small one. **-gand -गंड । पार्श्वावरणम्** m. tying up the side, i.e. the formation of a screen, e.g. by a wall or a curtain. **-holᵘ -हलु । वक्रप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -हजू**), crooked-edged. **-shēkā -शेंका** or **-shēkh -शेंख । प्रस्रावोत्सर्गवृत्तिः** f. urinating, passing water; cf. **dīrgashĕnkā** (p. 242*a*, l. 40) and **lagushēkā,** s.v. **-tāph -ताफ् । पार्श्वकातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), side-heat, i.e. the heat cast by the sun when low in the sky and near setting; the heat of the sun in this manner falling on the side, not on the front of a house; met. standing aside from any work, and merely looking on or superintending. **-tāpas bĕhun -तापस् ब्यङ्न । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिर्भावः** m.inf. to sit in the side-heat, as ab.; (of a superintendent) on account of some impediment to dissociate himself from his duty, or abandon his work. **-tāpas thawun -तापस् थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिष्कारः** m.inf. to expel a person from some office or duty. **—ta mūnⁱ hĕnⁱ —त मूनि ह्येनि । गूढवृत्त्या संचारः** m. pl. inf. to take the sides and inner walls, to cling to the walls; hence, (of a child or the like) to walk about secretly or modestly. **-ṭsôkᵘ -च़ोकु** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsökis -च़ांकिस्**), the lower course, near the foundations, of the four walls of a house. It is usually built of stone, or the like, even when the rest of the house is of wood. **-ṭsolᵘ -च़लु । भग्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüjᵘ -च़जू**), broken, or spoiled, at the edge (e.g. a room, a vessel, or a garment). **-ṭsyopᵘ -च़्यपु । आभुग्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭsĕpᵘ -च़्यपू**), broken, or dinted, at the edges. Cf. **ṭsĕph.**

lāb लाब् । लाभः, प्रयोजनम् m. profit, gain (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1776, 1806, 1809); the end, aim, object, of any work; interest on money (El., Gr.Gr. 148).

lāba-rostᵘ लाब-रंस्तु । लाभहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंछू**), profitless, fruitless, affording no profit; having no object, objectless. **-sostᵘ -संस्तु । लाभसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ -संछू**), profitable, giving profit. **-saṭshar -सछर्** m. the condition of being profitable, profitable-

ness, fruitfulness, productiveness. **-sôv**ᵘ **-सोवु** adj. (f. **-söv**ᵘ **-सांवू**), fully profitable, richly productive. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** m. the condition of being richly profitable, rich productiveness. **—vĕnā —व्यना** or **—vinā —विना** adj. and adv. without profit, useless (El. *lábavenna*).

lobí (El.), i.q. **lūb**ⁱ, q.v.

lobᵘ 1 लंबु (for **2**, see **labun**) । **प्रान्तभाग:** m. the edge, margin, border, of anything; the bank of a river (El. *lúb*); cf. **lab. —hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यंनु । वहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to take the edge; hence, to go outside anything (e.g. a business, employment, friendship, house and home), to betake oneself to a solitary life, to become a hermit. **-kun -कुन् । प्रान्तभागे** adv. at the edge, on the margin, marginally; **wati lobᵘ-kun,** by the wayside (Gr.M.). **—lobᵘ —लंबु । वहिर्वहि:** adv. (with verbs indicating position) along the edge, along the margin; cf. **lábⁱ lábⁱ,** bel. **—lobᵘ hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । वहि:स्थिति:** m.inf. to take side after side; hence, gradually to abandon any duty or business and to betake oneself to solitude. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । वहि:स्थिति:** m.inf. to remain at the edge, to remain outside any duty or business, to remain in solitude; (on a journey or the like) to keep off the highway (so as to avoid tolls, etc.); cf. **labi rōzun,** bel. **—thawun —थवुन् । वहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to put to the edge; to expel, throw out, turn out of office. Cf. **labi thawun,** bel.

lábⁱ lábⁱ लंवि लंवि । अन्तान्तत: adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, sidling up near (a person), cautiously (approaching) (Rām. 319). Cf. **lobᵘ lobᵘ,** ab., and **labi labi,** bel.

labi bĕhun लवि व्यहुन् m.inf. to sit to one side, to sit aside, to keep clear of anything (K.Pr. 150). **-kani -कनि । प्रान्तभागे** adv. (with verbs indicating position) towards the edge, by the edge, near the edge, to one side (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1568). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । प्रान्तभागसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, near the edge or near the side. **—labi —लवि । वाह्यवाह्यत:** adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, along the outside, by the side; (with verbs of taking out, etc.) by, or over, the edge (of a vessel, etc.); cf. **lábⁱ lábⁱ,** ab. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यावलम्बनम्** m.inf. to remain outside, to stay apart, stand aside; to stand apart from any business, even though connected with it, to abstain from doing one's share of work; cf. **lobᵘ rōzun,** ab. **—thawun —थवुन् । प्रान्ते न्यसनम्** m.inf. to put to one side, to put aside; to put (a person) to one side, to act independently of the instructions (of a superior, a teacher, or the like). Cf. **lobᵘ thawun,** ab.

lúb 1 (El.), i.q. **lobᵘ 1,** q.v.

lūb 2 लूब् । लोभ: m. (pl. dat. **lōban लोवन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), desire, greed, avarice, covetousness (El.; Gr.Gr. 138, 149; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 220; Rām. 348, 1633; Śiv. 1283); (among Hindūs) avarice personified,—one of the six enemies of man, which impede union with the Supreme Deity, the other five being **kām** (Skt. *kāma*), sexual desire; **krūd** (Skt. *krōdha*), wrath; **mad** (Skt. *mada*), arrogance; **mōh** (Skt. *mōha*), delusion; and **matsar** (Skt. *matsara*), jealousy (L.V. 12, 30, 43, 71; Rām. 979, 1762; Śiv. 18, 22, 59, 104, 1672, etc.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to covet (El., W. 150).

lūb 3 लूब् (= لُبّ) m. in **lūb-ĕ-lubāb लूबि-लुवाब्** (= لُبِ لُباب), the pith, or quintessence, of anything (Rām. 1773).

lūbⁱ लूबि adj. e.g. greedy, covetous; a miser (El. *lobí*). **—ḍombᵘ —डंबु । उदरंभरि:** m. 'greedy-guts', one who is continually eating everything he sees, without regard to its wholesomeness or unwholesomeness.

labal लबल् । अशोभनप्रान्त: adj. e.g. edged, having an edge (cf. **okᵘ-labal,** p. 19*a*, l. 25, and **aiṭha-labal,** having eight edges, and hence, octagonal, p. 66*b*, l. 28); esp. edged, in the sense of having a bad edge, crooked-edged, having uneven edges, lop-sided.

labun लबुन् । लब्धि: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lobᵘ 2 लंबु**, for **1**, see s.v.), to get, take, receive, obtain (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 35, 75, 90; K.Pr. 36, 46, 157; YZ. 56, 230, 237, 380; Rām. 116, 426, 541, 544, 565, 1037, 1133, 1146, 1307, 1310, 1373, 1504, 1509, 1530, 1713; Śiv. 10, 381, 497, 680, 890, 934, 1565; K. 61, 285, 612, 621, 659, 739, 765; H. ii, 9, 10); **ārām l.,** to receive rest, to find surcease (Rām. 259); **nishcay l.,** to obtain certainty (Śiv. 159); **sazā l.,** to receive punishment, be punished (Gr.M.).

to gain, get, find (something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.) (Gr.M.; Rām. 45, 108, 566, 640, 1116; Śiv. 97, 1450); to reach (a place) (Rām. 318; Śiv. 1699–1701); to take (as such and such), consider, look upon as (Rām. 577, 1254, 1500); to catch sight of, see (suddenly) (Rām. 1499). **lobᵘ-motᵘ लंबु-मंतु । लब्ध:** perf. part. (f. **lübᵘ-müsᵘ लंबू-मंचू**), got, etc., as ab.

lūbun लूबुन् । लोभोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lūbyōv लूब्योव्**), desire or greed to be experienced; to feel desire, be desirous (K.Pr. 17, Śiv. 1663).

labanāwun लवनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **labanôw**ᵘ **लवनोवु**), caus. of **labun** in all its senses; e.g. to cause to obtain (Rām. 408).

labār लबार । ग्राम्यधीः m. a country bumpkin, a boor, an ignorant and clumsy fellow. Cf. **lĕbāra** and **gāma-labār** (p. 287*a*, l. 3).

lābᵃr लाबर् । कुसीदिकः m. (f. **lābᵃrĕñ लाबर्यञ्**), a professional money-lender, a usurer (Gr.Gr. 148).

labur लबुर् or **lābur**ᵘ **लाबुरु । उन्नतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **labaras लबरस्**), a piece of ground higher than a surrounding or adjoining tract, an eminence, high ground. According to El., **labur** is the word used in Śrīnagar, and **lābur**ᵘ in vill. Cf. **aḍ-lābur**ᵘ, p. 10*a*, l. 34, and **aḍa-lābur**ᵘ, p. 11*b*, l. 3.

lĕbāra ल्यवार । अतिमूढबुद्धिः adj. e.g. ignorant, fat and boorish. Cf. **labār**.

lŏbur ल्वबुर् । करीषः m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras ल्वबरस्**), dried cowdung, cowdung-cake for fuel (cf. **boṭhᵘ** 2) (K.Pr. 48, 63, 241, *lubar*; L. 460 *lubr*).

lŏbar-lōh ल्वबर्-लोह् । **अतिमूर्खः** m. 'a cowdung-porcupine', a man who has a reputation for learning, but who, on being tested, turns out to be an ignorant fool. **-lōlō -लोलो । असारस्नेहः** m. insincere affection, apparent love which is outwardly displayed, but which does not really exist. **-nār -नार् । करीषाग्निः** m. a fire of cowdung fuel; met. (of a sudden display of anger or the like) that which at first is very hot, but which is quickly consumed and cools down. **-ṭās -टास् । करीषनिपातशब्दः** m. the flop of the fall of a piece of dried cowdung; met. u.w. ref. to some person or thing which is so utterly lost or destroyed that it has passed entirely out of memory.

lūbᵃr लूबर् adj. e.g. eagerly desirous, covetous (Gr.Gr. 51).

lābᵃrgī लाबर्गी । कुसीदिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of money-lending.

lābᵃrĕñ लाबर्यञ्, see **lābᵃr**.

lūbᵃrāwun लूबरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūbᵃrôw**ᵘ **लूबरोवु**), to cause to be desirous or covetous, to tempt, provoke desire (Rām. 1784).

labrēz لبریز, see p. 504*a*, l. 37.

libās लिबास् لباس m. raiment, garb, vesture, robe, apparel; outward appearance, dress (Śiv. 833).

lĕbis ल्यविस्, see **lyobᵘ**.

lôbisht (El.), see **lūbiṭh**.

lūbiṭh लूबिठ् adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **lūbiṭas लूबिटस्**), avaricious, covetous, greedy, esp. when importunate (Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M.); a miser (El. *lôbisht*).

labawunᵘ लबवुनु । लब्धा n.ag. (f. **labawüñᵘ लबवंञू**), a finder, getter (of something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.).

lūbawunᵘ लूबवुनु । कामयानः n.ag. (f. **lūbawüñᵘ लूबवंञू**), one who is very covetous or greedy for anything; applied also to any member of a person's body which exhibits ardent desire, lust, or the like.

labawañ लबवञ् f. a reward for finding (something lost, etc.).

lᵃca लच । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. one who is importunately greedy (esp. for food), i.e. who is greedy, and who in season and out of season is always begging for something to eat.

lacĕ लच्य, see **lüṭᵘ**.

lĕcᵘ ल्यचू, see **lyokᵘ**.

lōcĕ लोच्य, see **lūkᵘ**.

lōcĕ लोँच्य, see **lūṭᵘ**.

löcⁱ लोंचि or (q.v.) **löṭᵘ लोंटू । दीर्घगुलिका** f. a long-shaped ball or bead of gold or other precious metal. Cf. **löṭᵘ**.

lācĕ-dupa लाच्य-दुप । आहतगुलिकाधूपः m. a stick, or long-shaped pastille of incense (as burnt in Hindū worship); cf. **dupa-löṭᵘ**, p. 232*a*, l. 33. **—khasañĕ —खसंञ । संघर्षस्निग्धतागमः** f. pl. inf. long balls, i.e. clots, to rise; clots of grease or the like to rise from triturating some moist article.

luca लुच । नीचप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. wicked, corrupt, vicious, depraved, profligate, dissolute.

lūca लूच । पिष्टकविशेषः f. pl. a kind of large loaf or cake made of wheaten flour lightly cooked in *ghi*.

lūcᵘ लूचू, see **lūkᵘ**.

lᵃch लक्ष् or **lich लिक्ष् । यूकाण्डम** f. (sg. dat. **lᵃchi लक्षि**), the egg of the body-louse, a nit (cf. Hindī *likh*) (El. *lichh*). **lᵃcha phŏharĕ लक्ष फ्रुहर्य । यूकाण्डसंघातः** f. pl. a clump of nits (cf. **phŏhürᵘ**).

lach लक्ष् । लक्षसंख्या card. (sg. abl. **lacha लक्ष**, K.Pr. 150; pl. dat. **lachan लक्षन्**), a hundred thousand (El.; Gr.Gr. 80; K.Pr. 18, 23, 150, 181; YZ. 159; Rām. 1651; K. 786, 846); **akh lach rŏpayĕ**, a hundred thousand rupees (Gr.M.); **yōzana-lach**, a hundred thousand leagues (L.V. 26).

lacha-bodᵘ लक्ष-बंदु or **-bŏḍᵘ -बुंदु । लक्षसंख्याकः** adj. (f. **-büzᵘ -बंज़ू**), in hundreds of thousands, by hundreds of thousands (cf. **bŏḍᵘ** 2) (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 164; Śiv. 32, 51, 715, 731, etc.; K. 660, 727, 1008, 1014). **-nôwᵘ -नोवु । लक्ष-(अनन्त-)अभिधानः. रत्नविशेषः** m. having a hundred thousand (i.e. innumerable) names (Rām. 1783; Śiv. 53, 181, 834; H. ii, 2); the philosopher's stone (which by its touch converts base metals into gold). **-phyurᵘ -फिरु । लक्षसंख्यायवृत्तिः** m. returns in hundreds of thousands, i.e. an income from business which amounts to this. **-trigunᵘ āy -त्रिगुनु आय । त्रिगुणलक्षवार्षिकायुः** m.

a life lasting three times a hundred thousand years (an expression used in praising or complimenting a person). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु ।** **लचशो धनवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man who possesses hundreds of thousands (of money), a millionaire.

lȧchⁱ **āradun लॅक्ष आरदुन् ।** **अनन्तोपायैर्निष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to honour by a hundred thousand; to accomplish, or conciliate, by innumerable means, to spare no pains to please a person. **—āradith kȧchⁱ ṭsaṭun —आरॅदिथ् कॅक्ष ट्सटुन् ।** **अनेकोपायार्जित-मैत्र्या लेशमात्रेणोच्छेदनम्** m.inf. 'having honoured by a hundred thousand, to cut by a trifle', i.e. after having spared no pains in order to gain a person's friendship, to destroy that friendship by a single piece of tactlessness; cf. **kȧchⁱ. —hyonᵘ —ह्यॅनु ।** **लक्षेण संग्रहः** m.inf. to buy by a hundred thousand rupees' worth at a time, to make enormous purchases; to make enormous profits by business, to become a millionaire.

lachan-hȧndⁱ lach लक्षन-हॅन्दि लक् hundreds of thousands of hundred thousands, innumerable, countless (Rām. 1323, Śiv. 731).

lāch लाक् । **लाक्षा** f. (sg. dat. **lāchi 1 लाक्षि**; for **2**, see **lôchᵘ**), the red animal dye called 'lac', produced by the *Coccus Lacca*; shellac, the wax formed by this insect; sealing-wax (made from shellac) (Gr.M.).

lācha (or **lāchi**) **- hondᵘ लाक्ष** (**लाक्षि**) **- हॅन्दु ।** **लाक्षामयः** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हॅन्ज़ू**), made of shellac. **-mŏhar -म्वहर् ।** **लाक्षायोजितमुद्रा** f. a seal for use with sealing-wax. **-ʦrüṭᵘ -च्रॅटू ।** **लाक्षाचक्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦracĕ -च्रच्य**), a 'lac-wheel', a circular cake of lac.

lāchi-hāl लक्षि-हाल् । **लाक्षागृहम्** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -हॉजू**), a house built of lac, with its true nature disguised by external painting, etc. Such a house is described in the Muhābhārata. If it is wished to destroy a person, he is enticed into it, and the whole set on fire. The Sanskrit name for such a house is *jatu-gṛha*, the modern form of which—*jauhar*—is used in Rajputana for the burning to death of all the women of a city to save them from a conquering enemy.

lĕchĕ ल्यक्ष, see **lyoṭhᵘ**.

lich लिक् । **लिक्षा** f. (sg. dat. **lichi लिक्षि**), i.q. **lᵃch**, q.v.

lichᵘ लिक्, see **lyuchᵘ**.

līchᵘ लीक्, **līchᵘ-müʦᵘ लीक्-मॅच्**, see **lēkhun**.

lᵒchᵘ लॅक् । **रूक्षः** adj. (f. **lᵘchᵘ लॅक्**), hard, tough, rough (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hard-natured, rough-natured, irascible, i.q. **lyochᵘ**, q.v.

lôchᵘ लोक् । **और्णवासः** m. (sg. dat. **löchis लॉक्षिस्**; abl. **lāchi 2 लाक्षि**; for **1**, see **lāch**), a kind of coarse woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (El.); a kind of garment. The long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmirīs has the general name of **phĕran** (q.v.). This, if made of wool, is called **lôchᵘ**, and if made of cotton is called **pôʦhᵘ** (q.v.) (K.Pr. 180).

löchⁱ-āmun लॉक्षि-आमुन् । **और्णदाहदुर्गन्धः** m. the acrid smell of burning woollen cloth, or of burning wool. **-dïjᵘ -द्यॅजू ।** **और्णपटखण्डः** f. a piece of this woollen cloth. **-jȧnda -जन्द ।** **जीर्णोर्णवस्त्रम्** m. an old worn-out and much patched woollen garment. **-palav -पलव् ।** **लघुतन्वौर्णवसनम्** m. a woollen garment too small or too thin for the wearer; a piece of woollen cloth. **-züṭᵘ -ज़ॅटू ।** **जीर्णोर्णवसनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ -ज़च्य**), a woollen rag, an old rag of a coat, a thoroughly worn-out woollen garment.

lᵃchal लक्ल् or **lichal लिक्ल ।** **यूकाण्डसंघव्याप्तः** adj. c.g. infested with nits, lousy.

lachimᵘ लक्षिमू, see **lachyumᵘ**.

līchᵘ-müʦᵘ लीक्-मॅच्, see **lēkhun**.

lüchᵘ-müʦᵘ लॅक्-मॅच्, see **lakhun**.

lȧchiñᵘ लॅक्षिञ्, see **lachyunᵘ**.

löchiñᵘ लॉक्षिञ्, see **löchyunᵘ**.

lᵃchĕr लक्यर् or **lichĕr लिक्यर् ।** **रूक्षत्वम्, तीक्ष्णत्वम्** m. pungency, fieriness, harshness, roughness (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hardness, harshness, irascibility.

lachĕr लक्यर् । **रूक्षस्निग्धता** m. nasty bitterness combined with viscosity (e.g. of some fruit gone bad and slimy).

lĕchĕr ल्यक्यर् । **सुगमता** m. easiness (in all senses, e.g. of a road, of a mountain pass, a task, a problem, and so on). Cf. **lyoṭhᵘ**.

lichĕr लिक्यर्, see **lᵃchĕr**.

lachyumᵘ लक्युमु ord. (f. **lachimᵘ लक्षिमू**), one hundred thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

lȧchyunᵘ लॅक्युनु । **लक्षमूल्यः** adj. (f. **lȧchiñᵘ लॅक्षिञ्**), costing a hundred thousand (rupees, etc.); (of a thing, action, business) accomplished by innumerable means or exertions.

löchyunᵘ लॉक्षिनु । **लक्षमूल्यः** adj. (f. **löchiñᵘ लॉक्षिञ्**), i.q. **lȧchyunᵘ**, q.v.

lachyōv लक्योव्, see **lakhun**.

lāchyuwᵘ लाक्युवु । **और्णमयः** adj. (f. **lāchivᵘ लाक्षिव्**), made of woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (see **lôchᵘ**).

lēchyōv लेक्योव्, see **lēkhun**.

lichyōv लिक्योव्, see **likhun**.

lacika लचिक (cf. لچک) **।** **स्त्र्युष्णीषविशेषः** m. a kind of head-dress worn by Musalmān women, consisting of a skull-cap, with a long appendage hanging down

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behind so as to conceal the hair at the back (El. *lachakah, lachikā*) (K.Pr. 132). —**dyunᵘ** —**द्यनु** । **लज्जितीकरणम्** m. inf. to give such a head-dress ; met. to make a person ashamed by conquering him publicly in a dispute or discussion, and so rendering him silent. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** । **लज्जितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be put to shame, as ab.

lõcal लोँचल् । **प्रान्तकोणयुतः** adj. e.g. having a wrong corner on one edge, uneven-edged. Cf. **lūṭᵘ**.

lācār लाचार् لاچار । **दरिद्रः** adj. e.g. without remedy, helpless, powerless, without resource (Gr.M. ; L.V. 89 ; Rām. 29, 64, 106, 788, 949 ; Śiv. 421, 678, 1581) ; disabled, disarmed (Rām. 411) ; destitute, forlorn, poor (Gr.M.) ; humble, humiliated, forlorn (Rām. 116) ; **cāra-lācār,** utterly helpless (Rām. 1666).

lacĕr लच्चर् । **पामरः** m. one who is low, mean, vile, a shameless beggar.

lācörī लाचारी لاچاری । **निःस्वता** f. helplessness ; inability, incapacity ; forlornness, destitution, want of means, poverty (El. ; Śiv. 212, 583).

lōcĕr लोच्चर् । **लघुता** m. smallness (as compared with bigness) ; smallness, a state of contraction, a condition smaller than before ; youthfulness (as compared with the age of elders, elder brothers, or the like) (Rām. 325). Cf. **lūkᵘ**.

lacĕrgī लच्चरगी । **नीचवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a vile person ; conduct like that of a vile person, shameless begging, or the like.

lūcᵃran लूच्रन् । **लघूकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūcᵃrüñᵘ लूचरंञू**), the act of making small, shortening, reducing in size, narrowing, contracting.

lacĕrözᵘ लच्चरांज़ू । **नीचता** f. the conduct or condition of one who is mean, vile, a shameless beggar, or the like.

lūcyōv लूच्योव्, see **lūṭun.**

lad 1 लद् e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of quality, and indicating that the quality not only accompanies the object, but is actually a necessary part of it. Thus from **phakh** (base **phak-**), a stink ; **phakalad,** stinking (Gr.Gr. 135 ; cf. 133). When used as an adjective it is of common gender, but, when used substantively, its fem. is **ladiñ लदिञ्**, as in **bakalad,** a chatterer (masc.) ; **bakaladiñ,** a chattering woman.

lad 2 लद् । **भारः** f. (sg. dat. **lüzᵘ लंज़ू**), a heaped up load, a high load made by piling things one on the top of the other. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञू** f.inf. to climb up to (by making a pile and getting on to its top, so as to reach to something above) (K. 148).

lada-bata लद-वत । **भरितौदनम्** m. a pot full of heaped-up cooked rice, filled straight from the cooking pot, intended to be sent to someone ; hence, a present of cooked rice so sent. **lada-sörᵘ लद-सांरू** । **असक्तप्रेषणम्** f. sending presents or contributions to a dowry from time to time (e.g. to a person in authority, a friend, or a son-in-law), with the intention that the recipient should allow them to accumulate. Cf. **lodᵘ**.

laḍ लड f. (generally used in pl.). **laḍa लड** । **आयोधनक्रीडा** f. pl. fighting in sport (as in wrestling, cudgel-play, etc.). **laḍa karañĕ लड करञ** to fight, as ab. (K. 504, 941).

lād लाद् । **वस्त्रवलिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lözᵘ लांज़ू** ; but YZ. 307, pl. dat. **lādan लादन्**), the plaited fold or hem round the bottom of the nightgown-like garment worn in Kashmīr. —**hĕñᵘ** —**ह्यंञू** । **वलिसीवनम्, प्रान्तावृतियोजना** f.inf. to take up this hem, i.e. to shorten the garment by making this hem ; hence, in filling a receptacle, to raise its edges, so as to make it hold more (e.g. by surrounding the top edge with paper, or cloth, or withies) ; to seize the edge of a person's garment in humble entreaty (YZ. 307). —**khārüñᵘ** —**खारंञू** । **आवृतिबन्धः** f.inf. to raise the hem, i.e. to raise the edges of a dish, as ab.

lözᵘ-pan लांज़ू-पन् । **वस्त्रलघुवलिः** m. the skirt-hem, as ab., but narrow (the ordinary hem being three or four inches wide).

laḍāi (El.), see **laḍöyⁱ**.

lĕd ल्यद् । **अश्वादिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **lĕzᵘ ल्यंज़ू**), dung of horses, mules, asses, or elephants (Gr.Gr. 25 ; K.Pr. 73 (pl.) ; L. 459 (*lid*)).

lĕzᵘ-nār ल्यंज़ू-नार् । **अश्वादिविडग्निः** m. a fire with such dung for fuel. **-pholᵘ -फंलु** । **अश्वादिविष्ठासमुदायः** m. the amount of such dung voided at one excretion.

lĕḍ ल्यड् । **क्षीणबलः** m. destitute of strength, defeated (in combat, etc.), admitting defeat by retreating (El. *lyad*) ; cowardly (El.). Cf. **lĕḍun.**

lōda लोद । **मूर्खः** m. a fool, dolt, one without understanding. **-shōda -शोद** । **मूढवृत्तिः** m. one who continually acts foolishly (like a drunken man), a habitual dolt.

lodᵘ लंदु । **उपायनादिप्रेषणनियमः** m. the usage of sending complimentary presents or instalments of dowry (e.g. to a friend, a great man, or to the home of a girl's husband) ; cf. **lada-sörᵘ,** s.v. **lad 2.** —**podᵘ** —**पंदु** । **उपायनादिप्रयोगः** (sg. dat. **ladis padis लदिस् पदिस्**), the carrying out of this usage.

loḍᵘ 1 लंडु (for **2**, see **laḍun**) । **मोदकः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made of sweetened meal formed into a ball. Cf. **lāyĕ-loḍᵘ**, s.v. **lāy 1.**

lâḍⁱ-hum लंडि-ह्रम । **मोदकहवनविशेषः** m. (amongst Hindūs) a kind of oblation with fire offered to the god Gaṇeśa and his subordinates. It consists mainly of these sweetmeats. **-sahākār -सहाकार्** । **हवन-विधिविशेषः** m., id.

lôdᵘ 1 लोदु । **काष्ठविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lödis लॉदिस्**), N. of a certain tree, from the wood of which a dye is extracted. The *lōdhra* or *lōdh* of India (*Symplocos Racemosa*). Its red-coloured wood is called **lṓdᵃra-hüṭᵘ**, q.v., s.v. **lṓdᵃr. löd-hüṭᵘ लॉदि-ह्वटू** । **लोध्रकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -ह्च्य**), the wood of this tree.

lôdᵘ 2 लोदु । **राशिः** m. (sg. dat. as in **1**), a large heaped up pile, esp. of cowdung or the like, a dung-hill; a heap, a pile, a large quantity of anything (Rām. 677). **löd-lŏbur लॉदि-ल्वुर्** । **करीषविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras ल्वरस्**), lumps of cowdung, taken, after an interval for fermentation, from such a heap and dried. When this is burnt the oil which condenses from the vapour is used as a medicament. Cf. **bâṭh-tīl**, p. 149*b*, l. 37.

lud m. a river (El.).

laḍöcᵘ लडॉचू, see **laḍôkᵘ.**

laḍōkᵘ लडोकु । **आयोधनशीलः** adj. (f. **laḍöcᵘ लडॉचू**), warlike, pugnacious, turbulent, a brawler; one who goes about armed, and ready at once to use his weapons, a bravo.

ladökⁱ लदॉकि । **देशविशेषभवः** adj. e.g. born, or produced, in the country of Ladakh (see **ladākh**).

ladākh लदाख् । **देशविशेषः** (sg. dat. **ladākas लदाकस्**), the country of Ladakh or Western Tibet, to the north and north-east of Kashmīr. **ladākukᵘ लदाकुकु** । **प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **ladākücᵘ लदाकॅचू**), produced in, or coming from, Ladakh.

lādan लादन् । **उपकारानुग्रहः** f. (sg. dat. **lādüñᵘ लादॅञ्**), kindly help, a kind action (to one who needs it) (Rām. 1439; Śiv. 178, 1594). **—khasüñᵘ —खसॅञ्** । **उपकाराधमर्णता** f.inf. a kind action to mount upon a person, i.e. to be indebted for kindness, to owe a debt of gratitude, to be under an obligation. **—thavüñᵘ —थवॅञ्** । **उपकारज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to establish a kind action, to draw a person's attention to a kind action done to him, to put a person under an obligation (Rām. 1143); to do a kind action (Rām. 639, 1741).

lādana लादन f. abuse (El.). **—karüñᵘ —करॅञ्** f.inf. to abuse (El.).

ladun लदुन् । **प्रेषणम्, निर्माणम्, भरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lodᵘ लंदु**, f. **lüzᵘ लंज़ू**; 2 p.p. **lazōv लज़ोव्**), to send, dispatch (someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 259; YZ. 202, 209, 395, 459; Rām. 136, 833, 858, 1103, 1451, 1596; Śiv. 639, 1736; K. 40, 642, 686, 695, etc.; H. iv, 2; vii, 7; x, 3; xii, 15); to send as a present, supply, grant, give (from a distance) (Śiv. 1086, 1216, 1347, 1554; K. 620);

to push, elevate, raise (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 640); to raise (e.g. water in the hands) (YZ. 163); to set up (a shop or the like) (Śiv. 1211); to build, construct (Gr.Gr. 122, 209, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 409; Rām. 593, 607–8, 978; Śiv. 337, 1696, 1776) (cf. **mal lº**, s.v. **mal 1**; **nāṭa ladañĕ**, s.v. **nāṭh**);

to put into, fill (a receptacle) (K.Pr. 64, 94, 128; H. v, 7; viii, 4, 7, 12); to put into (e.g. a foot into a stirrup) (YZ. 535); to load (e.g. a ship) (El., Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.); to lay a burden (on someone) (Rām. 485, 846, 1008, 1230, 1743; H. ii, 5; v, 9);

to apply (e.g. mud to the body) (Rām. 277, 1371); to wind up (string) (Gr.Gr. lxv); to string (a bow) (El.).

Often used to make nominal compounds, such as **buthᵘ ladun,** to build a mouth, i.e. to make a mouth, to show displeasure by twisting the features (p. 141*b*, l. 46); **dūsh l.,** to bring an accusation (p. 253*a*, l. 45); **dav l.,** to lay a bet (p. 260*b*, l. 21); **drih ladüñᵘ,** to build a frown, to frown (p. 242*a*, l. 49); **mâsⁱtī ladüñᵘ,** to give oneself airs; **māz ladun,** to build flesh, become stout; **rāh ladun,** to send along a road, to send away or carry off (from a person); hence, to destroy (K.Pr. 121); and so many others, which will be found under their respective nouns. **—padun —पदुन्** । **उपायनादिप्रयोगः** m.inf. to practise sending presents, etc. Cf. **lodᵘ podᵘ** (p. 508*b*, l. 48).

ladan-wôlᵘ लदन्-वोलु । **प्रेषयिता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who sends presents, etc.

laḍun लडुन् । **आयोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **loḍᵘ 2 लंडु**, for **1**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **lajyōv लज्योव्**), to fight (literally, or in wordy warfare) (Rām. 1437; K. 60, 242, 247, 446–7, 553, 561, 563, 571, 760–1, 774, 817, 821, 826, 1024).

lâḍⁱ lâḍⁱ hyonᵘ लंडि लंडि ह्यंनु । **हटाद्दापनम्** m.inf. to get after continued fighting, i.e. to insist on getting something, to persist in trying to get something till one is successful.

laḍith लडिथ् conj. part., as adv., obstinately, persistently (Śiv. 1672). **—khyonᵘ —ख्यंनु** ।

संस्पर्धनम् m.inf. to engage in fighting, to fight, quarrel.

lāḍun लाडुन्, see **lārun 2** and **3.**

lĕḍun ल्यडुन् । पराजितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕḍyōv ल्यड्योव्**), to be overpowered, to be conquered, defeated; cf. **lĕḍ.** **lĕḍyō-motᵘ ल्यड्यो-मंतु । पराजित्य निवृत्तः** perf. part. (f. **lĕḍyē-müṭsᵘ ल्यड्ये-मंच्चू**), defeated, having given up a struggle or fight owing to defeat.

ladanāwun लदनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ladanôwᵘ लदनोवु**), to cause to be built, to get built (Gr.M., K. 1149), etc. Caus. of **ladun** in all its meanings.

lādanay लादनय् । भरणम्, प्रत्युपकृतिः f. support, maintenance, protecting (of one who is helpless, poverty-stricken, wretched, or the like), kindly help; a grateful return for such help, requital for a kindness. Cf. **lādan.**

laḍur लडुर् । तृणकाण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **laḍaras लडरस्**), a kind of water-rush or reed, the stem of which is sheathed; cf. **lāyĕ-laḍur**, s.v. **lāy 1**, and **pĕtsi-l.**, s.v. **pĕtsᵘ.** **laḍar-pōsh लडर्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. its dark-red flower (Rām. 647, 1093).

lĕḍorᵘ ल्यंदरु or **lĕḍurᵘ ल्यंदुरु । पीतवर्णः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ 1 ल्यंदरू** or **lĕḍürᵘ ल्यंदरू**), yellow (El.); wan, pale (El., Gr.M.). **—bam-tsūṭhᵘ hyuhᵘ —वम्-च्यूँठु हिहु । ईषद्धरित्पीतः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ bam-tsūṭhᵘ hishᵘ ल्यंदरू वम्-च्यूँठु हिशू**), yellow like a quince, quince-yellow, slightly greenish-yellow. **—gagôrᵘ hyuhᵘ —गगोरु हिहु । ईषत्सितपीतः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ gagôrᵘ hishᵘ ल्यंदरू गगोरु हिशू**), jasmine-yellow, pale-yellow. **—kŏng hyuhᵘ —क्यंग् हिहु । अतिपीतः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ kŏng hishᵘ ल्यंदरू कंग् हिशू**), saffron-yellow, slightly reddish-yellow, orange-yellow.

lĕḍᵘrᵘ 2 ल्यंदरू or **lidᵘrᵘ 1 लिंदरू । हरिद्रा** f. turmeric (El. *lidir, lidar*).

lĕḍᵃrĕ-gandᵘrᵘ ल्यंड्र्य-गंड्रू । अपिष्टहरिद्रामूलम् f. a turmeric-root, turmeric before it is ground to powder. **-wal-pōsh -वल्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. the N. of a pretty yellow flower blossoming in the very early spring even when the snow is still on the ground; perhaps a variety of *Aconitum Napellus.*

lĕḍᵘrᵘ 3 ल्यंदरू or **lidᵘrᵘ 2 लिंदरू । नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a river of Kashmīr, the 'Liddur' of tourists. It rises in the north-east of the Valley among the mountains and glaciers of that region; and after a south-westerly course, joins the Vĕth or Jehlam between Islāmābād and Vijᵃbrôrᵘ (El. *Lidur*).

lṓdᵃr ल्वंद्र् । प्रवालः m. coral (supposed to grow on a marine tree) (El. *ludir*). **lṓdᵃra-hoṭᵘ ल्वंद्र-हंटु । प्रोतप्रवालकण्ठभूषणविशेषः** m. a neck adorned with a coral necklace; a coral necklace (usually of three or four strands, and much worn by cowherdesses and the like people). **-hüṭᵘ -हंटू । दारुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the wood of the marine tree on which coral is supposed to grow; the red wood of the *lōdh* tree (see **lôdᵘ 1**). (In India, *lōdhrā* is the bark of this tree.) **-māl -माल् । प्रवालमाला** f. a string or necklace of coral.

ludr लुद्र् (Rām. 716), or **ludar लुदर्** m. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Rudra*, a N. of the god Śiva; N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva (Rām. 1770); owing to the fact that Rudra was more especially the god of tempests, and that the monkey-god Hanumān (see **halᵃmotᵘ**) was the son of the Wind, the word is used as a title of Hanumān (Rām. 716, 902, 1604). **-wāv -वाव्** m. the Rudra-wind, another title or epithet of Hanumān (see ab.) (Rām. 855, 906).

lūdᵃr लूदर् । लोलुपः adj. e.g. greedy, never satisfied (Gr.Gr. 51, 149).

ludir, see **lṓdᵃr.**

lĕḍᵃrun ल्यंद्रुन् । पीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕḍᵃryōv ल्यंद्र्योव्**), to become yellow, to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 7). **lĕḍᵃryō-motᵘ ल्यंद्र्यो-मंतु । पीतीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕḍᵃryē-müṭsᵘ ल्यंद्र्ये-मंच्चू**), become yellow, yellowed.

lĕḍᵃrĕr ल्यंद्र्यर् or **lĕḍᵃrēr ल्यंद्रेर् । पीतत्वम्** m. yellowness (natural or adventitious).

lĕḍᵃrāwun ल्यंद्रावुन् । पीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕḍᵃrôwᵘ ल्यंद्रोवु**), to make yellow, to cause to become yellow, to dye or paint (anything) yellow. **lĕḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ल्यंद्रोवु-मंतु । पीतीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lĕḍᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ ल्यंद्रोवू-मंच्चू**), made yellow, coloured yellow (by some external means), caused to become yellow.

lūdᵃrözᵘ लूद्रोज़ू । लोलुपत्वम् f. greed, greediness, rapacity, voraciousness, the being never satisfied but always asking for more.

laḍīshā लडीशा । भिक्षुविशेषः m. a kind of mendicant. These men go about with a stick in each hand. They strike these sticks against each other as they call out demanding alms. They are sturdy violent beggars.

ladāw लदाव् । गृहस्य ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वनिर्मितिः m. the building of a house from the foundation upwards, house-erection; the wages for building (Gr.Gr. 122).

lā-dāwā لادعوي m. (a paper showing that there is) no claim, a receipt for money paid (YZ. 122, 454).

lāduwᵘ लादुवु । तुलापात्रभृतकः m. a man whose duty it is to fill the empty pan of a scale when weighing grain or the like.

lad^{a}wan लद्वन । **क्रमोन्नतवनस्थली, ग्रामविशेषः** m. gradually rising woodland ground at the foot of a hill; N. of a Kashmīr village about ten miles to the west of Śrīnagar.

lad^{a}wun लद्वुन । **क्रमोन्नतमार्गः** m. a gradually rising road (e.g. at the foot of a steep ascent).

ladawun^{u} लद्वुनु । **प्रेषयन्, निर्मिमाणः** n.ag. (f. **ladavüñ^{ü} लद्वंञू**), one who sends or dispatches something; one who builds. Cf. **ladun** (of which it is the n.ag. in all its meanings).

laḍawun^{u} लडवुनु । **आयोधनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **laḍavüñ^{ü} लडवंञू**), one who fights, a fighter; one who is ready to fight, pugnacious.

laḍāwun लडावुन । **आयोधनोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laḍôw^{u} लडोवु**), to cause to fight, to set fighting, to incite to blows; to use (a weapon) in fight.

ladawañ लद्वञ् । **प्रेषणभृतिः, निर्माणभृतिः, भरणभृतिः** f. wages for carrying a thing sent, for building, or for filling a receptacle. Cf. **ladun**.

lādaway लादवय् । **तुलापात्रभरणभृतिः** f. wages paid for the work of filling a scale-pan (see **lāduw^{u}**).

lādawöz^{ü} लाद्वांज़ू । **तुलाभरणवृत्तिः** f. the profession or employment of filling scale-pans (see **lāduw^{u}**).

lāday लाद्य् f. a complimentary present (cf. **lod^{u}** and **ladun**), used —° as in **hēri-lāday** (see p. 345*b*, l. 13), a complimentary present given to masons when the stairs of a house are completed.

laḍöy^{i} लडांयि (often written **laḍöi लडांइ** and **laröy^{i} लरांयि**) । **आयोधनम्** f. a battle, warfare (with arms or wordy) (H. x, i); —**karüñ^{ü}** —**करंञू** f.inf. to fight.

lāf لاف, see **lāph**.

lefa, see **lēpha**.

lafz لفظ m. a word (W. 93).

lafzī لفظي adj. e.g. verbal; (of a translation) word for word, literal (Gr.M.).

lag लग् । **रीतिः** f. customary rule, established practice, custom, fashion, habit; prevalence of anything (e.g. an epidemic and so on) (Gr.Gr. 125) (cf. **nāma-l°**, s.v. **nām**). —**lagüñ^{ü}** —**लगंञू** । **नियमप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. a custom, practice, fashion, or prevalence to become established.

laga लग । **संयोगी** adj. e.g. harmonizing with, matching, forming one of a pair or set; as subst. m. employment of or application of something for a special purpose (cf. **atha-laga**, p. 59*b*, l. 16).

lāg 1 लाग् f. contact, touching (K. 852); imitating, imitation (Gr.Gr. 126). Cf. **lāgun**.

lāg 2 लाग । **नियतदेयम** f. (in giving, receiving, paying, earning, or the like) the customary or fixed amount; payment at the customary rate for work done; a customary present or offering made to a superior, a *nazr* (K. 102, 374, 406). —**lagüñ^{ü}** —**लगंञू** । **देयादिनियमयोगः, सांक्रामिकरोगानुभवः** f.inf. a customary rate or amount (as ab.) to become fixed; a conventional method of doing anything to be fixed; to be attacked by an infectious disease. —**tarüñ^{ü}** —**तरंञू** । **रोगादिसंक्रमणम** f.inf. to become infected from contact or the like (e.g. with infectious disease, or with disrepute owing to evil associations).

lāgi-rost^{u} लागि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṯsh^{ü} -रंछ्रू**), (work done) without payment, (work) not done for reward, disinterested (work) (L.V. 61, 65).

lāg लाँग् । **दीर्घस्कन्धः** m. a long or tall trunk or branch of a tree. **lāga-zyūṭh^{u} लाँग-ज़्यूठु** । **दीर्घाङ्गः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), (of a person) having too long limbs, long-shanked, etc.; (of grasses, vegetables, etc.) too long-stalked, having too long leaves, etc.

lĕg ल्यग् । **दूषिका** f. discharge which collects in the corners of the eyes, rheum of the eyes.

lĕgi-âch^{i} ल्यगि-अ़च्छि । **दूषिकाव्याप्ताक्षि** f. an eye filled with rheum. **-lṏṣh^{u} -ल्वंछु** । **दूषिकासंघातः** m. a clot of eye-rheum or eye-mucus.

lŏg ल्वग् f. in **lŏgi-hond^{u} tŏgawôr^{u} ल्वगि-हंन्दु त्वगवोरु** । **रूपकतया व्यवस्थापनम्** m. imitation of a superior thing by the use of an inferior article (e.g. wearing coloured glass in place of a precious stone); imitating the actions of a superior or richer person, aping one's betters.

log^{u} लंगु । **उपयोगी, कार्ये समासक्तः** adj. (f. **lüj^{ü} 1 लंजू**; for 2, see **lagun**, and for 3, see **loj^{u}**), 1 p.p. of **lagun**, q.v.; as adj. matching, forming one of a pair, a good fit; engrossed or absorbed (in any work), cf. **mana-log^{u}**, s.v. **man 1.** —**gaṯshun** —**गक़ुन्** । **समुपयुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a remedy) to become suitable, to fit (the disease or the patient), to be a specific (for a disease). —**gaṯshawun^{u}** —**गक़्वुनु** । **योगमुपयान्** n.ag. (f. **lüj^{ü} gaṯshawüñ^{ü} लंजू गक़्वंञू**), that which (when applied) suits or fits exactly, found to suit, found to be a good fit. —**lôn^{u}** —**लोनु** । **भाग्ययोगः** m. the happening of fate, the occurrence of what is fated (whether wished for or not wished for). —**yē dör^{i}yĕ** —**ये दांरिय** । **परस्पराक्षेपणम्** m. mutual reproaches (esp. amongst a number of women assembled together).

lagi log^{u} लगि लंगु । **अतिसमीपवर्ती** adj. (f. —**lüj^{ü}** — **लंजू**), close up to, side by side of.

lūg^{i} लूँगि = لنگی । **कटिप्रच्छादनपटः** f. (sg. dat. **lōgĕ लोँग्य**), a kind of waist-cloth (fringed and embroidered with silk, silver thread, or the like) worn principally by women. A Hindū woman never goes

abroad without wearing one (El. *lūngī*) ; a kind of coloured and embroidered turban worn by men.

lōgi-lāṭh लोँगि-लाठ् । एकावृतिककटिपटः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), such a waist-cloth, which is wrapped only once (not twice or more) round the waist ; cf. **lāṭh 1. -potsh^{u} -पंछु । कटिपटप्रान्तभागः** m. the fringed edge of such a waist-cloth. **-shikhur^{u} -शिखुरू । शीर्णजीर्णकटिपटः** m. an old ragged waist-cloth. **-shikh^{ü}r^{ü} -शिख्रू । शीर्णजीर्णकटिपटः** f., id. **-züṭ^{ü} -ज़ूटू । जीर्णकटिवन्धपटः** f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ -ज़च्च**), id.

lāgdār लाग्दार् । नियतदेयवृत्तिकः m. (f. **lāgdārĕñ लागदार्यञ्**), a person who receives a payment of customary or fixed dues (e.g. a custom-house official) ; a person, animal, or the like, who by custom earns his or its living by performing some customary duty.

lāgdōrī लाग्दोरी । नियतदानवृत्तिः f. a livelihood dependent on customary gifts or offerings.

lāgidar लागिद्र् । नियतदानग्राही m. (f. **lāgidarĩñ लागिद्रिञ्**), a person who is entitled to receive customary dues or gifts ; a person or animal in whom a disease is due to appear (owing to the time for its development having run out).

lagahār लगहार् । योग्यः adj. e.g. worthy, fitting, suitable, matching, a match (Gr.Gr. 130).

lŏgal ल्वगल् । मिष्टवङ्गलभुक्, पैशुन्यजल्पाकः adj. e.g. a greedy person who is continually eating quantities of dainties, a person with a sweet tooth ; a person who is a habitual calumniator, a backbiting gossiper.

lŏgul^{u} ल्वगुलु । मिष्टवङ्गभोजी, सूचनादिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **lŏgüj^{ü} ल्वगुज़ू**), i.q. **lŏgal**, q.v.

lŏgalĕj^{ü} ल्वगल्यज़ू । पृथङ्मिष्टान्नपाकः f. private cooking of dainties for oneself.

laġ^{a}n लंग्न् । लग्नम्, विवाहविधानम् m. (a Hindū word) the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign (Rām. 1259, 1261 ; K. 57, 130) ; an auspicious or lucky moment ; esp. (amongst Hindūs) the moment of a wedding ; hence, the festival of the wedding of one person to another, a man's or woman's wedding festival (u.w. ref. to one party of a marriage, as we talk of so-and-so's wedding, and not with reference to both parties considered together) (El. *lagan*, a wedding ; L. 261 ; Śiv. 730, 1081, 1102, 1118, 1125 ; K. 25, 779) (cf. **nĕciv^{i}-l°**, s.v. **nĕcyuw^{u}**).

laġ^{a}na-cīr^{i} लंग्न-चीरि or **—ts^{ü}r^{i} —च़ूरि । लग्नचीरिका** f. the paper formally sent by the bride's people to the bridegroom's people, inviting the latter to the wedding festival (L. 258, 268). **-dachin^{i} -द्छिनि । विवाहकालदक्षिणा** f. (among Hindūs) the presents given at a wedding by the parents, etc., of the bride or bridegroom, each to their own family priests, etc. **-dūsh -दूश् । विवाहदोषः** m. (amongst Hindūs) a marriage-blemish ; esp. (in the case of a Brāhmaṇa bride) a marriage postponed till after she has attained the age of twelve years (before which time a girl of this caste should be married). **-dūsh kāsuṇ -दूश् कासुन् । विवाहविधानमात्रम्, दोषापनयनम्** m.inf. to take away such a blemish ; i.e. to marry a girl after she has attained the age of twelve years. Such a marriage is performed very simply and without the usual distribution of gifts, etc. **-laġ^{a}n -लंग्न् । विवाहोत्सववाङ्ल्यम्** f. the occurrence of a number of marriages at the same time and in the same locality. **—ts^{ü}r^{i} —च़ूरि । लग्नचोरिका** f., i.q. **laġ^{a}na cīr^{i}**, ab. **-vizi charun -विज़ि छरुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तिकाले तद्विरुद्धकार्यप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to have diarrhœa at the time of one's wedding ; hence, met. to do something that seriously interferes with other work on which one is busily engaged.

laġ^{a}n^{i} āmot^{u} लंग्नि आमंतु । विवाहेनाधिगतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^{ü} —आमंच़ू**), got or obtained by marriage (of a wife with reference to her husband or vice versa ; but generally used when there is some inequality in the marriage, as if one side or the other had got a bad bargain). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विवाहसंवन्धेन लभ्यः** m.inf. to come (i.e. be obtained) by marriage (of a husband or wife).

laġ^{a}nan atsun लंग्नन् अच़ुन् । वैष्याभासः m.inf. to enter (the proper condition) for marriages ; i.e. the slender and graceful appearance of a boy or girl approaching marriageable age to become manifest.

lagān लगान् m. delay (K.Pr. 119, in the phrase **chuna kēh ti lagān,** there is no delay. Possibly the word is pres. part. of **lagun**).

lagun लगुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम्, निरुद्धीभवनम्, व्यथानुभवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **log^{u} लंगु**, f. **lüj^{ü} 2 लंजू** ; for **lüj^{ü} 1**, see **log^{u}** ; for **lüj^{ü} 3**, see **loj^{u}** ; 2 p.p. **lajyōv लज्योव्**. The causal of this verb is **lāgun लागुन्**, q.v. The regular form **laganāwun लगनावुन्**, q.v., has special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175)] to be attached (to), joined (to), be connected (with), fastened (to) (Rām. 577, Śiv. 1862) ; to be bound (to) ; to be moored, come to anchor ; (of a ship) to run aground (L. 84–5 ; YZ. 34 ; Rām. 1334) ; to stick, adhere (to) ; to become joined together, closed (e.g. a door or the eyelids, cf. **ach^{i} lagüñ^{ü}**, p. 8*a*, l. 39 ; **nöj^{i} lagañĕ**, s.v. **nāḍ^{i}** ; K.Pr. 102) ; to be added (to), appended ; to apply oneself (to) (Rām. 2 ; Śiv. 69, 1612 ; K. 4, 21, 90, 92, 144, 508–9, 514, 525, 612, 959) ;

to find oneself in a certain position, to become liable to some operation, to be put to use (for some purpose), as in **barkari l.,** to find oneself in front, to be set in the forefront of battle (p. 123*a*, l. 3) ; **baṭhi l.,** to find oneself on the bank (out of a cargo-boat), to become usable (p. 140*b*, l. 4) ; **buthi l.,** to take one's stand in front (p. 143*a*, l. 39) ; **caṭi l.,** to become liable to a fine (p. 177*a*, l. 19) ; **dara** or **dari l.,** to become subject to stoppage, to be suddenly halted (pp. 235*b*, l. 43 ; 237*b*, l. 48) ; **dāwas l.,** to become subject to an attack (p. 260*b*, l. 44) ; **graṭa l.,** to be put into the mill, to be worn down (p. 304*b*, l. 43) ; and so in many other expressions which will be found under the respective nouns (so, YZ. 569, Rām. 1670) ; esp. to become an offering (to or for), to offer oneself as a sacrifice (for), to be devoted (to) (YZ. 20 ; Rām. 212, 511, 938, 1120, 1131, 1494, 1635 ; Śiv. 190, 215, 359, *et passim*) ; **balāyĕ l.,** to become (an offering) to (avert) a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another (p. 106*b*, l. 32) ; **chapi l.,** to put oneself forward as an offering, to offer oneself as a sacrifice for another (p. 163*b*, l. 32) ; **pör^{i} l.,** id., s.v. **pôr^{u}** (K. 45, 54, 101, 158, *et passim*) ;

to become involved (in), to experience (e.g. happiness) (L.V. 70 ; Rām. 339, 533 ; Śiv. 156, 332, 828, 1309, 1641 ; K. 808 ; cf. **bēgāri l.,** to be involved in forced labour, to be pressed for service, p. 92*a*, l. 29) ; to be applied (to) (Rām. 474) ; to be close to, to adjoin, touch (Śiv. 1903) ; to take to (a road), to follow (a path) (Śiv. 583, 1247, 1895) ; to be put (into, e.g. **bŏ̄d^{i}-wān l.,** to be put into jail, p. 83*b*, l. 39) (Rām. 1584 ; Śiv. 1214 ; H. v, 8 ; vi, 11) ; to come into close contact or connexion (with, dat.), to be absorbed (in), to be incorporated (in), to become one (with) (L.V. 58 ; Rām. 993 ; Śiv. 1039) ; **dil l.,** the heart to be devoted (to), set (upon, **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43 ; YZ. 263) ;

to become subject (to, as in **bārawan l.,** to become the object of reproaches) (K. 906, similarly, H. viii, 5) ; to become caught (in a trap, etc.) (YZ. 68, 342, 475 ; Rām. 340, 1103, 1614 ; H. v, 2) ; to be employed (in), occupied (in), engaged (in) (Śiv. 67, 844 ; K. 1030) ;

to take effect (of a medicine ; cf. **ashud l.,** p. 48*a*, l. 46) ; to attain (to), reach, arrive (at) (H. viii, 5 ; xi, 5 ; cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.,** to reach the mountain-foot, p. 103*b*, l. 38) ; (of a place) to be reached, to be arrived at (H. xi, 5) ; to have the intended, or natural, effect, to answer, come off, be achieved (Rām. 1492, 1573) ;

to come into contact, to start, be set going, to arise, happen, take place (very frequently used in this and cognate senses to form nominal compound verbs, as in **bŏcha lagüñ^{ü},** hunger to be felt ; **bȧs^{it} lagüñ^{ü},** a fixed residence to be adopted ; **bāṭh-baṭil lagüñ^{ü},** lamentations to be started ; **biyĕr lagun,** delay to occur ; **böz^{i} lagüñ^{ü},** swindling to occur, to be cheated ; and so on for many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. L.V. 41 ; K.Pr. 43, **dab l.** ; Rām. 206, 598, 1667 ; K. 95, 183) ; to be experienced, felt (as in **brakh l.,** a crushing blow to be experienced ; **dôd^{u} l.,** pain to be felt ; **gŏta lagȧn^{i},** plunges to be experienced ; hence, to have painful memories ; and many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. **āy lagun,** (long) life to be experienced, Rām. 390, 1206, 1465 ; similarly, K.Pr. 128 ; Rām. 172, 636 ; Śiv. 1858 ; K. 837, 1125, 1147 ; H. v, 2 ; vi, 16 ; viii, 7 ; ix, 12) ; to be incurred, subjected to (as in **bahā lagun,** steam to be incurred, to become mouldy ; **bāj l.,** a tax to become payable ; **bram l.,** delusion to be incurred, Rām. 339) ; (of a fit of disease, demoniacal possession, or the like) to attack (a person) (as in **brikh lagüñ^{ü},** pain in the eye to come on ; **chōr lagun,** sudden diarrhœa to come ; **būth l.,** a demon to take possession of a person ; and so on) (cf. K.Pr. 13, of a nettle-sting ; Rām. 984, 1350) ; to reach, be felt (by, dat.) (Rām. 1084, 1201, light fell on the eyes) ; (of fire) to be kindled (cf. **nār l^{o},** s.v. **nār**), to catch ;

to be habitually employed, esp. of language, etc. (e.g. **lajyōy,** it was habitually said by you, K.Pr. 158 ; **yĕs log^{u},** to whomever there is a habit of saying (so-and-so), i.e. whoever habitually says (so-and-so), K.Pr. 241) ;

to be joined (to), obtain, find, get (Śiv. 1755) ; (of a name) to be called, to be given to a person (Rām. 607) ; to become close to a person, **pata l.,** to follow close behind (K. 417) ;

to fall to a person's lot, to have to be done (as in **bakhēra l.,** a piece of troublesome work to have to be done (so, H. viii, 5) ; to be incumbent (on), to be necessary to be done (by), to be proper to be done (Rām. 77). [In this sense it is generally used in the future indicative or past conditional, with the future passive participle of another verb. There are three ways of using it in this sense, viz. :—

(1) the governed verb is put in the fut. pass. part. and agrees with the personal subject, as in **lagaw-**

na ȧs[i] mĕtran trāwȧn[i], we should not abandon friends, or

(2) the governed verb is construed passively, as in **tsĕ lagi** (or **lagihē**) **mārüñ[ü] sa zanāna,** that woman is proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst beat that woman, or

(3) the governed verb is put into the infinitive, which is treated as a verbal noun, as in **asĕ tot[u] lagihĕ gatshun,** for us, the going there would be proper, i.e. we should go there (K. 34). Cf. Gr.Gr. 113 and Gr.M.];

to have suitableness or a harmonious relation, to fit, suit, become (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; K. 1067); to get into vogue or fashion; to be perceived (as such-and-such), to taste (nice, nasty, etc.) (Rām. 1751); (of a crime or the like) to be imputed (to), to be charged (against) (Rām. 1060); to feel sore (of some part of the body) (**व्यथानुभव**) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204);

to be undertaken, to begin (as in **bārav lagun,** search to be undertaken; similarly, Śiv. 1550, 1720, 1727). [In this sense it is used with the oblique infinitive of another verb to form an inceptive compound, as in **suh karani log[u],** he began to do; **suh log[u] khath lēkhani,** he began to write a letter; **suh log[u] zanāna mārani,** he began to beat the woman] (Gr.Gr. 207; Gr.M.; YZ. 536; Rām. 10, 97, 202, 221, *et passim*; Śiv. 69, 86, 119, *et passim*; K. 14, 25, 51, 57, 151, *et passim*; H. v, 5, 7; viii, 6; x, 1, 7, 8; xii, 1); to apply oneself (to), to set to work (at, dat.), to begin (to, dat.) (used with any noun or infinitive, in much the same sense as above) (K. 40, 56, 136, 156, 229, 235, 241, 261–2–3, 294, 297, 315, 317, 339, 345, *et passim*); to begin to exist, to begin (e.g. nightfall, H. viii, 9).

log[u]-mot[u] लंगु-मंतु । निरुद्यीभूतः, संयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lüj[ü]-müts[ü] लंजू-मंचू**), joined (to), bound, etc., in all the above senses (YZ. 20, 68, 342, 475; Rām. 577, 1584; Śiv. 583, 1309, 1727).

lagan-hār लगन्-हार् । संयोजनयोग्यः adj. e.g. fit to be joined, etc. (Gr.Gr. 129).

lagan-wôl[u] लगन्-वोलु । बद्धीभवन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), in all the above senses; esp. one who is arrested on some charge; one who has been beaten in gambling.

lagith gatshun लगिथ् गक्षुन् । नियतं संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become tightly or closely attached, as ab.

lāgun लागुन । संयोजनम्, अनुकरणम्, क्षुधिकर्म conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun,** q.v. There is also a regular caus. form, **laganāwun लगनावुन्**, q.v., which is used in special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **lôg[u] लोगु,** 2 p.p. **lājyōv लाज्योव्**), to attach, unite, join, connect, (Gr.M., Rām. 570); to fasten, attach (cf. **kŏkar-tīrĕ lāgañĕ,** p. 432*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 671, K. 419); to fix, affix, apply (cf. **düj[ü] lāgüñ[ü],** p. 203*a*, l. 19; **cūn[i] lāgüñ[ü],** p. 172*b*, l. 19; **dr[a]ka lāgañĕ,** p. 242*b*, l. 49) (Rām. 477, 1127, 1132, 1763); to put, place (cf. **bŏd[i]wān lāgun,** p. 83*b*, l. 39 (YZ. 315); **jĕnḍa lāgun,** to set up a flag, H. v, 11);

to fix, put on (a crown, turban, shoe, etc.) (Śiv. 321, 361, 1615, 1829); to put (clothes) on, to dress (a person) (K. 973);

to put to (a boat), to moor (cf. **baṭhi l.,** p. 140*b*, l. 9); to cause (a boat) to run aground (Rām. 1202); to put to, to shut, close (a door, etc.);

to apply, touch with (cf. **atha l.,** p. 59*b*, l. 18; K.Pr. 73) (L.V. 44, **pānas lögith mĕtsĕ,** having applied (rubbed on) earth to his body; K. 70, 75, 1000); to bring into close contact, or connexion (with, dat.), to incorporate (in), make one (with) (Śiv. 1008, 1671); to cause to approach, to take (a person) (to a certain place or person) (cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.,** p. 103*b*, l. 42) (Rām. 375); to entangle (in a net, trap, etc.) YZ. 210; Rām. 218, 614, 1595, 1606);

to employ (an article for a certain use), to apply (something to a certain purpose) (K. 11; Śiv. 531, 1710); esp. to employ (a thing in worship), to make an offering (of something) (L.V. 39, 40, 42, 78, 79; Rām. 1119; Śiv. 52, 112, 187, 662, etc.; K. 1, *et passim*); to put, or set (to work), to employ, engage (cf. **bāḍ l.,** p. 82*a*, l. 18) (YZ. 146, K. 1066); to apply, to use (cf. **ashud l.,** p. 48*a*, l. 49; **dar l.,** p. 234*b*, l. 23; **dröt[i] lāgȧn[i],** p. 249*a*, l. 47; **krotsh[u] lāgun,** p. 478*a*, l. 28) (K.Pr. 243, Rām. 977);

to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with) (cf. **hātsh lāgüñ[ü],** p. 360*a*, l. 40) (YZ. 19; K. 150, 675);

to cause (an act) to begin, to set (an act) going (cf. **bakh l.,** p. 99*a*, l. 13; **bīr lāgüñ[ü],** p. 117*b*, l. 36; **bāṭh lāgun,** p. 139*b*, l. 1; **ḍāb l.,** p. 182*a*, l. 15; **daranga l.,** p. 247*b*, l. 13) (Rām. 80, 525; K. 322; H. iii, 7);

to imitate, to act in the character of, to pretend to be (such-and-such, or so-and-so), to act as, to dress oneself up as (cf. **ḍīgamīr l.,** p. 196*b*, l. 21; **ḍyuḍ[u] l.,** p. 267*a*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 52, 66, 586, 922, 1017, 1019; Śiv. 487, 528–9, 1813; K. 13, 186, 221–2, 251, 298, 380, 388, 1020;

H. i, 2; v, 9, 10, 11; x, 7, 12, 14); to act the part (of so-and-so), to perform the office (of so-and-so), to act (in such-and-such a capacity) (L.V. 43; Rām. 12, 134, 190, 388, 1038, 1529; Śiv. 494; K. 195); **pānas lögith** (L.V. 44), having assumed thine own character, (of the Supreme Śiva) having become indiscrete;

to put together, construct, build (Śiv. 337);

to arrange, to carry on (a process) (cf. **khīt^{i} lāgüñ^{ü}**, p. 421*b*, l. 6); to plough, cultivate (El., Gr.Gr. 129).

lôg^{u}-mot^{u} लोगु-मंतु । **संयोजित:** perf. part. (f. **löj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लांजू-मंचू**), united, joined, etc., as ab.

lögith ṭsŏp^{a}rith लागिथ् च्वपरिथ् । **अनुकरणेनारोप्य** conj. part. used as adv., substituting on account of resemblance, using an inferior substitute as a makeshift.

laganāwun लगनावुन् conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun**, with special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **laganôw^{u} लगनोवु**), to cause to suffer pain, to cause to feel sore; to cause to be fit, to make suitable; to cause to take effect (Gr.M.).

lāganay लागनय् । **चेचफलम्, चेचम्** f. a crop (El.); cultivation, cultivated ground (El. *lāganai* and *loganai*; Gr.Gr. 129, K.Pr. 247). —**karüñ^{ü}** —**कर्ंजू** f. inf. to cultivate (El.).

lāgar लागर् لاغر । **क्षश:** adj. c.g. lean, thin, gaunt, meagre (H. vi, 15). —**gaṭshun** —**गक्षुन्** । **चीणताधिगम:** m.inf. to become thin, to waste away.

lāgarĕr लागर्यर् । **दुर्बलता** m. thinness, gauntness, leanness.

lagushēkā लगुशेंका or **lagushĕnkā लगुशंका** । **मूत्रसमुत्सर्गावसर:** f. urine, piss; emission of urine, urinating. Cf. **dīrgashĕnkā.**

lāgath लागथ् । **मूलधनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lāgüṭs^{ü} लागंच्**), expense, expenditure, outlay; cost, price, cost-price, prime-cost, capital expenditure (Śiv. 1710).

lŏgath لغت f. (sg. dat. **lŏgüṭs^{ü} ल्वगंच्**), a dictionary, vocabulary, glossary (Gr.M.).

lagawun^{u} लगवुनु । **योजनयोग्य:** n.ag. (f. **lagawüñ^{ü} लगवंजू**), that which is being joined or united, fit to be joined, fitting, etc., in all the meanings of **lagun**, q.v.

lagāwun लगावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lagôw^{u} लगोवु**), to apply; to apply anything to oneself, to wear or put on (clothes or the like) (Gr.M.).

lāgaway लागवय् । **योजनभृति:, मूलधनम्** f. the cost of uniting or joining; the cost of making a thing, prime-cost.

lāgay लागय् f. the act of causing to be attached, fixing, applying; met. inflicting (a wound, as in **chŏka-lāgay**, p. 159*b*, l. 20, inflicting a wound on oneself); a joining in combat, a quarrel (cf. **ach^{i}-l.**, p. 8*a*, l. 41; **buth^{i}-l.**, p. 142*b*, l. 22).

l^{a}ha लह् । **तृष्णा** f. desire, greed, avidity; esp. jealous greed, covetousness. —**gandṛüñ^{ü}** —**गंड्जू** । **अतितृष्णोद्भव:** f.inf. such greed to arise, craving to take place.

lah लह् adv. lightly, gently (L.V. 83).

laha लह or **lāha लाह** in **laha-prāh लह-प्राह्** or **lāha-prāh लाह-प्राह्** । **भूतावेश:** m. an attack of hysterical fever or a cataleptic condition brought about by some sudden terror (looked upon as a kind of demoniacal possession which attacks babies or pregnant women). Cf. **prāh.**

lahi in **lahi-lahi**, a fight with blows (L. 460).

lŏh 1 ल्वह् in **lŏh-langar ल्वह्-लंगर्** । **नियामक:, नियतकार्यभार:** m. an iron anchor, an anchor (Gr.M.); met. the burden of one's daily and constant duties (which prevent freedom), daily drudgery (from which one cannot escape) (L.V. 67).

lŏh 2 ल्वह् in **lŏh-lŏh ल्वह्-ल्वह्** । **प्रोत्साहनलालना** m. coaxing (a babe to laugh, a child to do its lessons, or the like).

lōh लोह्, loh^{u} लंहु or **lôh^{u} लोहु** । **शल्य:** m. a porcupine (believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its passage by a low growl; cf. **phĕw**); a fox (El. *loh*, *luhf*, *luhr*, or *losh^{u}*; L. 110, *loh*). **lāh^{i}-loṭ^{u} लंहि-लंटु** or **löh^{i}-loṭ^{u} लांहि-लंटु** । **शल्यपुच्छ:** m. a porcupine's tail; a fox's tail; met. one who is unsteady, restless, uncertain in his goings or gait.

lohi (L. 458), a blanket.

luhf, see **lōh.**

lŏhlür^{ü} ल्वह्लंर्जू or **lōlür^{ü} लोलंर्जू** f. ardent love, longing, eager desire. **lŏhlari ल्वह्लरि** (H. vi, 3) or **lōlari लोलरि** (K. 392, 1013), adv. with ardent love, with great affection, with eager longing.

l^{a}hun ल्ह्उन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^{a}hyōv ल्ह्योव्**), to be sufficient (Gr.Gr. lxvii).

l^{a}hun^{u} ल्ह्उनु । **असंहत:** adj. (f. **l^{a}hüñ^{ü} ल्हंजू**), having the ripening delayed; (of grain, edible fruit, or the like) not gone soft and formed into a mass with others, but fully ripe and soft, non-agglomerated; (of a female animal such as a cow or mare who is being examined as to whether she is pregnant or not) not pregnant. Cf. **l^{a}hanun.**

lehan (? spelling) m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El.). The twigs are used in basket-making, and for twig bridges. Probably a mis-spelling of **liñ^{ü}** 1, q.v.

lªhanun ल्हनुन् conj 3 (2 p.p. **lªhanyōv ल्हन्योव्**), (of a crop) to delay ripening (Gr.Gr. lxviii). Cf. **lªhunᵘ**.

lahanun लहनुन् । शैथिल्यापत्तिः, कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lahanyōv लहन्योव्**), (of an intelligent man or animal) to become slack (by non-exertion, want of application, worry, or the like); (of the skin or muscles) to become relaxed (by shampooing, etc.); (of something naturally soft) to become hard or rough (by exposure to the sun or to fire); (of a mild-tempered person) to become rough or harsh (through irritation or want of exertion). **lahanyō-motᵘ लहन्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, कर्कशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lahanyē-müṭsᵘ लहन्ये-मंच्यू**), softened, roughened, etc., as ab.

lahanāwun लहनावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lahanôwᵘ लहनोवु**), causal of **lahanun** (q.v.) in all its senses. **lahanôwᵘ-motᵘ लहनोवु-मंतु । उत्पादितशैथिल्यः** perf. part. (f. **lahanöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ लहनांवू-मंच्यू**), caused to become soft, rough, etc.; causal of **lahanyō-motᵘ**, q.v., ab.

lahar 1 लहर् । धनागमः f. an increase of wealth (from one's ordinary business); esp. when such increase is marked or more than ordinary, a windfall of profit. **-bahar -वहर् । धनद्रव्यसंपदागमः** f. prosperity, increase of wealth and fortune; prime and vigour, fulness and flush, glow and glory.

lahar 2 लहर् । कलध्वनिः f. a sweet, gentle sound, a low sweet tone; a pleasing song of praise, a pæan (Śiv. 1295). **—trāvüñᵘ —त्रावंञ्यू । कलध्वननम्** f.inf. to emit such a sound, to sing soft and low.

lahaṛ लहंर् । स्वेच्छा f. self-will, indocility. **—gatshüñᵘ —गट्छंञ्यू । अनियतेच्छोद्भवः** f.inf. such to arise, self-will to be exhibited. **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्यू । स्वेच्छाप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to show indocility, to act in a self-willed manner.

lôhūr लोहूर् m. the town of Lahore, in the Panjāb, said to have been founded by Lava, the son of Rāmacandra (Rām. 1263, 1738).

luhv, see **lōh**.

lahawun लहवुन् । ईषत्कर्कशीभवन्, ईषच्छीघ्रः adj. (f. **lahavüñᵘ लहवंञ्यू**), stiffened, dried, somewhat hardened or indurated (e.g. of grain, or the like, which was soft or damp, and to which heat or the like has been applied); (in reference to motion, speech, etc.) moderately quick, fairly rapid. **lahawan-phash लहवन्-फश् । ईषत्संतापनम्** m. drying, airing, slight kiln-drying (of something damp or soft).

lihāz لحاظ m. regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention (Gr.M.).

laj लज् । अधीनः adj. e.g. in need of some necessity, without means for accomplishing some necessary work. Cf. **lojᵘ**.

lāj लाँज् । उपद्रवः m. a disaster, calamity, piece of evil fortune (e.g. being charged with some crime, or finding oneself unexpectedly faced with an almost impossible task, or called upon to pay up security incurred in guaranteeing someone else's debt). **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । दोषस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to accept such a calamity (e.g. to admit the truth of a false charge, to pay up a security, or to guarantee to perform some almost impossible task with which one is faced). **—khārun —खारून् । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring such a calamity on a person (charging with a crime, making him liable to pay a security, or to carry out some almost impossible task). **—khasun —खसुन् । दोषारोपः** m.inf. such a calamity as above to come upon a person (e.g. a charge of crime to be brought, or a difficult task to be imposed). **-loṭᵘ -लंटु । दोषावशेषः, दोषानुसृतिः** the tail of a calamity, the results of a calamity (such as the helplessness of a family when the head has died); the fruits of adverse fortune (e.g. of following bad advice, of becoming liable for a security, of being the subject of obloquy, etc.). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । दोषयोगः** m.inf. to be involved in calamity (e.g. having to pay up a guarantee, or to become subject to a false charge, etc.).

lāja-bôrᵘ लाँज-वोरु । दुष्करकार्याकुलत्वम् m. distress or anxiety over the thought of some almost impossible task with which one is faced. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु । निरुपद्रवः** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंट्यू**), free from calamity (as above) (referring either to a person or to a task which he has to accomplish).

lĕjᵘ ल्यंजू । उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a saucepan (El. also *leji* and *lij*; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 4, 64, 80, 87, 119, 125, 132, 136, 246; H. xi, 10); cf. **lyolᵘ**; **nāra-l°**, s.v. **nār**; **nāṭa-l°**, s.v. **nāṭh**. **—ṭĕkᵘrᵘ —ट्यकरू । उखादिपात्रसमूहः** f. pot and pottle, big pot and small pot, pots and pans, all the cooking-pots, etc., in a kitchen, *batterie de cuisine*.

lĕjĕ-chalin-wôñᵘ ल्यज्य-छलिन्-वोञु । उखाक्षालनमलरसः m. pot-washings water, the slops poured out of a cooking-pot after washing its interior. **—chalañĕ —छलञ । वल्लववृत्तिः** f. pl. inf. to wash pots, to serve as a cook, or as a scullion. **-chalyunᵘ -छलिनु । उखाक्षालनमलरसः** (sg. dat. **-chalinis -छलिनिस्**), pot-washings, pot-slops. **-kabāba -कवाव । पैठरम्** m. mutton cooked in a pot with grease. **—mŏlawañĕ —म्वलवञ । ईषन्निरोधना** f. pl.

to settle the price of pots; met. to linger or show a little delay in any work which one is really anxious to accomplish (e.g. when, being urged to hasten, one does not wish to exhibit anxiety to finish), to haggle over one's work. **-phuṭ[ü]** **-फुटू** । **जीर्णलघूखा** f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ** **-फुच्च**), an old or worn-out cooking-pot, esp. a small one. **-ṭuṭakh** **-टुटख्** । **उखाप्रेची** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭuṭakas** **-टुटकस्**), one who is always looking towards the cooking-pot, a greedy fellow.

loj[u] **लंजु** । **अधीन:** adj. (f. **lüj[ü] 3** **लंजू**, for **1**, see **log[u]**, and for **2**, see **lagun**), one who is reduced to poverty owing to not having the necessary money or means for undertaking any work; one who is indigent, destitute. Cf. **laj.**

löj[ü] **लांजू**, see **lāgun.**

lüj[ü] **लंजू**, see **log[u]**, **lagun**, and **loj[u].**

lājalad **लाँजलद्** । **उपद्रवयुत:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lājaladiñ** **लाँजलदिञ्**), subject to calamity (of a person, a business, a property, etc.). For the meaning of 'calamity', see **lāj.**

löj[u]-müts[ü] **लांजू-मंचू**, see **lāgun.**

lüj[ü]-müts[ü] **लंजू-मंचू**, see **lagun.**

lajĕr 1 **लज्यर्** । **अधीनता** m. poverty owing to the want of the means or appliances for necessaries, destitution. Cf. **laj** and **loj[u].**

lajĕr 2 **लज्यर्** । **योग्यसंयोग:** m. good joining (e.g. of the parts of a broken article fitted together), a neat joint. Cf. **lagun.**

lājward **लाज्वर्द** لاجورد । **राजावर्त:** m. lapis lazuli (El.); a beautiful purple (El.).

lājward[i] **लाज्वर्दि** لاجوردی । **राजावर्तमय:**, **राजावर्तवर्ण:** adj. e.g. made of lapis lazuli; of the colour of lapis lazuli.

lajyōv **लज्योव्**, see **laḍun** and **lagun.**

lājyōv **लाज्योव्**, see **lāgun.**

lŏjyōv **ल्वज्योव्**, see **lŏlun.**

lŏka 1 **ल्वक** । **बालक:**, **औषधपाकविशेष:** m. a child, a boy (El. *lok*); a certain medicine made by cooking the juice of plants; cf. **luk.** **-hanā** **-हना** । **धृष्टप्रायबालक:** f. a bit of a boy; met. a smart, bold boy.

lŏka 2 **ल्वक** in **lŏka-tor[u]** **ल्वक-तंर्** । **गवाक्षपञ्जरकपाटयुग्मम्** m. a pair of lattice-shutters in a door. **-tár[i]-poṭ[u]** **-तंरि-पंट्** । **गवाक्षपट्ट:** m. one-half of such a pair of lattices.

lŏ̃ka 1 **लाँक** । **अमुक:** (**प्रसिद्ध:**) m. a certain person, so-and-so (used where some well-known person is referred to, but not named).

lŏ̃ka 2 **लाँक** । **कार्पासविशेष:** m. a certain kind of cotton cloth, usually dyed yellow, and suitable for use as a garment.

luk (? **luk[u]** or **lukh**), m. *Trypha Angustifolia* (El.). ? = **lŏka 1.**

lūk[u] **लूकु** । **लघु:** adj. (f. sg. nom. **lūc[ü]** **लूचू**; dat. **lōcĕ** **लोच्च** (K.Pr. 125, YZ. 427)), small (as compared with another) (K.Pr. 125; YZ. 421, 427); small, little, insignificant (K.Pr. 24); (of age) young (esp. as compared with another) (El.; K.Pr. 127; Rām. 447, 549). **—boḍ[u]** **bōzun** **—बंडु वोज़ुन** । **साम्यसमालोचना** m.inf. to understand small and great; hence, to comport oneself with propriety to old and young; (in distributing or weighing out a number of things of varying size) to distribute evenly. **—dŏh** **—द्वह** । **उत्सवानाश्रयदिवस:** m. an ordinary day, a day on which there is no special festival, not a high day or holiday; a small day, i.e. the little portion of a day of twenty-four hours that remains unexpired when it is late at night.

lŏkacĕ **ल्वकच्च**, see **lŏkoṭ[u].**

lŏkacyār **ल्वकच्यार्** । **बाल्यावस्था** m. smallness (El. also *lŏkatsār* and *lŏkochār*; W. 112, *lokutchār*); childhood, boyhood, youth (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, 126, 245; YZ. 516; Rām. 1784, 1785; Śiv. 22, 44, 279, 956, 1582, 1615; K. 863, 1135).

lŏkacyāruk[u] **daga-daga** **ल्वकच्यारुकु** **दग-दग** । **बाल्यमद:** m. the over-confidence, audacity, head-strongness of childhood. Cf. **dag 1.**

lŏkacyāras **thŏh** **din[i]** **ल्वकच्यारस्** **ठ्वह** **दिनि** । **बाल्यावस्थोपभोग:** m. pl. inf. to give free rein to childhood, to enjoy the happy wanton days of childhood.

lakh 1 **लख्** in **lakh-lānath** **लख्-लानथ्** (?) لعنت । **धिक्कार:** f. (sg. dat. **-lānüts[ü]** **-लानंचू**), reproach, calling shame to a person, abusing for improper conduct. Cf. **lĕkh.**

lakh 2 **लख्** for **lach** in **lakh-trakh** **लख्-चख्**, a hundred-thousand **trakh** or measures of about 9½ lb. (Śiv. 1828). See **trakh.**

lakh 3 **लख्** = لخت, a piece, part, portion, some, a little; **yakh-lakh** **यख्-लख्** = یکلخت adv. all at one piece, all at once, altogether, completely, entirely (K. 561).

lākh **लाख्** । **द्रव्यसंग्रह:** f. (sg. dat. **lāki** **लाकि**), a great collection or pile of property (of things carried in loads and ultimately collected together). **—yiñ[ü]** **—यिञ्** । **बहुलपदार्थाप्ति:** f.inf. such a collection to come (to a person), great quantities (e.g. of gifts, donations, or the like) to be received.

lāka-sör[ü] **लाक-सांरू** । **संगृह्य बाहुल्येन नयनं प्रेषणं च** f. the collection load by load and, similarly, sending away, of great quantities of property. **-sāray**

-सारय् । संगृह्य नयनम् f. the collection (e.g. in the way of many different gifts and donations) of many loads of property.

lāki lāki लाकि लाकि । क्रमसंग्रहवृत्त्या । adv. by gradual collection in heaps and piles.

lākh लाँख् or **lōkh** लाँख् । द्वीपः, द्वीपसदृनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाँकि or **lōki** लाँकि), an island (El. *lönk*) (Śiv. 1820 (**lōkh**)) ; a residence or garden on an island (El.) ; a stride (El., Gr.Gr. 11).

lĕkh ल्यख् । अश्लीलवाक्यम् f. (sg. dat. **lĕki** ल्यकि), indecent abuse, indecent suggestive and insulting talk (El. also *lyĕk*) (Gr.Gr. 138 ; K.Pr. 114, 119, 125, 132) (cf. **mājĕ-l°**, s.v. **möj**ü) ; indecent or immoral proposals made to a woman (H. viii, 3, 11). —**diñ**ü —दिञ्, —**kāḍüñ**ü —कड़ञ्, or —**ṭārüñ**ü —टारञ् f.inf. to abuse (El.). **-thŏkh** -थुख् । अश्लीलनिष्ठीवनादि f. (sg. dat. **lĕki-thŏki** ल्यकि-थकि), indecent abuse and spitting (e.g. directed at some infamous person).

lĕka-har ल्यक-हर् । अश्लीलकलहः f. (sg. dat. **-hür**ü -हरु), an abuse-quarrel, a quarrel consisting in the exchange of indecent abuse by persons at a distance from each other, a Billingsgate altercation ; a quarrel caused by indecent abuse. —**kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । अश्लीलश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to produce indecent abuse, to abuse a person with foul language. **-lĕkh** -ल्यख् । अश्लीलाश्लीलि f. mutual foul abuse (L.V. 23). **-lūṭh** -लूठ् । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. one who uses foul abuse on the slightest provocation, a foul-mouthed blackguard. **-mŏl** -म्वल् । अश्लीलात्मप्रतिक्रिया m. payment in foul abuse, the repayment of a kindly action or hospitality, etc., by such abuse. —**pĕñĕ** —प्यञ । अश्लीलाप्तिः f. pl. inf. foul abuses to fall, i.e. to be experienced. **-pur**u -पुरु । अश्लीलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-pur**ü -पुरु), full of indecency (e.g. an abusive reply, or a scabrous story, or a business which earns abuse). **-pūr**u -पूरु । अश्लीलभरः adj. (f. **-pūr**ü -पूरु), id. **-shĕlakh** -श्यलख् । अश्लीलैर्भर्त्सनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -श्यलकस्), a scourge of foul abuse, foul abuse uttered to one who is unable to reply (e.g. a servant or dependent). —**ṭārañĕ** —टारञ । अश्लील-भाषणम् f. pl. inf. to collect foul abuses ; i.e. to speak in terms of indecent abuse of someone (not necessarily present). **-wātul** -वातुल् । अश्लीलभाषणाचारः adj. (f. **-wāt**u**j**ü -वातंजू), a foul-mouthed cad ; one who, without respect of persons, habitually utters indecent abuse. **-zĕwal** -ज्यवल् । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. foul-tongued, foul-mouthed.

lĕki ṭūsu ल्यकि टूसु । अश्लीलप्रत्याहतिः m. a blow for abuse, hitting in the face one who abuses you.

lēkhā लेखा or **līkhā लीखा** f. a writing, that which is written. Cf. **karma-lēkhā**, p. 471*b*, l. 27 (Rām. 40, 120 ; Śiv. 1143, 1152, 1477, 1492, 1511).

likha लिख । संख्यानम् m. accounts, calculation of income and expenditure or of debt and credit, etc. ; cf. **dât**i**-likha**, p. 257*a*, l. 38. —**bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । संकलनपरिशोधनम् m.inf. to understand the calculation, i.e. to clear up accounts, to strike a balance and discharge the obligation (K. 945, 952). —**karun** —करुन् । संख्यानबोधनम् m.inf. to clear up accounts, to determine the balance. **-pür**ü -पंरू । संख्यानाभिज्ञानम् f. skill in accountancy. **-tryukh**u -त्रिखु । लेखादिपाटवम् m. skill in dealing with accounts.

likhi लिखि, see **lyukh**u 1.

lŏkh ल्वख् in **lŏkh lŏkh** ल्वख् ल्वख् m. muttering continuously, continuous whispering, continuous low talking. —**lŏkh karun** —ल्वख् करुन् । सुप्तमृतस्य जागराजीवितोपदर्शनम् m.inf. to do muttering, to keep talking, never to stop talking (K.Pr. 262) ; esp. (of one who is asleep) to appear to be awake (by conversing, opening the eyes and the like) ; (of one who is dead) to appear to be alive. —**lŏkh karawun**u —ल्वख् करवुनु । मन्दमन्दं परिभाषणजल्पाकः n.ag. (f. —**karawüñ**ü —करवंञू), a mutterer, a prater ; one who makes a habit of whispering scandal.

lŏkh 2 ल्वख् । शिरः f. (sg. dat. **lŏki** ल्वकि), the head (of a human being).

lōkh लोख्, see **lukh 2**. This spelling is throughout employed in the village dialect of H.

löikh लांइख्, see **lāyĕkh**.

lōkh 1 लाँख् f. (sg. dat. **lōki** लाँकि), the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit Laṅkā (see **lankā**), the N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa, identified by some with Ceylon or the chief town in it. For an account of its origin, see Rām. 590 ff. (Rām. 41, 62, 77, 608, 719, 755, 795, *et passim*).

lōkh 2 लाँख्, see **lākh**.

lukh 1 लुख्, see **luk**.

lukh 2 लुख् (vill.) or **lūkh 1** लूख् (often written **lōkh** लोख्) । जनसमाजः, जनसमूहः m. [sg. dat. **lukas** लुकस् or **lūkas**, but, being plural in signification, this word is generally found in the plural (e.g. K.Pr. 168), with a pl. dat. **lukan** लुकन् or **lūkan** लूकन्, not **lōkan** लोकन् (Gr.Gr. 51) ; but it is sometimes found, as a noun of multitude, in the singular (e.g. **lūka-sond**u, K.Pr. 116 ; **lūkas**, K.Pr. 158)] the human race, mankind, people in general, an assemblage, group, or class of people (El. *lūk* ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 53 ; K.Pr. 262 (*luk*) ; 121, 158 (*lūk*) ; 168 (*lok*) ; YZ. 455 ; Rām. 202, 206, 766, 878, 1131, 1133, 1154, etc. ;

Śiv. 478, 489, 758, 800, 828, 839, 1245, 1316–7, 1391, 1519, 1627, 1635, 1799; K. 318, 416–7, 565, 652, 675, 995; H. ii, 11; xi, 13); a nation, a defined group, or class of people (Śiv. 800, 1116; K. 377, 879, 1013, 1176); a man's 'people', his servants, followers, soldiers (K. 660, 745, 759, 761); often used as a plural suffix for words signifying human beings, as in **rāza-lūkh,** king-people, i.e. kings (K. 657).

lūka-chŏkh लूक-छ्वख् । लोकपङ्क्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छ्वकस्**), a procession of a few people. **-hĕḍun -ह्यडुन् । लोकोपहासः** m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍanas ह्यडनस्**), public ridicule. **-kath -कथ् । जनश्रुतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), what is said among people generally, that which is common report, that which is generally whispered about from ear to ear. **-lūkh -लूख् । वृद्धलजनसमवायः** f. (sg. dat. **-lūki -लूकि**), a great crowd of people (e.g. of people who have crowded to some place of refuge at a time of disaster). For the gender, see Gr.Gr. 75. **-lūkay -लूकय् । वृद्धलजनसमागमनम्** f. a great crowd of people called together and assembled. **-laz -लज़्** or **-lazzā -लज्जा । लोकलज्जा** f. shame at what is said by the outside world, humiliation caused by, or sense of shame felt before, public opinion (Śiv. (**-lazzā**) 883, 893, 1057); met. a houseful of unmarried daughters. **-mot^{u} -मंतु । लोकप्रवादः** m. common opinion, public report, public repute, what is commonly said (about a person or thing). **-sāway -सावय् । जनसौख्यम्** f. general prosperity of a whole population. **-vĕhawath -व्यहवथ् । जनप्रवादभीतिः** f. (sg. dat. **vĕhawüth^{ü} व्यहवंछू**), respect for public opinion, that fear of general disapproval which prevents a person from always following his personal inclinations.

lūkh 2 लूख् । स्वसात्परः m. (declined like **lūkh 1,** being the same word, but with a specialized meaning. For the irreg. pl. gen. **lūka-hond^{u} लूक-ह़ंन्दु**, see bel.) someone other than one's relations, a person not related to the person referred to, an outsider (W. 132, 144; L.V. 88; K.Pr. 193; YZ. 196; Śiv. 1065). **-ṭākh -टाख् । परजनसमुदायः** (sg. dat. **-ṭākas -टाकस्**), (in an assembly or the like) all the people who are not related to oneself or to some person referred to.

lūka-bāy लूक-वाय् । असंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. a woman who is not related to oneself or to the person referred to. **-buz^{i} -वुज़ि, -buzy -वुज़्य्** adj. e.g. dependent on people, belonging to other people (Gr.Gr. 161); cf. **buz^{i}**, p. 153*a*, l. 26. **-hond^{u} -ह़ंन्दु । परसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz^{u} -ह़ंज़ू**), of or belonging to so-and-so who is not related to oneself, of or belonging to someone who is not one of one's own people (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 57, 116, 120, 126, 163, 193, 242, 247); this word has the form of a genitive feminine. The regular genitive (also in use in other meanings) would be sg. **lūka-sond^{u}** (K.Pr. 116), pl. **lūkan-hond^{u}. -kathan gaṭshun -कथन् गछुन् । परचोदनेन कोपोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to go (i.e. act) upon the words of others; hence, to become angry with, or show hostility to, a person (esp. to one's own people) at the verbal instigation of outsiders; to act against one's own interests owing to outside instigation.

lūkas saṭh लूकस् सठ् । इतरजनसमवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-saṭi -सटि**), acting or living like other people, obeying Mrs. Grundy.

lūkh 3 लूख् । लोकः m. (declined as in **lūkh 1,** q.v.), a world, a region, a division of the universe, of which (according to Hindū mythology) there are fourteen (seven higher and seven lower), the highest of all being called in Sanskrit *Satya-lōka*, while the lowest of all is the hell *Patāla* (cf. **dīv-lūkh,** p. 261*b*, l. 45) (Rām. 342, 515, 609, 846, 1759; Śiv. 36, 674, 699, 1197, 1887; K. 330, 591, 603, 723, 770, 773, 776, 1049); **yiha-lūkh,** the world here; **para-lūkh,** the other world; **yiha-lūkh para-lūkh,** this world and the next (K. 424, 1106).

lūka-pāl लूक-पाल् । इन्द्रादिदिक्पालदेवताः m. (amongst Hindūs) a god who is a regent or guardian of one of the four quarters (or points of the compass) or of one of the four intermediate points (eight in all). (These are (in Sanskrit) Indra (regent of the East), Agni (of the South-East), Yama (of the South), Nairṛta (of the South-West), Varuṇa (of the West), Vāyu (of the North-West), Kubēra (of the North), and Īśāna (of the North-East) (Śiv. 1147, 1457; K. 335, 538, 1049).)

lakhcyun^{u} लखचिनु । तिलकः m. a mole (on the skin).

lakh^{i}mī लखिमी لچمي (often spelt by purists **lakshmī लक्ष्मी**) **। धनसंपत्** f. N. of the goddess of fortune, prosperity, and beauty (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmī), regarded as the wife of Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu) (Rām. 115, 580, 1086, 1120, 1276; Śiv. 432, 484, 714, 796, 1092, 1150, 1288; K. 59, 642, 665–6, 735, 929); good fortune, prosperity, wealth (Rām. 128, Śiv. 59).

lakh^{i}man लखिमन् لچمن (often spelt by purists **lakshman लक्ष्मण** or **लक्ष्मन्**), m. name of a brother of Rāmacandra (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmaṇa). He was a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā (Rām. 1, 36, 86, 223, 322, 326, etc.; Śiv. 852, 1419, 1482 K. 730).

lákh¹mīwān लंखिमीवान् (often spelt by purists **lakshmīwān लक्ष्मीवान्**), adj. e.g. one who possesses (or is the spouse of) the goddess Lákh¹mī (q.v.), i.e. the god Vishnu (Śiv. 581, see bel.); one who is possessed of good fortune, fortunate (Śiv. 581, with double meaning).

lakhĕn लख्यन् (often spelt by purists **lakshĕn लक्षण्** or **लचन्**) । **लक्षणम्** m. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, distinguishing mark (Rām. 125, 135, 667, 1261; Śiv. 224, 242, 513, 979, 1045; K. 129, 134); a mark, a sign, an omen (K. 235).

lakhun लखुन् । अन्तर्नयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lokh^{u} लंखु**; 2 p.p. **lachyōv लक्ष्योव्**), to put into (something hidden and narrow), to force into; esp. obsc. (cf. **mŏnḍa l.**, s.v. **mŏnḍ 2**).

lokh^{u}-mot^{u} लंखु-मंतु । अन्तः प्रवेशितः perf. part. (f. **lüch^{ü}-müts^{ü} लंछू-मंचू**), forced into, as ab.

lakhan-wôl^{u} लखन्-वोलु । बलात्प्रवेशकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who forces into; esp. a habitual rake.

lĕkhan-wôl^{u} ल्यखन्-वोलु । लेखकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a writer, one who writes; esp. a professional writer, a scrivener. Cf. **lēkhun.**

lēkhanī लेखनी । अवश्यलेख्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which is to be written, worthy of being recorded.

lēkhun लेखुन् or **likhun लिखुन्** (q.v.) । **लिपिकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkh^{u} ल्यूखु**, f. **līch^{ü} लीछू**; 2 p.p. **lēchyōv लेक्ष्योव्**), to write (El.; L.V. 107; Rām. 130, 132, 255, 302, 721, 841, 843, 1036, 1159, 1729, 1765; Śiv. 661, 1422, 1511; K. 129, 135, 643, 848, 955; H. viii, 10; ix, 12; x, 13; xii, 11, 15, etc.); to draw (a picture) (Rām. 1149; Śiv. 1152, 1492); inf. as verbal n. **lēkhun,** writing, handwriting, the art of writing (Gr.M.).

lēkhan-wôl^{u} लेखन्-वोलु । लिपिकृत् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who writes, a writer, copiest, scribe (El.); an author, the writer of a book; a newswriter. Cf. **lĕkhan-wôl^{u}.**

lēkhana yun^{u} लेखन यिनु । (चित्ते)अङ्कितीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be written, inscribed, noted down (Gr.M.); to be able to be written, to be writable (Gr.M.); met. to be inscribed in the heart, to be burnt into the memory.

lēkhun^{u} lāyĕkh लेखुनु लायख् । लिप्यर्हः adj. (f. **lēkhüñ^{ü} lāyĕkh लेखंञू लायख्**), worthy of being written, worthy of being recorded in writing.

līkhith dyun^{u} लीखिथ् दिनु m.inf. to write down (a document, etc.) (YZ. 122).

lyūkh^{u}-mot^{u} ल्यूखु-मंतु । लिखितः perf. part. (f. **līch^{ü}-müts^{ü} लीछू-मंचू**), written, put into writing (Rām. 302, 843, 1263; Śiv. 661); (as subst.) a thing written, handwriting (Gr.M.).

likhun लिखुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyukh^{u} 3 लिखु**; for 1 and 2, see s.vv.; 2 p.p. **lichyōv लिक्ष्योव्**), i.q. **lēkhun,** q.v. The word is always thus spelt in the village dialect of H.

likhana yun^{u} लिखन यिनु । संपृक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. (of some liquid substance) to be absorbed in (something else, e.g. into a sponge).

likhith gatshun लिखिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to become written, to be reduced to writing; **yih gav likhith,** that which has been written, i.e. one's fate (K.Pr. 251).

lakhanāwun लखनावुन् । बलाद्न्तःप्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lakhanôw^{u} लखनोवु**), to cause to enter forcibly; esp. obsc.; (with a fem. subject) to cause to be forcibly entered; hence, to act as a bawd or procuress for another woman. Caus. of **lakhun,** q.v.

lēkhanāwun लेखनावुन् । लेखनम् conj. 1 (**lēkhanôw^{u} लेखनोवु**), to get written, cause to be written (Gr.M., K. 955).

likhör¹ लिखोरि । लिपिकारः m. a professional writer, a scribe, a clerk, a copiest (of manuscripts) (Gr.M.).

lŏkh^{a}r ल्यखर् f. a solidified mass, a lump, a shaped mass (cf. **bata-lŏkh^{a}r,** p. 137*a*, l. 18); a morsel, a mouthful, a portion of food (El. *lŏkhar*; K.Pr. 27).

lŏkhur^{u} ल्यखुरु । घनसंघातः adj. (f. **lŏkhür^{ü} ल्यखंरू**), congealed, solidified, concreted, thickened, coagulated (e.g. boiled rice, clarified butter, honey, liquid mud, etc.).

likhör¹gī लिखोरिगी । लेखकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a scribe, quill-driving.

likhöril लिखोरिल् । लिपिकारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a writer or of a copiest of manuscripts.

likhis लिखिस्, see **lyukh^{u} 1.**

likhöz^{ü} लिखोज़ू । लेखकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a writer.

lĕkal ल्यकल् or (Gr.Gr. 138) **lĕkalūṭh ल्यकलूठ् । अश्लीलभाषी, अश्लीलयुक्तः** adj. e.g. one who habitually interlards his conversation with indecent language, foul-mouthed, ribald; (of a story, conversation, etc.) indecent, pornographic, ribald, bawdy.

lūkālūkh लूकालूख् m., in Hindū cosmogony, a mythical mountain that encircles the earth (in Sanskrit *lōkâlōka*). Beyond it there is complete darkness, while on this side there is light. It thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness (Śiv. 605, 1452).

lākam लाकम् (= لگام) । **वल्गा** f. a horse's bridle, a rein (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1335; H. xi, 9). —**diñ^{u}** —**दिञ्**।

मुखबन्धाक्रान्तिः f.inf. to put on a bridle (on to a horse); met. to reduce a person to silence (by oppression), not to let a person even speak. **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञू । मुखबन्धोत्तरमाक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. a bridle to be applied; (of a horse) to be brought under control of a bridle; met. to be reduced (by some oppressor) to silence, not to be given an opportunity even of speaking.

lokama (? spelling), m. a piece (El.).

lēkin لیکن conjnct. but (W. 100).

lōkun लोकुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōkyōv लोक्योव्**), to shrink in size, to become smaller (K.Pr. 173); to be small, to be little (El. *lŏkun*). **lōkyō--motᵘ लोक्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōkyē-müṭsᵘ लोक्ये-मंच़ू**), shrunken, become smaller in size.

lākañ लाकञ् f. in **chŏka-lākañ,** p. 159*b*, l. 25, q.v.

lakar लकर् m. a stick, a cudgel (K.Pr. 240).

lūkᵘrᵘ लूकंरू । गुप्तद्रव्यराशिः f. secret wealth hidden in a pile of bags, a secret pile of money-bags.

lōkaran लाँकरन् । मुदायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lōkarüñᵘ लाँकरंञू**), decoration, ornament; esp. the dowry of ornaments, etc., given to a bride by the bridegroom's people (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1224, 1226–7, 1235; K. 912); wedding presents generally, given to a bride by either party.

lūkᵃran लूकरन् । लघुतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūkᵃrüñᵘ लूकरंञू**), a making smaller, reducing (something), cutting down, causing to shrink.

lūkᵃrun लूकरुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūkᵒrᵘ लूकंरु**), to make smaller, pare down, cause to shrink in size, to shorten (Gr.Gr. 173, 174).

lūkᵃrāwun लूकरावुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūkᵃrôwᵘ लूकरोवु**), i.q. **lūkᵃrun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M.).

lakshmī, लक्ष्मी, see **lâkhⁱmī**; **lakshman लक्ष्मण्** or **लक्ष्मन्,** see **lâkhⁱman**; **lakshmīwān लक्ष्मीवान्,** see **lâkhⁱmīwān**; **lakshĕn लक्षण्** or **लक्षन्,** see **lakhĕn.**

lakta लक्त । स्कन्धमांसखण्डम् m. (of butcher's meat) the flesh of the shoulder, a shoulder of mutton. **—karun —करुन् । अतिक्लेशापादनम्** m.inf. to make (one's limbs into) butcher's meat; hence, met. to set a person to such hard work that he is thoroughly worn out or till every bone seems out of joint. **—lakta gatshun —लक्त गछुन् । अतिबाधानुभवः** m.inf. to become bits of butcher's meat; hence, met. to be cruelly overworked, as ab.

lakōṭa लकोट । वेष्टितपत्रवारः m. a long strip of paper or the like rolled tightly up, a roll of paper.

lŏkoṭᵘ ल्वकंटु । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. **lŏküṭᵘ ल्वकंटू**, dat. **lŏkacĕ ल्वकच्य**), small (Gr.M., W. 112, Śiv. 326); smaller, shorter, younger (as compared with another person or thing) (K.Pr. 17, L. 461); junior (in a family) (Gr.M.; Rām. 529, 1145).

As subst., m. (**पुत्रः**) a son (f. a daughter); a young child, a baby (K.Pr. 87; Rām. 1471, 1522); a boy till his beard appears, a young person, a juvenile (El.; K.Pr. 36; Śiv. 334, 658); (f.) a little girl (Rām. 1025, 1614). **—hyuhᵘ —हिहु । क्षुद्रतमः** adj. (f. **lŏküṭᵘ hishᵘ ल्वकंटू हिशू**), smallest, shortest, youngest, etc., of all (as compared with a number of other persons or things) (H. xii, 1). **—mŏkoṭᵘ —म्वकंटु । अतिलघुः** adj. (f. **lŏküṭᵘ mŏküṭᵘ ल्वकंटू म्वकंटू**), very small, etc. (as compared with others). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to despise (El.).

lŏkatsār, see **lŏkacyār.**

lạkᵃwa लंक्व । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

lạkᵃwalad लंक्वलद् । अर्धाङ्गरोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lạkᵃwaladiñ लंक्वलदिञ्**), suffering from hemiplegia.

lūkay लूकय् । जनसमाजः f. a crowd or collection of many people (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **lūka-lᵒ,** p. 519*a*, l. 25. **—karüñᵘ —करंञू । बहुजनसमूहनम्** f.inf. to bring a large crowd together.

lal 1 लल् a primary suffix used to form nouns of agency from the roots **di-** and **dāv-,** always in an obscene sense. Cf. **al 3,** p. 23*a*, l. 12 (Gr.Gr. 107).

lal 2 लल् । त्वक्स्फोफः, रसघनः f. a blister, a swelling of the skin; the pus or matter in a boil, carbuncle, or the like (cf. **bīka-lala,** p. 99*b*, l. 31; **māz-lal,** s.v. **māz**). **—khasüñᵘ —खसंञू । श्लेफोद्गमः** f.inf. a blister to rise, a swelling to form in the skin. **—wasüñᵘ —वसंञू । कुक्षिकार्श्यापत्तिः** f.inf. a swelling to subside or descend; hence, (of a fat round belly) to become thin or hollow.

lal 3 लल् f. (sg. dat. **lali ललि**), N. of a celebrated mystic poetess of Kashmīr, who lived probably in the fourteenth century. She was a Śaiva by religion, and her verses are still frequently quoted. She is popularly known as Lal Dĕd or 'Granny Lal', and, in Sanskrit, her name was Lallā. Many collections of her verses have been made under the Sanskrit name of the *Lallā Vākyāni*, or 'Sayings of Lallā'. The most complete edition is that published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1920 (L.V. 3, 48, 49, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 82). In token of respect Hindūs refer to her as **Lalīshŏrī** (Śiv. 1656, 1773).

lal 4 लल् f. a woman, a wanton woman, a temptress (Śiv. 759, where the word is used met. for worldly temptations from the path of holiness).

lala 1 लल । मांसशैथिल्यम् f. slackness or flabbiness of the flesh of the belly, etc., marked by heavy breathing and intumescence; cf. **lalal. —pŏt^{u} —प्वंतु । बन्ध्यापुत्रः** m. the son of a barren woman, i.e. something impossible, a thing which cannot occur, an unbelievable occurrence.

lala 2 लल in **lala-khol^{u} लल-खंलु । व्यवहारः** m. business, profession.

lāl 1 लाल् لعل । जलजरत्नविशेषः, कनीनिका m. a ruby (K.Pr. 123; YZ. 75, 213; Rām. 217, 569, 643, 744, 1116, etc.; Śiv. 2, 163, 194, 428, 713, 793, 818, etc.; H. i, 9; viii, 3, 11; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4, etc.); the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1139, 1194, 1293, 1614; Śiv. 707, 1210, 1250, 1259); cf. **ach^{i}-lāl,** p. 8*a*, l. 43. **lāl-ĕ-könī** لعل كاني m. a ruby of the mine, a ruby of great price (Rām. 1141); met. a precious and beautiful virgin (Rām. 1055). **lāl-pharōsh** = لعل فروش m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller (H. xii, 3). **-shĕnākh -शनाख्** = لعل شناخت, properly f., 'understanding of rubies,' but in H. xii, 4, 5, etc., used as a noun masculine with the meaning of **lāl-shināS,** bel. (sg. dat. **-shĕnākas -शनाकस्**, H. xii, 4, 5, 6, etc.). **-shināS -शिनास्** لعل شناس m. one who understands rubies, an expert in jewels, a lapidary; a ruby-seller (K.Pr. 123).

lāla-phol^{u} लाल-फलु । अतिस्निग्धबालकः m. a single ruby; the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1105); met. a darling son, a perfect darling of a son. Cf. **lāl 2.**

lāl 2 लाल् لال or (L.V. 105, K.Pr. 64) **lāla लाल** m. a darling, a beloved (usually referring to a child or the like, but in L.V. 105, referring to the Deity) (Rām. 1770, Śiv. 1380); a beloved person generally (Śiv. 1691); 'the baby,' a name by which a woman refers to her child (K.Pr. 64). Cf. **lāl 1,** with which it is often confused.

lāl 3 लाल् (= لال), m. a tulip (El.).

lāl 4 लाल् । लाला f. saliva, spittle (H. viii, 7).

lāl 5 लाल् لال adj. e.g. red. **lāl gulāb** لال گلاب m. the red rose, one of the two varieties of Kashmīr roses. The other is yellow, and is called **arawal,** see El., s.v. *gulāb.* **lāl hāputh** m. the brown or red bear (*Ursus Arctus* or *Isabellinus*) (L. 111).

lāli लालि in **lāli-māli लालि-मालि । शान्तिपूर्वम् अत्यासक्त्या** adv. very peacefully and affectionately, comfortably; cf. **lōl. -māli bĕhun -मालि व्यहुन् । शान्त्याश्रयणम्** m.inf. to settle down comfortably (in some occupation or the like).

lĕla ल्यल । आक्रन्दः f. weeping aloud, lamentation (YZ. 570, *lél*; Rām. 429); cf. **lila. -wönü -वांनू । आक्रन्दवाक्यम्** f. a word of lamentation, lamentations uttered on some woeful occasion, or afterwards on calling it to mind.

lĕl^{i} ल्यलि, lĕli ल्यलि, see **lyol^{u}.**

lila लिल । दैन्यालापः f.pl. lamentations, loud mourning, sorrowful ejaculations; cf. **lĕla** and **līlā. -wönü -वांनू । दैन्यरोदनम्** f. lamentation, mourning (esp. on the loss or departure of someone beloved). **-zār -ज़ार् । दैन्यप्रार्थना** m. a prayer or request accompanied by lamentation (to soften the heart of the hearer). **-zör^{i} -ज़ोरि । दैन्यार्थनम्** f. addressing or praying to or appeasing God, a master, or someone in authority, with words mixed with lamentations.

lili लिलि in **lili karün^{u} लिलि करंनू । स्नेहेनोत्साहनम्** f.inf. lovingly to encourage or incite a child in its play.

līlā लीला । चरितम् f. play, sport, pastime; beauty, charm, grace; the uncontrolled, wilful, or unexpected action of a god, of a great person, or of any ordinary man; (in Kāshmīrī) a story, a tale, novel, fairy-tale, fable; a woeful petition, a heart-rending appeal (Rām. 304, 1216, 1478, 1584); prayer or praise offered by one in distress (Rām. 75, 852, 1046, 1291; Śiv. 40, 93, 129, 131, 163, 229, 308, etc.); a respectful petition, a representation made to a superior (Rām. 708, K. 387). Cf. **lĕla, lila,** and **līlām^{i}.**

lŏl ल्वल् । उरोदेशवस्त्रान्तर्भागः f. the inner part of a dress where it covers the bosom, the bosom of a dress (K.Pr. 76, sg. dat. *lulih*; Rām. 216, 1286; Śiv. 329, 1190, 1547).

lŏla-mata lāy ल्वल-मत लाय् । परितः स्नेहेनलालनम् f. fondling and caressing, showing great affection by public fondling and petting, affectionately stroking all over (with reference either to a beloved child, or some beautiful and admired object).

lōl लोल् । अनुरागः m. (sg. abl. **lōla 1 लोल**; gen. **lōluk^{u} लोलुक्**, and (Śiv. 276) irreg. **lōlun^{u} लोलुनु**), passionate love, devotion, affection (directed to a person, a thing, or an action) (L.V. 3, 25; K.Pr. 187; YZ. 49, 266, 451, 459, 514; Rām. 11, 33, 513, 539, 566, etc.; Śiv. 83, 166, 168, 189, 190, 193, 207, etc.; K. 107, 301, 523, 681, 857, 1114); compassion (El. *lōl*). **—barun —वरुन् । अनुरागेण प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to show love, to display, or feel, affection (Rām. 617, 751, 815, 1639, 1645, 1663; K. 428, 1129). **—barawun^{u} —वरवुनु । वात्सल्यानुरागी** n.ag. (f. **-baravün^{u} -वरवंनू**), one who shows

love, a lover. **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु** । **अनुरागेणाध्यानम्** m.inf. affection to come; i.e. passionate love and longing to come over a person at the remembrance of some loved person now long parted from the rememberer (Rām. 1765).

lōla लोल, adv. very lovingly, affectionately (Rām. 1760; Śiv. 39, 51; K. 344, 514, 1148). **-borut**ᵘ **-बॅरुतु** । **अनुरागपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-barᵘ̈tsᵘ̈ -बर्‍चू**), full of love or affection; desirous (El. *lolabrut*); full of the power of causing love, adorable, lovable, captivating. **-kār -कार्** । **अनुरागेणोत्सववृत्तिः** m. a love business, i.e. the carrying out of some festivity (e.g. the marriage of a much loved and only son) with great affection. **-mot**ᵘ **-मॅतु** । **अत्यनुरागवृत्तिकः** adj. (f. **-mütsᵘ̈ -मॅच्‍चू**), 'love-mad'; i.e. acting with intense affection; full of love in all one's acts. **-pŏṭ**ᵘ **-प्वॅतु** । **अतिवत्सलपुत्रः** m. a much beloved son, a son loved above all others (such as an only son, or the son of one's old age). **-pūt**ᵘ **-पूतु** । **अतिस्निग्धपुत्रः** m., id. **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to hold a person in love, to show constant love, to be constant in love (Rām. 1656).

lōla 2 लोल f. the tongue (in the compound **guhⁱ-lōla**, m. dung-tongued, a fool in talk, p. 280*b*, l. 28).

lolᵘ लॅलु । **अनिष्पत्तिः** m. want of success, failure.

lālⁱ-wŏhav लॅलि-व्वहव् । **मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेन आक्रोशनम्** m. a certain gesture used in cursing or abusing a person (the two fore-arms being joined together and shaken, with the fingers spread out). **-wotur**ᵘ **-वॅतुरू** । **विस्तृताङ्गुलिकरद्वयप्रकोष्ठासक्तसंचालनमुद्रयाक्रोशनविशेषः** m., id.; cf. **wot**ᵘ. **-wütᵘrᵘ̈ -वॅत्रू** । **मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेनाक्रोशनम्** f., id.

lul (El.), see **lyolᵘ**.

lūlⁱ लूलि । **साश्चर्यम्** adv. affectionately (Gr.Gr. 18; cf. **lōl**); to one's great surprise, strange to say, surprizingly, as in **lūlⁱ wuchum**, to my great surprize I saw him. **-anzan -अंज़न्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-anzüñᵘ̈ -अंज़ञ्‍चू**), a kind of rice plant, with a white scented grain; the grain of this plant. **-anzun -अंज़ुन्** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas -अंज़नस्**), another kind of rice-plant with a yellowish-white, small, scented grain; the grain of this plant.

lūlī लूली f. the penis (El.).

lalbugi (? spelling) N. of a kind of apple grown in Kashmīr. It is of pale yellow colour, and sweet (L. 349).

lālac लालच्, **lālacī लालची**, i.q. **lālas, lālasī**, qq.v. (El.).

lōlakh लोलख् । **कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lōlakas लोलकस्**), a kind of ear-pendant or ear-drop, small at the top, but wide and thick or globular below. **-horᵘ -हॅरू** । **कर्णभूषणविशेषयुगलम्** m. a pair of these. **-kan -कन्** । **कर्णभूषाविशेषैककम्** m. a single one of these. See **kan 3.**

lalal ललल् । **उच्छ्वसितकुक्षिः** f. a female (human or of the brute creation) suffering from a swollen and flabby belly (e.g. from being pregnant, or from disease). Cf. **lala 1.**

lālam लालम् । **कार्पासखण्डविशेषः** f. a handkerchief, a square piece of cotton for wiping the perspiration from one's face or for blowing the nose.

lilām लिलाम् or **nilām निलाम्** m. (Hindī *nīlām*, Portuguese *leilám*), an auction, public sale (Gr.M.).

līlámⁱ लीलॅमि f. pl. actings, taking parts in a theatrical performance. (The word occurs only in L.V. 81, and is doubtful. Probably it really represents two words, **līla** (pl. nom. of **līl**, for **līlā**, q.v.) and **mĕ**.)

lŏlun ल्वलुन् । **उपक्रीडा, असंमतिप्रकाशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lŏlᵘ ल्वॅलु**; 2 p.p. **lŏjyōv ल्वज्योव्**), to play with (e.g. a customer) (i.e. to refuse to sell a thing at first, in order to get a better price), to pretend unwillingness when really desiring something.

lalanāwun 1 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalanôwᵘ ललनोवु**), i.q. **lalawun 1**, q.v. (L.V. 105; YZ. 559; Rām. 216, 269, 1129, 1522; Śiv. 329).

lalanāwun 2 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in the preceding), i.q. **lalawun 2**, q.v.

lōlürᵘ̈ लोलॅरू f., i.q. **lŏhlürᵘ̈**, q.v. **lōlari लोलरि** adv. with ardent love, with great affection (K. 392, 1013).

lālas लालस् । **अत्यभीप्सा** f. longing, ardent desire; covetousness, cupidity, greed.

lālasā लालसा । **स्नेहः** f. ardent affection, love (for a husband, wife, child, etc.); longing, ardent desire.

lālasī लालसी adj. e.g. full of longing, ardently desirous; covetous, cupidinous, greedy.

lĕlis ल्वलिस्, see **lyolᵘ**.

lalish ललिश् । **प्रेमाभासनम्** f. a display of affection (given when it is not felt, e.g. shown in the presence of the parents to their naughty child).

lalīshŏrī ललीश्वरी f., i.q. **lal 3**, q.v.

lalith ललिथ् adv. artlessly, gently (L.V. 67).

lōlav लोलव् । **लोलोरोप्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a Pargana and Valley to the north-west of the Wular Lake in Kashmīr; the ancient Laulāha (RT.Tr. II, 487). It is now commonly called by Europeans the Lolab Valley.

lalawun 1 ललवुन् । **अङ्कपालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalowᵘ ललॅवु**), to take to one's breast (cf. **lŏl**); hence, to fondle, dandle, protect (YZ. 559; Śiv. 1190, 1371,

1574); to soothe (a pain) (L.V. 105; Rām. 1105; H. v, 6); (of a fire) to keep (the coals) together, to keep it alive. Another form of this verb is **lalanāwun 1** (L.V. 105), q.v.

lalawun 2 ललवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalowᵘ ललंवु**), to talk foolishly, to babble (YZ. 480); to describe something (e.g. sorrow or the like) in broken or babbling language (YZ. 570). Cf. **lalanāwun 2.**

lŏlawunᵘ ल्वलवुनु । उपक्रीडमानः n.ag (f. **lŏlavüñᵘ ल्वलवंञू**), one who pretends distaste or unwillingness for anything which he wishes. Cf. **lŏlun.**

lam 1 लम् । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of stones or earth (El., K.Pr. 13); cf. **lamb,** and **mĕtsi-lam,** s.v. **mĕtsᵘ. — wasith yunᵘ — वसिथ् यिनु । आकस्मिकात्यन्तलाभः** m.inf. a dug-out to come falling; met. to be suddenly overwhelmed with much work or many duties; a sudden and unexpected windfall of great wealth to occur.

lam 2 लम् m. for **lama 1** in **atha-lam,** q.v. (p. 59*b*, l. 21).

lam 3 लम् f. for **lama 2** in the following :—

-lisar -लिसर् । विलम्बनम् m.delaying, procrastination, deliberate neglect. **-lisar trāwun -लिसर् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. deliberately to procrastinate, to ca' canny. **-yĕsal -यसल् । विलम्बापातः** m. the occurrence of delay or procrastination (in some work requiring speedy accomplishment).

lam 4 लम्, for **lamba** in **lam-chĕr लम्-छेर् । अत्युन्नताङ्गतिः** m. a long male stick (**chēr** as m. of **chīrᵘ 2,** q.v.), i.e. a tall man, a long fellow.

lām 1 लाम् । बौद्धसंन्यासी m. a Lama, a Buddhist priest of Tibet.

lām 2 लाम् । अभिक्रमः f. a determined attack, a fearless onslaught on the foe.

lama 1 लम (cf. **lam 2**) **। आकर्षः** m. the act of pulling, dragging, dragging away (cf. **atha-lama 1,** p. 59*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 27). **-lam -लम । अत्याकर्षः** f. pully-haully, pulling one against another (as in a tug of war); met. persistently importuning of an unwilling person to join in some common action.

lama 2 लम (cf. **lam 3**) **। विलम्बः** f. delay, slowness in doing any work, dilatoriness, laggardness (Gr.Gr. 148); cf. **lang 2. — lagünᵘ — लगंञू । विलम्बोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to become dilatory, to ca' canny. **-törᵘ -तंरू । विलम्बः** f. delay, dilatoriness.

lāmā लामा f. one of the divine mothers, or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities. In Sanskrit they are called *mātṛkā*, and are variously reckoned as 7, 8, 9, or 16 in number. They are closely connected with the worship of Śiva. **-takᵃr -चक्र्** m. the circle or assembly of these mothers (Skt. *mātṛkā-maṇḍala*). **-takra-poshᵘ -चक्र-पंशु** m. a beast devoted for sacrifice in the joint worship of all these mothers; met. anything devoted, or destined, to destruction (L.V. 63).

lūm लूम् । तनूरुहम् (लोम) m. the down on the body (of man or animals); a single hair of this down (used as a simile for smallness or fineness).

lamb लंब् or **lam 1 लम्** (q.v.) **। कन्दरा** m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of earth or the like (cf. **mĕtsi-lamb,** s.v. **mĕtsᵘ**).

lamba लंब । प्रोन्नतः, दीर्घः adj. c.g. long, lengthy; (of a human being) tall. Cf. **lam 4.**

lĕmb ल्यंब् । जलाशयपङ्कम् f. the mud at the bottom of standing or running water, sediment, dregs (El. *lamb* and *lum*) (Śiv. 1132, 1536, 1571, 1839); land in which springs occur (L. 321, *limb*); cf. **lyombᵘ. —khĕñᵘ —ख्यंञू । वज्रयाचना** f.inf. to eat mud; met. to beg and implore an unwilling person.

lĕmbi pampōsh phaṭun ल्यंबि पंपोश फटुन् । नीचादत्युत्तमजननम् m.inf. a lotus to sprout from mud; met. an excellent son to be born of an unworthy father, good to spring from evil, or the like.

lambōdar लंबोदर् m. 'he who has a pendulous belly', N. of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 4). See **ganēsh.**

lambōdarī लंबोदरी f. N. of a river (Śiv. 4).

lambukh लंबुख् । मूर्तिघनः m. (sg. dat. **lambakas लंबकस्**), the form or the taking of solid, or apparently solid, form of something ordinarily impalpable (e.g. smoke becoming soot, flame, a cloud; cf. **dᵃh-lambukh,** p. 198*a*, l. 11).

lĕmbanlad ल्यंबनलद् । पङ्कवन्मलिनः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lĕmbanladiñ ल्यंबनलद्यिञ्**), muddied, covered or defiled with mud (cf. **lĕmb** and **lyombᵘ**).

lĕmbis ल्यंबिस्, see **lyombᵘ.**

lamkāwun लम्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lamkôwᵘ लम्कोवु**), to suspend (El.).

laman 1 लमन् । आकर्षः f. (sg. dat. **lamüñᵘ लमंञू**), pulling, pulling out, forcibly extracting (cf. **lama 1**); pulling, tugging, towing. **-raz -रज़् । नावाकर्षणरज्जुः** f. the tow-rope of a boat.

laman 2 लमन् (cf. **lama 2**), f. in **—lagünᵘ —लगंञू । विलम्बनम्** f.inf. to show dilatoriness, to be dilatory, to be laggard, to make delay.

lāman लामन् (cf. Pers. دامن) **। औपत्यकयामः** f. (sg. dat. **lāmüñᵘ लामंञू**), the low, wild, sparsely inhabited ground at the foot of a mountain; a village in such a country. **lāmüñᵘ-hondᵘ लामंञू-**

हंन्दु । औपत्यकप्रदेशसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, such a country or village.

lamun लमुन् । आकर्षणम्, अपयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lomᵘ लंमु**), to drag, pull, tug at (El.; L. 459; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 126; Rām. 118, 122, 979; Śiv. 179; H. viii, 9); to pull, to pluck (vegetables or the like) (K.Pr. 184); to tow a boat (El., Gr.M., L.V. 106); to pull at, to devote oneself to, be a slave to (Śiv. 754); to depart, go away, set forth (Śiv. 1751). **lâmⁱ lâmⁱ लंमि लंमि । अतिचोदनया** freq. part. dragging (and) dragging; hence (as adv.), with much urging. **laman-wôlᵘ लमन्-वोलु । नाव आकर्षकः, अपयानोन्मुखः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a tower, the man or woman who pulls a boat by a tow-rope; met. one who is ready to depart (*quasi*, who is towing his boat away from his home).

lēmpi लेंपि, see **lēpi.**

lēmphun लेंफुन्, see **lēphun.**

lamᵃr लम्र् । विलम्बकृत् m. (f. **lamᵘrᵘ लम्रू**), one who causes delay (in a joint work or the like), a slacker, one who ca's canny (Gr.Gr. 148).

lamūṭⁱ लमूटि । विलम्बः f. delay (caused by sloth, laziness, or the like). **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञ्जू । आलस्यादिना विलम्बनम्** f.inf. to cause delay in this way.

lamūṭilad लमूटिलद् । विलम्बनस्वभावः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lamūṭiladiñ लमूटिलदिञ्**), a habitual delayer, one who by nature impedes any work on which he is engaged.

lamawunᵘ लमवुनु, n.ag. (f. **-vüñᵘ -वंञ्जू**), a dragger; hence, that which hangs suspended (cf. **atha-lamawunᵘ**, p. 59*b*, l. 27).

lēn लेन् in **lēn-dēn लेन्-देन । दानग्रहणव्यापारः** m. taking and giving; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; traffic, trade, business-dealing.

lēna लेन m. shawl-wool, *pasham* (El.) (a Ladākī word).

lín, see **liñᵘ 1.**

līn लीन् adj. c.g. completely absorbed in, swallowed up in, intimately connected with. **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । योगापत्तिः** m.inf. to become intimately united with, absorbed in, swallowed up. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अव्ययतयासक्तिः** m.inf. to be engrossed in, absorbed in.

lōn लोन् f. reaping used **—°** as in **atha-lōn**, p. 59*b*, l. 29.

lônᵘ लोनु । भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **lönis लांनिस्**), fate, destiny, luck, fortune (according to Hindūs, the result of conduct in former lives) (K.Pr. 219; YZ. 271, 315; Rām. 421, 1036, 1038, 1230, 1492, 1586, 1710); esp. the fate that causes a marriage (Rām. 134); a woman's husband, her 'fate', her fated mate (Rām. 420, 1589); **ḍĕka-lônᵘ**, the fate (inscribed) on the forehead, a woman's husband (Śiv. 438); **dayĕ-lônᵘ**, God as fate, a husband (Rām. 1604; Śiv. 1546, 1628; K. 34); **karma-lônᵘ**, fate (Rām. 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768), a woman's husband (Śiv. 449, 643, 690, 822, 940, 945). **—mēlun —मेलुन् । योग्यभर्तृसंयोगः** m.inf. to be united to a suitable husband, to find a fitting mate. **—wasun —वसुन् । विवाहोपगमः** m.inf. 'fate to descend'; (hence, of an unmarried girl) the time of her marriage to be near.

lānĕ-ṭsūrū लान्य-च्रूरू m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.).

lön^i-böc^i-baṭh लांनि-वांचि-वठ् or **-böj^i-baṭh -वांजि-वठ् । भाग्यानुसारिस्त्रीपुंयोगः** f. (sg. dat. **°-baṭi -वटि**), the union of a husband and a wife according to destiny. **-bāganay -वागनय् । भाग्यानुरूपयोगः** f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of worldly prosperity or the reverse. **-bāgay -वागय् । भाग्यविभागः** f. sharing according to fate; (of a man and woman) their union as husband and wife according to fate. **-baṭh -वठ् । भर्ता** m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas -वटस्**), the fated share; hence, a woman's husband. **-büṭhᵘ -वंठू । भाग्याश्रयः, भर्तृस्थानम्** f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home of a woman's husband. **-böz^i -वांज़ि । दैववञ्चना** f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the early widowhood of a woman lately married. **-milawan -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः** f. (sg. dat. **milavüñᵘ मिलवंञ्जू**), the uniting (of a husband and wife) by fate. **-myulᵘ -मिलु । दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः** m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife. **-ṭsūr -च्रूर्** m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck (H. vii, 12).

lun 1 (L. 68, 70, 79), see **liñᵘ 1.**

lun 2 m. salt (El.). Cf. **nūn.**

lōncĕ लोंच्य for **lōcĕ**, see **lūṭᵘ.** K.Pr. 126, spells this *lonchih*.

lōncal लोंचल्, see **lōcal.**

lonḍᵘ लंडु । नीध्रकूलम् m. the eave-border of the edge of a thatch or roof, its purpose being to hold the thatch covering in its place. It is usually made of birch-bark and mud. **—waṭun —वटुन् । नीध्रकूलनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to fold the roof-edge, i.e. to make such an eave-border.

lànḍⁱ-ṭshürᵘ लंडि-छ्रूरू । नीध्रवेद्याधारः f. the basket of the eave-border, i.e. its support.

landi-rostᵘ लंडि-रंस्तु । नीध्रवेदिहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंछ्रू**), (of a house) wanting such an eave-border.

landis nār gandun लंडिस् नार् गंडुन् । **अतिकोपदाहोत्पत्तिः, दाहोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to set fire to the eaves of a roof (which results in putting the whole into conflagration) ; met. to cause a person to burst into furious rage ; to burst into furious rage.

lunḍa लुंड । **व्यभिचारी** m. a rake, a fornicator, a profligate.

lünḍᵘ 1 लॅंडू । **पङ्गुः** f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 1 लंज्य**), a woman who is lame, halt, crippled ; cf. **longᵘ** (f. nom. **lünjᵘ**, dat. **lanjĕ.** This word is apparently a back-formation from **lanjĕ**).

lünḍᵘ 2 लॅंडू । **शाखा, वाङ्गजङ्घाङ्गम्** f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 2 लंज्य**), the branch of a tree (El. ; Gr.Gr. 62 ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 7 ; Rām. 606, 1488 ; Śiv. 368, 1048, 1694) ; a branch of the body, an arm or leg (Rām. 694) ; a branch of a river ; a branch of a business, a department ; a branch of a man's family (e.g. the father's side, or the mother's side, and so on to more distant branches) ; a creeper, a climbing plant (Gr.M.) ; the handle of a portable brazier or the like.

lanjĕ लंज्य । **शाखासमूहः** f.pl. branches (in all the above meanings) ; a collection of branches, branches and twigs ; the branches of a family, a man's relations and connexions. **—kaḍañe —कडञ्** । **इतस्ततो भ्रामणम्** f. pl. inf. to pull branches (from a tree) ; met. to worry a person by sending him hither and thither simultaneously on many duties. **—nērañĕ —नेरञ्** । **इतस्तत आकर्षखेदापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. branches to issue ; hence, to be worried by various duties, as ab. **-phuṭᵘ -फुटु** । **भग्नशाखः** adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ -फुटू**), having its branches broken ; having one's legs broken ; met. one whose means of support, such as relations or connexions, have failed ; (of a portable brazier or the like) having its handle broken.

landan लंदन् (Śiv. 973), i.q. **nandan,** q.v., also = the English 'London' (H. xi, 3).

landur लंडुर् । **निष्कुटुम्बः** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **landaras लंडरस्**), having no wife, children, etc., having no family. **—mŏnḍur —म्वंडुर्** । **निष्परिवारः** m., id., but more general, having no relations of any kind ; alone in the world.

landar-bāpār लंडर्-वापार् । **निष्कुटुम्बवृत्तिः** m. the condition or behaviour of being alone in the world, a solitary life ; the evil conduct resulting from such a condition (intriguing with other people's wives, and so on).

lundr (L. 70) (? spelling), a kind of grass.

lang 1 लंग् । **वृक्षस्कन्धः, ऊरुः** m. the trunk or main branch of a tree (El., Rām. 603–7, Śiv. 368) ; met. the thick part of the leg, the thigh (El.) ; cf. **lünḍᵘ 2. —lünḍᵘ —लॅंडू** । **स्कन्धशाखादिसमूहः, बन्धुसंबन्धिसमूहः** f. the trunk and branches of a tree (as a whole conception) ; all a person's relations and connexions, his family in the widest sense.

langas dôdᵘ लंगस् दोडु m. pain of the thigh (El.).

lang 2 लंग् । **विलम्बः** m. delay, retardation ; cf. **lama 2. —kāsun —कासुन्** । **विलम्बापनयनम्** m.inf. to take away delay, to remove its cause, to complete anything up to time in spite of delay. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **अवशेषकालविलम्बसंभवः** m.inf. to be deferred to the last moment (of a gift, repayment of money due, or the like). **—thawun —थवुन्** । **अवशेषविलम्बनम्** m.inf. to delay to the last moment, as ab.

lang 3 लंग् m. in **mas-lang,** a woman's head of hair. See **mas 2.**

lang 4 लंग् f. a small branch (El.). Cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.**

lĕng ल्यंग् or **ling लिंग्** । **लिङ्गम्** m. the male organ of generation ; (in grammar) gender ; the genital organ of Śiva worshipped in the form of a phallus. A Hindū word.

linga लिंग । **द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्माणविशेषः** f. an arch over a doorway (*mĕḥrāb*). **-dār 1 -दार्** (for 2, see s.v.) । **द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मित्युपयोगिकाष्ठम्** m. a piece of wood suitable to form such an arch. **-dörᵘ -दॉरु** । **धनुराकृत्यूर्ध्वनिर्मित्युपेतपक्षकः** f. a side door or window with such an arch. **-püṭᵘ -पॅटू** । **द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितिविशेषकपाटम्** f. the panel (usually of fretwork or lattice-work) within such an arch. **-thürᵘ -थॅरू** । **द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्मितिवन्धः** f. the vine-creeper of such an arch, i.e. the fretwork or lattice-work below it. **-tākh -ताख्** (cf. **tāq** طاق) । **ऊर्ध्वधनुर्निर्मितिकपक्षद्वारम्** a side door or window with such an arch. **-ṭsôkᵘ -च़ोकु** । **द्वारोर्ध्वचक्रिका** m. the framework supporting such an arch.

longᵘ लॅंगु (= لنگ) । **पङ्गुः** adj. (f. **lünjᵘ लॅंजू** or **lünḍᵘ लॅंडू**, q.v.), lame, halt, crippled (El., Gr.M., W. 20, K.Pr. 95 (f.)) ; cf. **lünḍᵘ 1. —gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** । **पादवैषम्योद्भवः** m.inf. to become lame ; (of a thing of a work) to be deprived of utility owing to suffering loss of a part. **—karun —करुन्** । **वैषम्येण गमनम्** m.inf. to walk lamely, to halt in one's gait. **—lyoṭsᵘ —ल्यच़ु** । **पङ्ग्वादिः** adj. (f. **lünjᵘ lĕṭsᵘ लॅंजू ल्यच़ू**), lame and weak ; (of a place, a crowd, a tract of country) full of lame and weak people, full of helpless people.

láng[i]-côṭᵘ लंगि-चोटु । **पङ्गुः** adj. (f. **-cötᵘ -चॉटू**), lame-hurt, suffering from lameness, lame. Cf. **cōṭh 1.**

lūng[i] लूंगि, see **lūg[i].**

lingadār 2 लिंगदार् (for 1, see s.v. **linga**), adj. e.g. (of doorway) possessing an arch, arched (see **linga**).

lingākār लिंगाकार् adj. c.g. having the form of a phallus, a title of Śiva (see **lĕng**) (Śiv. 1577).

langan लंगन् لنگن m. hunger. —**karun —करुन् । अनशनम्** m.inf. to abstain from food, to fast.

langun लंगुन् । विषमगमनम्, पङ्गुवृत्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **long**ᵘ **लंगु**; 2 p.p. **lanjyōv लंज्योव्**. This verb is conjugated impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to be lame (Gr.Gr. 128); to walk lamely, to limp, to be crippled.

lingun लिंगुन् । शिथिलवक्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lingyōv लिंग्योव्**), (of a post, pillar, beam, or the like) to become loose and out of place, to become awry or distorted and loose. **lingyō-mot**ᵘ **लिंग्यो-मंतु । कुञ्चितीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lingyē-müṭʰ**ᵘ **लिंग्ये-मंचू**), distorted, as ab.

lŏngunᵘ **ल्वंगुनु । मानपात्रविशेषः** m. a kind of wooden cup with a handle, used in the kitchen for measuring rice, etc., a pipkin; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngun**ᵘ, p. 202*b*, l. 32, and **mimiz**ⁱ**-l°**, s.v. **mimyuz**ᵘ.

lŏngüñᵘ **ल्वंगंञू । लघु मानपात्रम्** f. a small **lŏngun** (q.v.), used, e.g., as a flower-vase; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngüñ**ᵘ, p. 202*b*, l. 34, and **mimiz**ⁱ**-l°**, s.v. **mimyuz**ᵘ.

langar 1 लंगर् لنگر **। पाकस्थानम्** m. a public kitchen (e.g. kept by a great man for his followers and dependants); an almshouse, an establishment at some holy place, where food is distributed free to all comers (such as pilgrims, etc.). **—pakun —पकुन् । भोजननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to cook food in such a public kitchen; hence, to be occupied only in providing food for oneself and others. **—thawun —थवुन् । धर्मार्थसत्रप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to start such a public cook-house (as a charity), to endow a poorhouse.

langar 2 लंगर् لنگر **। नौनिरोधोपकरणम्** m. an anchor (cf. **lŏh-l°**, p. 515*b*, l. 18).

langar 3 लंगर् । नम्रता m. (of a wall or the like) slope, want of perpendicularity, caut, obliquity, list, slant. **—karun —करुन् । नमनम्** m.inf. to become out of the perpendicular, as ab. **—pyonᵘ —प्यंनु । नम्रीभवनम्** m.inf. such obliquity to occur.

langârⁱ 1 लंगॅरि । महानसाध्यक्षः m. the superintendent, or person in charge, of a public kitchen. See **laṅgar 1.**

langârⁱ 2 लंगॅरि (= لنگري) **। भक्तराशिः** f. cooked provisions given to the poor at a public kitchen; (in Kashmīr) a great pile of cooked rice. See **langar 1,** and **bata-langârⁱ**, p. 137*a*, l. 20.

langurᵘ लंगुरु । धर्मार्थसत्रान्नभोजी m. a greedy fellow who haunts places where food is distributed free, a 'free-luncher'. Cf. **langar 1.**

langūr लंगूर् m. a kind of monkey, the Himalayan *langūr* (*Semnopithecus Schistaceus*) (L. 108).

laṅgish लंगिश् । पङ्गुता f. lameness, limping, a halting gait (Gr.Gr. 128). **—gaṭʰüñ**ᵘ **—गठ्ञू । ईषत्पङ्गुतोपलक्षणम्** f.inf. a halting gait to become manifest.

langūṭⁱ लंगूटि f. (sg. dat. **langōcĕ लंगोच्च**), a loincloth. **—karith —करिथ्**, wearing a loincloth (H. xii, 23).

langawunᵘ लंगवुनु । पङ्गुगतिकः n.ag. (f. **langavüñ**ᵘ **लंगवंञू**), one who walks with a halting gait or lamely; hence, one who traverses a difficult mountain path.

lingawunᵘ लिंगवुनु । आकुञ्चन् n.ag. (f. **lingavüñ**ᵘ **लिंगवंञू**), (of a pillar, post, or the like) awry and loose in its foundation.

lanjĕ, see **lünḍᵘ 1** and **2**, and **longᵘ**.

lünjᵘ लंजू, see **longᵘ**.

lanjĕl लंज्यल् । शाखितः adj. c.g. (of a tree or the like) endowed with branches, branched; (of a man) possessing many relatives of all branches. Cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.**

lanjĕr लंज्यर् । पङ्गुता m. lameness (due to being crippled); (of a pillar or the like) the condition of being awry; (of a portable brazier or the like) the being damaged through having the handle broken or the like. Cf. **lünḍᵘ 2, longᵘ**, and **langar 3.**

lanjĕrun 1 लंज्यरुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyorᵘ लंज्यरु**), to form into branches, to open out (e.g. a bundle of straw or sticks); to open out, disentangle (cotton or the like). Cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.**

lanjĕrun 2 लंज्यरुन् । पङ्गूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyorᵘ लंज्यरु**), to cripple, to lame a person; (of anything with more than one leg) to make unsteady (by breaking or otherwise damaging one of the legs). Cf. **longᵘ**.

laṇjᵃrāwun 1 लंज्रावुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṇjᵃrôwᵘ लंज्रोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 1**, q.v.

laṇjᵃrāwun 2 लंज्रावुन् । पङ्गूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṇjᵃrôwᵘ लंज्रोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 2**, q.v.

lankā लंका f. N. of the capital of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 174, 228, 391, 393, *et passim*; Śiv. 704, 737–8, 852, 1422, 1482). See **lōkh.**

lānkh लांख्, lönkh लांख्, see **lākh, lōkh.**

lönkaran लांकरन्, see **lōkaran.**

lūnᵘ-motᵘ लूनु-मंतु, see **lōnun.**

lŏnun ल्वनुन्, see **lōnun.**

lōnun लोनुन् । लवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūnᵘ लूनु**; 2 p.p. **lōñōv लोञ्योव्**), to reap (corn, etc.) (L. 459; W. 141; K.Pr. 232, 256; Rām. 14, 1364, 1512; Śiv. 1532; H. xii, 23). According to some, this verb is written

lŏnun ल्वनुन् (Gr.Gr. lxvii). **lūn^{u}-mot^{u} लूनु-मंतु ।** **लून:** perf. part. (f. **lūñ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लून्- मंच़ू**), reaped.

lônt^{u} लोंतु, see **lôt^{u}.**

lūnṭ^{ü} लूंटू, see **lūṭ^{ü}.**

lānath लानथ् لعنت f. (sg. dat. **lānüṭs^{ü} लानंच़ू**), a curse, imprecation, anathema (Rām. 656); a reproach; a curse, i.e. a cursed thing, an intolerable nuisance (K.Pr. 30, 235); cf. **dāgi-lānath,** p. 196*a*, l. 9. **—pashpüñ^{ü} —पश्पंञ़ू । सर्वत्र दोषनि:सृति:** f.inf. imprecation to ooze out, general public blame to be incurred. **—wasüñ^{ü} —वसंञ़ू । निन्द्या लज्जितीभवनम्** f.inf. imprecation to descend, to be humiliated owing to reproaches.

lūnṭh लूंठ्, see **lūṭh.**

lānatāna लानतान । बद्धभर्त्सना m. scolding, abuse, rebuke (Gr.M.); insult (El., who makes the word f.). **—karun —करुन्** (El. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ़ू**), to scold, etc. (El.); to insult (El.).

lānüṭs^{ü} लानंच़ू, see **lānath.**

lönṭs^{ü} लोंच़ू, see **lôt^{u}.**

lāntsh लांक़्, löntsh लोंक़्, see **lātsh.**

löntshil लोंक़्शिल् or lūntshil लूंक़्शिल्, see **lötshil.**

lüntshiñ^{ü} लूंक़्शिञ़ू, see **lütshiñ^{ü}.**

lantsar, lāntsar लांच़र्, see **lātsar.**

löntsar लोंचर्, see **lötsar.**

lōnawañ 1 लोनवञ् । क्रीतवस्तुन: पश्चात्पुनरंशतो ग्रहणम् f. the taking from the seller, without payment, of a trifle extra (e.g. when the full amount has been weighed, taking a few handfuls more; cf. **atha-lōnawañ,** p. 59*b*, l. 31. Something like the '*dastūri*' of India) (K.Pr. 104).

lōnawañ 2 लोनवञ् । लवनभृति: f. wages paid for reaping (Gr.Gr. 129).

lānz लाज़् । दीर्घशाखिस्कन्धविशेष: m. a long branch or rod cut from a tree (used for knocking down leaves or fruit from trees, or similar reaching at high objects) (El.) (Gr.Gr. 10, a stake).

liñ^{ü} 1 लिञ़ू (f.) or **lyuñ^{u} लिञ़ु** (m.) **। दारुविशेष:** a certain tree growing in the hill forests, *Cotoneaster bacillaris*, used for making walking-sticks and alpenstocks (L. 79, 82, *lun*); a fibre plant, also used for fodder, *Cotoneaster sp.* (L. 68, 70); *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *lin*; L. 70, *luni*), the twigs of which are used for basket-making, and for twig bridges. Cf. **lehan.** This word also appears under the masculine form **lyuñ^{u}.**

liñ^{ü} 2 लिञ़ू । मार्गपेशलता f. slipperiness (of a road). **— gaṭshüñ^{ü} —गच़्छंञ़ू । पिच्छिलतोद्भव: तद्योगान्निपात:** f.inf. slipperiness of a road to occur; hence, a fall to occur owing to such slipperiness.

liñĕlad लिञलद् । पिच्छिल: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **liñĕladiñ लिञलदिञ़्**), slippery, slimy.

lūñ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूञ़ू- मंच़ू, see **lōnun.**

līñĕr लीञर् । लीनता, मृदुत्वम् m. absorption (of one thing into another), intimate union; softness, gentleness, mildness.

liñuw^{u} लिञ़ुव् । आरण्यदारुविशेषमय: adj. (f. **liñiv^{ü} लिञ़िवू**), made of **liñ^{ü}**-wood. See **liñ^{ü} 1.**

lāp m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). (The word should probably be spelt **lāph लाफ़्**.)

lēpi cēpi लेंपि चेंपि । अंशांशत:, याथातथ्येन adv. share by share, portion by portion; justly, properly, fairly (e.g. in distributing).

lāph लाफ़् لاف । आक्रोशप्रतिज्ञोक्ति: m. (sg. dat. **lāphas लाफस्**), self-praise; boasting, bragging, bluster (El. *lāf*; K.Pr. 124); (in Kāshmīrī) an angry asseveration, an angry bluff; (?) *Gymnosporia spinosa* (see **lāp**). **—din^{i} —दिनि । पणभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to wager publicly that such-and-such an unlikely thing is the case, to bluff publicly and aloud. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** m. sg. inf. to boast, assert boastfully or scornfully (Rām. 1065, 1215, 1444–5).

lēph 1 लेफ़् f. a writing (Gr.Gr. 125); handwriting (Gr.M.).

lēph 2 लेफ़ । नीशार: f. (sg. dat. **lēphi लेफ़ि**), a large wadded quilt used to cover several members of a family at night in the winter.

lēphi-tol^{u} लेफ़ि-तंलु । नीशारप्रावरणम् m. the outer covering of such a quilt. **-wūr^{ü} -वूरू । नीशारबाह्यावरणपट:** f. an extra outer covering, or wrapper, of such a quilt, used to keep it clean.

lēpha लेफ़ । औषधलेपपटबन्ध: m. a poultice, a plaster (El. *lefa*).

līph लीफ़् । लेप: m. (sg. dat. **līpas लीपस्**), smearing, wipings, what is left sticking to a pot after emptying it; smearing, defilement (Śiv. 23, 518). **-pāph -पाफ़् । संपृक्तपापम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pāpas -पापस्**), the sin that is a necessary accompaniment of any unworthy conduct, etc.

lōph लॉफ़् । दीर्घपादक्रम: f. (sg. dat. **lōpi लॉपि**), a long step, a long stride (as over a ditch or the like), a leap from one foot. **—tārüñ^{ü} —तारंञ़ू । दीर्घपादक्रमेणोत्तरणम्** f.inf. to cross over by taking a long stride or leap from one foot.

lōpa trāwañĕ लॉप त्रावंञ । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेप: f. pl. inf. to go along by making such leaps or long strides. **-lōph -लॉफ़् । दीर्घपादक्रमस्पर्धा** f. competing with another in such strides. **—mēnañĕ —मेनंञ । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेप:** f. pl. inf. to take long strides as if one were measuring land.

lūph लूफ़ m. (sg. dat. **lūpas लूपस्**), in the following :—

lūph dyunᵘ लूफ़ दिनु । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. to erase, wipe out (writing, a pattern, etc.); to put an end to, destroy (a business, construction, etc.). Cf. **lūpith.**

lēphun लेफ़ुन् or **lēphun लॅफ़ुन्** । **स्निग्धमलम्** m. (sg. dat. **lē(lē)phanas ले(लॅ)फनस्**), grease, greasiness (adhering after contact with a greasy substance).

lŏponᵘ ल्वपनु । **कुसूलः** m. a receptacle for storing grain, a kind of huge jar (made of withies etc. plastered over with mud) in which grain is stored, a clay granary (L. 460).

lŏpunᵘ ल्वपुनु । **मन्दवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **lŏpüñᵘ ल्वपंत्रू**), a great fat heavy lazy fellow (so called from his resemblance to a grain-receptacle, cf. the preceding). Cf. **māz-l°.**

lipiñᵘ लिपित्रू or **liviñᵘ लिवित्रू** । **लेपमात्रमिता** f. a mere smear, ever so little (in describing the quantity of some greasy or sticky substance). Cf. **liwun** (Gr.Gr. 120).

lapar लपर् । **अवद्यभाषी** m. a loquacious fellow full of nonsensical and foolish talk, a chatterer, a jabberer. —**shĕpar शपर्** । **निरर्थानृतवाक्यम्** m. a foolish, untrue reply to some question.

lipᵘrᵘ लिप्रू । **पराजयः, दण्डः** f. defeat; a punishment inflicted by a powerful person upon a weaker. —**khĕñᵘ —ख्यंत्रू** । **पराजयानुभवः, दण्डप्राप्तिः** f.inf. to be defeated; to be punished, as ab.

lŏpta-pĕnḍ ल्वप्त-प्यंड । **एकाश्रयस्थिरः** m. 'a damaged lump'; hence, a person who stays immovably in one place (as if some limb were broken and he could not stir), a lazy loafer, an indolent lump of a fellow.

lūpith लूपिथ् in **lūpith ṭhunun लूपिथ् ठुनुन्** । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. utterly to erase, wipe out, destroy, i.q. **lūph dyunᵘ**, s.v. **lūph.**

lar 1 लर् । **तन्तुः** f. (sg. dat. **lari 1 लरि**; for **2, 3, 4,** see **lar 2, lorᵘ 1, lürᵘ**), a thread (Śiv. 163, 247, 338); a strand (of a rope or cord) or string of a necklace of many strings (cf. **mŏkhta-l°**).

lara-milawan लर-मिलवन् । **तन्तुयोजना** f. (sg. dat. **-milaviünᵘ मिलवंत्रू**), the joining up or being joined up of a rope, string, or garland, by the mutual uniting of each separate strand, the splicing of a rope, etc. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **तन्तुसंदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the splicing together of a broken or partially broken rope, string, garland, etc.

lar 2 लर् । **पार्श्वम्** f. (sg. dat. **lari 2 लरि**; for **1, 3, 4,** see **lar 1, lorᵘ 1, lürᵘ**), the side or flank of a man (K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1825; H. vii, 7); cf. **lab** and s.v. **pāha 2, pāha-lara. -lab -लब्** । **संयोगः** f. close-besideness, i.e. intimate and immediate connexion between cause and effect, giving and receiving, reception and dismissal, etc. **-lab hĕñᵘ -लब् ह्यंत्रू** । **प्रीत्या आसञ्जनम्** f.inf. to exhibit attachment or devotion, e.g. of a guest, a child, or a wife to the head of a house, or of an animal to its master. **-lab raṭüñᵘ -लब् रटंत्रू** । **समासञ्जनम्** f.inf. to become devoted or attached to (a person, country, etc.). —**lagüñᵘ —लगंत्रू** । **विकारागमः** f.inf. onesidedness to happen, e.g. (in the case of friendship) anger to occur on one side, (or of a vessel or garment) to be damaged on one side. —**trāviüñᵘ —त्रावंत्रू** । **संवेशः** f.inf. to lie down (for sleep, rest, etc.); to show laziness or indifference in any work.

lara-köñᵘ लर-कॉत्रू । **पार्श्वास्थि** f. a bone of the side, a rib (El. *larakaiñ* or *larakányi*). Cf. **kāñi-l°**, p. 460*b*, l. 39.

lari hyonᵘ लरि ह्यंनु । **साह्यार्थसंग्रहः** m.inf. to take to one's side; hence, to collect people to help one, to take a person as a helper, to collect comrades for a fight, or the like; to lie down on a bed, to curl oneself up in bed. —**phērun —फेरुन्** । **पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, प्रत्युत्थितीभवनम्** m.inf. to turn by the side; hence, to turn over from one side to the other, when lying on a bed; (of a fallen person) to roll over (Śiv. 1236, 1286); (of one who has been knocked down) to get up again (and be ready for action). —**phirun —फिरुन्** । **पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn a thing or recumbent person over on its or his side; to awake or arouse a sleeping or senseless person by shaking him, turning him over, etc.; (of a recumbent person) to turn over on the other side, or from side to side. —**phirun dyunᵘ —फिरुन् दिनु** । **पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, उद्बुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a person lying on a bed) to turn over from one side to the other; (of a person asleep, or fallen down senseless) to be roused and get up in one's full senses. —**rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **साह्यदानम्** m.inf. to remain by one's side; (in a combat) to be at hand as a helper. **-tāph -ताफ़्** । **पार्श्वकातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), heat of the sun falling on, or applied to, one side only of the body.

lar 3 लर् in **lar-watharū लर्-वथरू** m. a small rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt *lar wattru*). Cf. **baḍ-watharū,** p. 81*b*, l. 48. Probably incorrect for **līr,** q.v.

lār (El.), see **lürᵘ.**

lār 1 लार् । **पुरगणविशेषः** m. Lār, the ancient Lahara, the N. of an important Pargana in Kashmīr. It comprises the whole of the valleys drained by the river Sind and its tributaries as well as the alluvial tract on the right bank of that river after its entry

into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 488) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 124; Śiv. 1684, 1894). **lāruk**ᵘ **लारुकु** । **प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **lārüc**ᵘ **लारंचू**), of, or belonging to, Lār (K.Pr. 79).

lār 2 लार् । **प्रद्रावः** f. running; running away, fleeing, absconding (Gr.Gr. 127, W. 114); pursuit; hence, harassment, persecution (K.Pr. 157, 187; Śiv. 1795). **—aʂüñ**ᵘ **—अच़ंञू** । **प्रद्रावयोगः** f.inf. running away to enter, i.e. running away or fleeing to occur, abandoning house and home to come into existence, to have to abscond (K.Pr. 37). **—gaṇḍüñ**ᵘ **—गंडंञू** । **प्रद्रावणम्** f.inf. to cause a person to flee, etc. **—karüñ**ᵘ **—करंञू** f.inf. to cause (so-and-so, dat.) to flee, to pursue (Gr.M.; Rām. 1301; H. ii, 9). **—lagüñ**ᵘ **—लगंञू** । **प्रद्रवणम्** f.inf. running away, abandoning house and home to occur, to be compelled to run away, to be pursued (K.Pr. 128). **—pĕñ**ᵘ **—प्यंञू** । **द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)वृत्त्यापातः** f.inf. to find oneself compelled to run away; to be compelled to finish some work in a hurry (owing to some impediment or the like having delayed it). **—ʂhunüñ**ᵘ **—छुनंञू** । **द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)निमित्तं बलाच्चोदनम्** f.inf. violently to urge running, i.e. to compel a person to run away, or hurriedly to finish some business. **—ʂānüñ**ᵘ **—च़ानंञू** । **प्रद्रावणम्** f.inf. to set a person running, to set in a run a person already walking, to put to flight (Rām. 470; H. ix, 2).

lāra-lār लार-लार् । **इतस्ततः प्रद्रावः** f. (of a crowd) running away in all directions, scattering in flight.

lāri āmotᵘ लारि आमंतु । **अनुद्रुतः** perf. part. (f. **-āmüʂᵘ -आमंच़ू**), one who pursues with the object of putting to flight. **—gaʂhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to run (at, dat.), to rush at, attack (Rām. 648). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **द्रुतमनुधावनम्** m.inf. to run after, with the object of putting to flight (K. 156, 614).

lāra लार m. a husband (El.). Cf. **lörī.**

līr लीर् । **वसनखण्डः** f. a long narrow rag or strip of cloth (cf. **pura-l°**, s.v. **pura 1**). **līra-bāgay लीर-बागय्** । **दीर्घाविशालखण्डशो विभाजनम्** f. dividing out shares into long strips, esp. in dividing land amongst claimants in this manner. Cf. **lar 3.**

lŏr ल्वर् । **अगूढमनाः** m. one of a shallow, hasty, disposition, who readily betrays his private thoughts, easily frightened or angered, and not readily distinguishing between honour and dishonour.

lor (El.), see **lūrᵘ.**

lorᵘ 1 लंरु । **पटलम्** m. (sg. abl. **lari 3 लरि**; for 1, 2, 4, see **lar 1, 2,** and **lürᵘ**), the roof of a house. The fem. of this word, **lürᵘ**, means 'a house'.

lari-burza लरि-बुर्ज़ । **पटलभूर्जसमुदायः** m. birch-bark used, or suitable for, roofing. **-nāv -नाव्** f. a state barge with the boatmen seated both before and behind the portion occupied by the passenger; used only on long journeys (El. *larināo*, which he marks as m.; L. 382).

lorᵘ 2 लंरु adj. (f. **lürᵘ लंरू**), possessing strands (of a rope or the like) used —°, as in **okᵘ-lorᵘ** (p. 19*a*, l. 27), **aiṭha-lorᵘ** (p. 66*b*, l. 29).

lôrᵘ 1 लोरु । **राशिः** m. (sg. dat. **löris लांरिस्**), a heap, a piled-up mass. **löris bĕhun लांरिस् ब्यङ्न** । **अधिकारप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to sit on the pile, to become head of a house or of a community, etc. (esp. after deposing another).

lôrᵘ 2 लोरु । **लिप्तः, आसक्तः** adj. (f. **lörᵘ लांरू**), smeared on to something, sticking close to something (e.g. of syrup or the like smeared on the inside of a vessel); one who tenaciously prefers (e.g. some special food or occupation) to the exclusion of all others (Śiv. 1643). Cf. **lārun 3.**

lörī लांरी f. a wife (El. *lārī*). Cf. **lāra.**

lörᵘ 2 लांरू (for 1, see **lôrᵘ 2**) । **इन्द्रवारुणी** m. a cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*, L. 346, *lár*; El. *lār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 124, 137, 214); cf. **daba-lörᵘ**, p. 181*b*, l. 10. **-byôlᵘ -ब्योलु** । **इन्द्रवारुणीबीजम्, धान्यविशेषः** m. cucumber seed; the name of a certain kind of rice plant, bearing a small fragrant seed (El. *lārbyol*). **-kulᵘ -कुलु** m. the cucumber plant (El.).

lūr लूर् or **lūrᵘ 1 लूरु** (for 2, see **lūrun**) m. the act of pulling down, demolishing (cf. **lūrun** and (p. 181*b*, l. 17) **daba-lūr**). **lūrⁱ lāyun लूरि लायुन्** । **अतिभर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to scold, abuse in a shouting voice.

lūrᵘ लूरु । **गदा** f. (sg. dat. **lōrĕ लोर्य**), a club, a pole, a stick (El. *lor* and *lúr*; Gr.Gr. 24; Gr.M.; W. 12, 141; K.Pr. 62, 120, 210; L. 464; Rām. 1312; K. 154, 331, 326); a stick, in the sense of a handle of a wheel (K.Pr. 131); a stick, in the sense of a blow with a stick (K.Pr. 146, 216). **—kaḍüñ**ᵘ **—कडंञू** । **असद्धाचिप्यापहरणम्** f.inf. to carry off a person's property by repeated acts of extortion. **—lāyüñ**ᵘ **—लायंञू** f.inf. to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.).

lōri-dab लोरि-द्व् । **बलान्नदाभिघातः** m. a blow from a stick. **-gurᵘ -गुरू** । **असत्याक्षेपः** f. a false charge or accusation. **-gurᵘ gaʂhüñᵘ -गुरू गछ़ंञू** । **असदभियोगलिप्तीभवनम्** f.inf. a false accusation to be made, to be subjected to a false accusation. **-gurᵘ karüñᵘ**

-गुरू करंञू । असत्याभियोगारोपणम् f.inf. to bring a false accusation (against a person). **-han** -हन् f. a little pole, small stick, small staff, a walking-stick (El., W. 113, K.Pr. 70). **-har** -हर् । गदायुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-hari** -हरि or **-hür^{ü}** -हंरू), a fight with clubs (esp. between two parties of people). **-hür^{ü}bāz** -हंरूवाज़् । गदायुद्धपटुः m. one who is skilled in fighting with the club, a club-man. **-haṛ^{a}l** -हंर्ल् । गदाभिहननासक्तः m. one who is addicted to fighting with, or attacking with clubs, a club-man. **-kūṭun** -कूटुन् । लघुगदा m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭanas** -कूटनस्), a small light club, a stick (unbarked) (K.Pr. 126). **-prath** -प्रथ् । गदाभिहननम् m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), beating or flogging, a thwacking. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । गद्या ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), beating with a stick (esp. in punishing a naughty child). **-ṭsünḍ^{ü}** -त्सुंडू । दण्डाघातः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsanjĕ** -त्संज्य), a blow from a cudgel; a sudden and unexpected sorrow or calamity. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु m. a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.

lür^{ü} लंरू । सदनम् f. (sg. dat. **lari 4** लरि; for **1, 2, 3,** see **lar 1, 2,** and **lor^{u} 1**), a house (El. *lár, lur* m.; cf. **lor^{u}**). For an account of the Kāshmīr house, see El. s.v. *lur* (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57, 124, 166, 219, 242; YZ. 409; Rām. 1014; Śiv. 61, 448, 598, 784, etc.; H. vi, 3); cf. **burza-l.** (p. 130*b*, l. 37), **dāra-l.** (p. 235*a*, l. 34), **kañi-l.** (p. 461*b*, l. 15). **lür^{ü}-mür^{ü}** लंरू-मंरू । सदनादिसंपत् f. house and hut, house, etc.; hence, landed property, house and grounds, house and the surrounding lands, immovable property. **-wür^{ü}** -वंरू f., id. (El. *lár-wár*).

lari-cōkh लरि-चोख् । चतुःशालम् m. (sg. dat. **-cōkas** -चोकस्), a group of four houses, i.e. a dwelling composed of four houses forming a hollow square, and facing each other internally, all usually occupied by a single householder. **-cōk^{ü}r^{ü}** -चोक्रू or **-cōkh^{ü}r^{ü}** -चोंख्रू । चतुःशालगृहसमुदायः f. a group of such four-fold houses. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहसंग्रहयुक्तः, गृहसंक्रयोद्यतः n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस; f. **-grākañ** -ग्रकञ्), an owner of houses (Gr.Gr. 136); a house-seeker, one who is anxious to buy houses. **-grākay** -ग्राकय् । सदनक्रयिसमागमः f. a collection of would-be purchasers at a sale of a house or houses. **-khŏp^{ü}r^{ü}** -ख्वंप्रू or **-khŏph^{ü}r^{ü}** -ख्वंफ्रू । शीर्णजीर्णगृहम् f. an old broken-down house, a house in the last stage of decay; cf. **khŏph^{ü}r^{ü}**. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । गृहपणाजीवी m. (sg. dat. **-könis** -कांनिस्), a house-broker, a man who lives by buying houses, breaking them up, and selling the materials; cf. **kôn^{u} 3.** **-könil** -कांनिल् । जीर्णगृहपणवृत्तिः f. the profession of such a house-broker. **-lob^{u}** -लंवु । गृहोपान्तिकः adj. (f. **-lüb^{ü}** -लंवू), of, or belonging to, or situated close to, a house. **-mari-bôg^{u}** -मरि-वोगु । स्थावरदायभाग-विशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-bögis** -वांगिस्), the partition of immovable property amongst heirs when there is no one entitled to inherit it as a whole; cf. **lür^{ü}-mür^{ü}**, ab. **-pōr** -पोर् । सदनपुरम् m. a floor or story in a house of several stories. **-pāwur^{u}** -पावुरु । लघुसदनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāwaras** -पावरस), a small house, a cottage; cf. **pāwur^{u}**. **-trangür^{ü}** -त्रंगंरू । सदनसंघातः f. a house-heap, a row of houses touching each other, a street of houses. **-trŏp^{ü}r^{ü}** -त्रंप्रू । वऊसदनसमाश्रयः f. a block or group of houses crowded together. **-ṭsôk^{u}** -त्सोकु । गृहमूलभित्तिचतुष्किका m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsökis** -त्सांकिस्), the square-shaped foundation walls of a house. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । सदनविशिष्टः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the master or owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136); the owner of many houses.

lārbyol (El.), see **lör^{ü}-byôl^{u}**, s.v. **lör^{ü} 2.**

larakaiṅ, laṛakányi (El.), see **lara-köñ^{ü}**, s.v. **lar 2.**

lārilad लारिलद् । भीत्या पलायनप्रवृत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lāriladiñ** लारिलदिञ्), one who runs away in terror, a fugitive.

lörim लांरिम् or **lōrim^{ü}** लोरिमू । स्निग्धलघुश्मा f. a small smooth round stone, a pebble in a brook.

lāran 1 लारन् (for **2,** see **lārun 1**) । देहकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **lārüñ^{ü}** लारंञू), quivering, shivering, trembling (from palsy or other disease, from epilepsy, terror, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); shaking, shivering (El.). **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ्रू । देहकम्पोद्भवः f.inf. shivering to come on, esp. the quivering on the approach of death.

lārüñ^{ü}-hot^{u} लारंञू-हंतु । देहकम्पाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hüṭs^{ü}** -हंच्रू), one who is attacked by shivering, as ab.

larináo (El.), see **lari-nāv,** s.v. **lor^{u} 1.**

lārun 1 लारुन् । निकषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôr^{u}** लोरु), to burnish, polish, rub with a whetstone.

lôr^{u}-mot^{u} लोरु-मंतु । निकषेण स्निग्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. **lör^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** लांरू-मंच्रू), burnished, polished with a whetstone.

lāran-mŏhara लारन्-म्वहर । उत्तेजनशाणाश्मा m. a burnishing stone. **-ṭul^{u}** -टुलु । उत्तेजनशिला m. the same.

lārun 2 लारुन् or (vill.) **lāḍun** लाडुन् (H. iii, 5; vi, 8) । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv** लार्योव्), to run (El.; YZ. 56, 59, 280, 410; Rām. 284, 321, 337, 379, 390, etc.; Śiv. 101, 528, 1505, 1528, 1911; K. 80, 107, 220, 262, 281, 290, 309, 392, 408, 879, 884, 889, 894, 1013, 1119); to run after, follow (Rām. 44,

1486, 1776; Śiv. 7, 307, 339, 1364, 1376, 1395; K. 164, 265, 285, 417, 1128; H. iii, 5; viii, 6; x, 10; xi, 12); to run after, pursue (El.; W. 114; K.Pr. 3, 42; Rām. 332, 362, 375, 460, 930, 1301 (dat. of obj.), 1312 (id.), 1668, etc.; Śiv. 1753; K. 163, 596–7, 629, 659, 662, 895; H. iii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18); to run after, follow, accompany (Śiv. 951, 1372, 1378); to run up (to a person) (H. x, 5); to run away, flee (W. 114, Rām. 498, Śiv. 416).

lārun 3 लारुन् or (vill.) **lāḍun लाडुन् । संपृक्तीभवनम्; स्वत्वेन प्राप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv लार्योव्**), to stick to (W. 132); to be smeared (upon anything), to stain, dirty, defile, pollute (El.; K.Pr. 112, 125; Rām. 1171); to be connected, blended, absorbed in, mixed with; to touch, be in contact with (Rām. 656); to stick to (anything), adhere to (K.Pr. 23, 153, 252; Śiv. 1802; H. viii, 6); to remain close to (any person or thing) (Śiv. 211); to benefit or be useful to (Śiv. 1795); to become a person's property, to become acquired (K.Pr. 48, Rām. 1158). **lāryō-mot^{u} लार्यो-मंतु । संपृक्तः, स्वत्वेनाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **lāryē-müṭs^{ü} लार्ये-मंच्**), smeared upon; blended; touched; acquired.

lōrun लोरुन् । वैकल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōryōv लोर्योव्**), to become weak, deficient, thin, emaciated, lean, wasted away (Rām. 200, 907).

lōrān yun^{u} लोरान् यिनु । क्रमशः क्षयीभवनम् m.inf. gradually to waste away or become emaciated (of condition, wealth, strength, etc.).

lōryō-mot^{u} लोर्यो-मंतु or **lūryō-mot^{u} लूर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōryē-müṭs^{ü} लोर्ये-मंच्** or **lūryē-müṭs^{ü} लूर्ये-मंच्**), wasted away, gaunt, attenuated, as ab.

lūran लूरन् । विभेदनम्, निपातनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūrüñ^{ü} लूरंञ्**), the act of pulling to pieces, knocking down bit by bit, demolishing (of a house, wall, or the like) (Gr.M.).

lūrun लूरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūr^{u} 2 लूरु**, for 1, see **lūr**; 2 p.p. **lūryōv लूर्योव्**, to pull down, knock down bit by bit, demolish (a house, wall, or the like) (L.V. 74, Rām. 737, Śiv. 278). **lūr^{u}-mot^{u} लूरु-मंतु । विभिद्य निपातितः** 1 perf. part. (f. **lūr^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूरु-मंच्**), pulled down bit by bit, broken up, demolished, as ab.

lāranāwun लारनावुन् or **lārawun लारवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāranôw^{u} लारनोवु** or **lārow^{u} लारंवु**), to cause to run, to put to flight (Gr.Gr. 171).

lōranāwun लोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōranôw^{u} लोरनोवु**), to cause to become weak, to cause to waste away (Gr.Gr. 175).

lūranāwun लूरनावुन् । विभेद्य निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūranôw^{u} लूरनोवु**), to get pulled down, to cause to be broken down bit by bit, to get demolished (of a house, wall, or the like).

lūranāway लूरनावय् । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for pulling down a house, the wages of a housebreaker.

lūrapār लूरपार् । निःशेषेण निपातनम् m. the utter breaking up and scattering of the fragments (of a house, wall, or the like); the utter destruction or nullifying of some work or condition even after it is completed or attained (Śiv. 3).

lārüñ^{ü}lad लारंञूलद् । देहकम्पविकारी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lārüñ^{ü}ladiñ लारंञूलदिञ्**), one who is afflicted with quivers or shivers after insensibility due to emaciation, one who is palsied.

lārawun लारवुन्, see **lāranāwun.**

lārawun^{u} 1 लारवुनु । निकषन् n.ag. (f. **lāravüñ^{ü} लारवंञू**), one who burnishes, a burnisher.

lārawun^{ü} 2 लारवुनु । प्रद्रवन् n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who runs; one who pursues or chases, a pursuer (K.Pr. 217); one who runs away, a fugitive.

lārawun^{u} 3 लारवुनु । संपर्कमुपगच्छन्, स्वत्वेन प्राप्यः n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which smears and adheres (as grease on the inside of a pot); that which defiles by contact; that which is being acquired or which is about to be acquired.

laröy^{i} लरॉयि, i.q. **laḍöy^{i}**, q.v.

larzun लर्ज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **larzōv लर्ज़ोव्**), to quake, tremble, fear (cf. زلزل) (Rām. 1622).

lasa लस in lasa-ṭs^{ü}n^{ü} लस-च़ंञू । दीर्घजीविताभीष्टापि विनेया f. an affectionate term of address (implying a certain amount of reproach) employed by elders to a woman (esp. to a little girl). [The verb **lasun** means 'to live long', and **ṭs^{ü}n^{ü}** is cold charcoal. Hence, the compound implies 'though I wish you to live long, still you are only a lump of charcoal'.]

lās 1 लास् । धनराशिः m. a pile, heap, or collection of wealth, accumulated wealth. **—athi lagun —अथि लगुन् । अत्यन्तद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. a heap of wealth to come into the hand; to become, all at once, possessed of great wealth accumulated by another. **—athi yun^{u} —अथि यिनु । अतिद्रव्यधनलाभः** m.inf. great wealth to come into the possession of a person other than he who accumulated it. **—banun —बनुन् । बहुलद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. great wealth suddenly, and without exertion, to be acquired. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । बहुलद्रव्यधनागमः** m.inf. the same. **—zēnun —ज़ेनुन् । बहुलधनद्रव्यस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain possession of great wealth accumulated by another.

lās 2 लास् । देशविशेषः m. the city of Lhāsa; hence, the country of which it is the capital, Central Tibet (K.Pr. 255).

lisa 1 लिस or **līsa लीस । शाकलताविशेषः** m. a kind of creeper, of which the small leaves are cooked as a vegetable (*Amaranthus polygonoides*). According to L. 75 it is used medicinally as an expectorant. **-khür^{ü} -ख़ॅर्‌ । शाकलताविशेषसूदः** f. a cooked dish of this vegetable.

lisa 2 लिस । दुर्बलः adj. e.g. weak, feeble (from illness or the like). **-lav -लव् । मन्दस्वभावः** adj. e.g. habitually slack or feeble in the performance of work.

lōsa 1 लोस । श्रमः m. fatigue, weariness, languor (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.). **—asun —अचुन् । श्रमोद्भवः** m.inf. weariness or fatigue to attack (a person), i.e. to begin to be felt. **—sānun —चानुन् । श्रमोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to feel weariness or fatigue.

lōsa 2 लोस । अचिरप्रसवा f. a woman who has lately had a child, a woman during the first twelve days after delivery (L. 258). **-azār -अज़ार् । प्रसवप्राक्कालिकव्यथा** the pains of childbirth. **-hur^{u} -ह्रुर् । प्रसूतास्तरणम्, प्रसूताश्रयस्थानम्** m. a childbirth bed, the straw bed on which a woman is laid for delivery; meton. a lying-in-room. **-lĕj^{ü} -ल्यॅज़् । प्रसूतार्थपाकवृत्तिः** f. the process of cooking food for a lying-in woman. **-tab -तव् । प्रसवज्वरः** m. fever following on childbirth, puerperal fever. **-zar -ज़र् । प्रसवपीडा, प्रसवहेतुकरोगः** m. the pains of childbirth, the illness consequent on childbirth. **-zör^{i} marun -ज़ॅरि मरुन् । प्रसवहेतुकमृत्युः** m.inf. to die in childbed.

lōsa 3 लोस, pl. of **lūs^{ü}**, see **lūs^{u}** and **lōsun.**

los^{u} लॅसु in **los^{u}-bos^{u} लॅसु-वॅसु । सम्यग्जीवनपूर्वक-गार्हस्थ्याद्याश्रितः** adj. (f. **lüs^{ü}-büs^{ü} लॅसू-वॅसू**), one who lives a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **lasun-basun,** s.v. **lasun** and **basun lasun,** p. 133*b*, l. 34.

lös^{i} लॉसि । लासदेश्यः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

lūs^{u} लूसु adj. (f. **lūs^{ü} लूसू**), tired, weary (cf. **lōsun**) (Gr.Gr. 20).

l^{a}sh ल्श् or **lish लिश् । लेशः, सूक्ष्मकाष्ठसूची** f. a small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity, a mote (cf. **līsh**); a tiny spike or short thin fragment of anything (e.g. of wood, or of meat), a little sharp point, a spiculum. **l^{a}sh-tr^{a}sh ल्श्-त्रश्** or **lish-trish लिश्-त्रिश् । भूषणसमूहः** f. spike and splinter; hence, a woman's store of ornaments few and meagre in quantity, a poor collection of jewellery.

l^{a}shĕ(lishĕ) kaḍañĕ ल्श(लिश) कडञ । अंशांशतो गुणविवेचनम f. pl. inf. to extract motes; hence, (in discussing a proposed marriage or the like) minutely to criticize or examine a person's wealth, relations, occupations, circumstances, or the like; (in an argument) to oppose meticulous objections.

l^{a}shĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ ल्श(लिश) - पाश । सूक्ष्ममात्राः, गुणदोषौ f.pl. a tiny collection of tiny things; minute criticism, as ab. **l^{a}shĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ kaḍañĕ ल्श(लिश) - पाश कडञ । गुणदोषपरिगणना** f. pl. inf. i.q. **l^{a}shĕ kaḍañĕ,** ab.

lishā लिशा । लेशमात्रम् f. a single tiny fragment or piece.

lāsh 1 लाश् لاش f. a dead body, a corpse.

lāsh 2 लाश् f. a small fragment, in **lāshĕ kaḍañĕ लाश कडञ । अंशतो विच्छेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to cut or divide into many small parts.

lâsh^{i} ल॑शि । काष्ठविशेषः f. a torch (L. 80, 464; Rām. 248, 971, 1484, 1610, 1696; Śiv. 1688). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्। दाहोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to apply a torch; hence, to start a general conflagration, to set on fire (lit. or met.). **—gaṇḍüñ^{ü} —गंडॅञ्। परितो दाहोद्गमः** f.inf. a general conflagration to be started; (met.) the heat of fever or rage to arise. **—hĕñ^{ü} —ह्यॅञ्। दाहोद्भवः** f.inf. to take a torch; to feel the great heat of fever, rage, sorrow, on the ground of disaster or the like. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगॅञ्। कोपशोकदाहोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. the burning of rage, sorrow, etc., to be felt.

lashi-buḍur^{u} लशि-बुडुरु । प्रदीपनदारुस्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark of burning resin from a burning torch. **-bar^{a}g -वर्‌ग । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः** m. a small fragment of a torch. **-drür^{ü} -द्रॅरू । दारुविशेषस्थूलदीर्घखण्डः** f. a long thick piece of the wood of a torch. **-hüṭ^{ü} -ह॑टू । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), a piece of wood for making a torch. **-kul^{u} -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः** m. the wood of which torches are made (usually the **yör^{ü}**-tree) (L. 80, 464). **-kĕlam -क्यलम् । दारुविशेषनिर्यासः** m. the resin or pitch which exudes from the wood of a burning torch. **-kôn^{u} -कोनु । दारुविशेषखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **-könis -कॉनिस्**), a piece of the wood of a torch. **-kṍnḍ^{u} -क्रॅंडु** or **konḍ^{u} कॅंडु । दारुविशेषकज्जलकालिका** m. the black stain left on the body or clothes by the soot of a burning torch; cf. **konḍ^{u} 4.** **-krondḍ^{u} -क्रॅंडु । आदीप्यमानदारुविशेष-खण्डपूर्णपात्रम्** m. the torch-holder at the top of a high tripod, used as a beacon. **-kazul -कज़ुल् । दारुविशेषकज्जलम्** m. (sg. dat. **kazalas कज़लस्**), the soot of a torch. **-ṭyūr^{u} -ट्यूरु । सूक्ष्मो दारुविशेषखण्डः** m. a piece of the wood of a torch. **-tyūth^{u} -त्यूँथु । दारुविशेषखण्डाग्रम्** m. the long thin end of a piece of wood used as part of a torch.

lish लिश्, see **l^{a}sh.**

līsh लीश् । अंशः m. the remainder, the small amount remaining in a receptacle after the bulk of its contents have been removed (cf. **l^{a}sh**).

losh^{u} लंशु m. a fox (El.). Cf. **lōh.**

lösh^{ü} लांशू f. a black cat (El.).

lashkar लश्कर् لشکر f. an army (Gr.M. where it is wrongly shown as masc.; Rām. 514, 695, 701, 1322 ff., 1381, 1442, etc.; H. ii, 6–8, 11; x, 9, 11, 13). [The word is usually feminine in Kāshmīrī, not masc. as elsewhere; cf. W. 18.] **lashkari-hünz^{ü} jāy karüñ^{ü} लश्करि-हंज़ू जाय् कर्ञू** f.inf. to encamp.

l^{a}shĕl ल्शल् or **lishĕl लिशल् । कण्टकाकारलेशव्याप्तः** adj. e.g. pervaded with, or full of, small particles or little thorns, or spines (e.g. food, or a tree).

lasaj f. *Artemisia elegans* (El.).

lāsuk^{u} लासुकु । देशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lāsüc^{ü} लासंचू**), of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

lōsalad लोसलद् । श्रमखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lōsaladiñ लोसलदिञ्**), fatigued, wearied.

lasam m. *Allium sativum* (El.).

lūs^{u}-mot^{u} लूसु-मंतु, lūs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूसू-मंचू, see **lōsun.**

lüs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूंसू-मंचू, see **lasun.**

lasaṇa लसंन । मणिविशेषः m. a certain precious stone, a cat's eye (El. *lasan*).

lasin, for **lashĕn,** see **lasun.**

lasun लसुन् । सम्यक् जीवनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūst^{u} लूस्तु** or (vulg.) **los^{u} लंसु**; f. **lūṭsh^{ü} लूंछू** (Gr.Gr. 211) or **lūs^{ü} लूंसू**; 2 p.p. **löṭshōv लांछोव्** or **lasōv लसोव्** (Gr.Gr. 228, 229); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn लश्यन्** (Gr.Gr. 251)], to live (El.; L. 458; Rām. 425, 657, 696, 912, 1268, 1340, 1486); to live well, to live comfortably, to live long, live in good health (Gr.Gr. 205; L.V. 27, 35; Rām. 270, 385, 1627, 1737; K. 103, 503, 1110); to live long (as compared with others), to survive (K.Pr. 3, 150); to come to life, revive (Rām. 897); to survive from some trouble, to escape from trouble (K.Pr. 246; H. x, 7); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn** is commonly used in blessings and wishes for long life (K.Pr. 7, spelt *lasin*). **—basun —वसुन् । सम्यग्जीवनाजीवनादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. to lead a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **los^{u}-bos^{u},** s.v. **los^{u}** and **basun lasun** (p. 133*b*, l. 34).

lasan लसन् in **lasan-byôl^{u} लसन्-व्योलु । दीर्घजीवितचूर्णविशेषः** m. a magical powder for giving a happy and prosperous life with many children.

lūst^{u}-mot^{u} 1 लूस्तु-मंतु (for **2,** see **lōsun**) **। सम्यग्जीवितः** perf. part. (f. **lūṭsh^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूंछू-मंचू** or **lūs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूंसू-मंचू**), one who has lived or is living a happy and prosperous life (e.g. a child, whose condition is compared with that of his contemporaries or companions).

lisun लिसुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lisyōv लिस्योव्**), to be pleased (Gr.Gr. lxvi).

lōsun लोसुन् । श्रमानुभवः, भङ्गः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūs^{u} लूसु** or (L.V. 3, 44, 98) **lūst^{u} लूस्तु**, f. **lūs^{ü} लूसू** (K.Pr. 57) or **lūṭsh^{ü} लूंछू** (L.V. 48, 60); 2 p.p. **lōsōv लोसोव्** or **lōṭshōv लोंछोव्** (Gr.Gr. 211, 228)], to become weary, fatigued (L.V. 48, 60; K.Pr. 57, 120; YZ. 253, 261; Rām. 189, 535, 645, 648, 734, 1574, 1766; Śiv. 1065, 1636, 1676) (cf. **dand lāsân^{i},** p. 224*a*, l. 39); (of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body) to set (Rām. 974); (of the day or night) to come to an end (L.V. 3, 44, 98; K.Pr. 18) (cf. **dōh l.,** p. 199*b*, l. 36); (of a cup, dish, or other vessel) to become broken. **lūs^{u}-mot^{u} लूसु-मंतु** or (old) **lūst^{u}-mot^{u} 2 लूस्तु-मंतु** (for **1,** see **lasun**) **। श्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **lūs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूसू-मंचू** or **lūṭsh^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लूंछू-मंचू**), wearied, tired (W. 125; K.Pr. 127); set (of a heavenly body); come to an end; broken (etc., as ab.).

lōsanāwun लोसनावुन् । भञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsanôw^{u} लोसनोवु**), to cause to be weary; to pitch away and smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel).

lūsiñ लूसिञ्, lōsañĕn लोसञ्न्, or **lūs^{i}ñĕn लूसिञ्न्,** see **dŏh^{i}-lūsiñ,** p. 200*a*, l. 34.

lisar लिसर् । दुर्बलता m. feebleness, spiritlessness, due to laziness, weakness, sluggishness, or the like; cf. **lam-lisar,** p. 524*a*, l. 23. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to show neglect by laziness or wilful delay.

l^{a}sta ल्स्त । अङ्गसंधिस्खलनम्, वस्त्रादेश्छेदः m. dislocation of a limb or joint; tearing or cutting away of a member of a garment, undoing the seam uniting one part of a garment to another. **—lagun —लगुन् । अङ्गसंधिस्खलनोद्भवः** m.inf. dislocation of a limb to occur.

lūst^{u}-mot^{u} लूस्तु-मंतु, see **lasun** and **lōsun.**

lōsōv लोसोव्, see **lōsun.**

lāsawun लासवुन् । सम्यग्जीवनापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāsow^{u} लासंवु**), to cause a person to live long and prosperously; e.g. carefully to nurture a child.

lasawun^{u} लसवुनु । सम्यक्(चिरं)जीवन् n.ag. (f. **lasavüñ^{ü} लसवंञू**), (esp. of a child or the like) one who lives happily (as compared with his contemporaries and companions) (Śiv. 204, 1324).

lōsawun लोसवुन् । आभञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsow^{u} लोसंवु**), to smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel, by throwing it down or striking it, etc.).

lōsawun^{u} लोसवुन् । श्रममनुभवन्, भञ्जमानः n.ag. (f. **lōsavüñ^{ü} लोसवंञ्**), one who is weary, one who suffers from fatigue; (of a vessel of any kind) in the state of being smashed (by a blow or otherwise).

lūsyun^{u} लूसिन्, see **dŏh^{i}-l.** (p. 200*a*, l. 32), and cf. **lōsun.**

lata 1 लत । पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug, something for stopping a hole; cf. **lŏta.** **—dyun^{u} —दिन् । सुषिरविषयपूरणम्** m.inf. to plug a hole.

lata 2 लत, see **lath.**

lāṭa लाट, see **lāṭh.**

l^{a}ti 1 ल्ति (for **2**, see **l^{a}th 2**) or **liti लिति** in the following:—**l^{a}ti (liti) chiti gaṭshun ल्ति (लिति) छिति गछुन् । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a collection of separate things) (e.g. a heap of grain) to become needlessly scattered about, and so rendered useless. **l^{a}ti (liti) chiti karun ल्ति (लिति) छिति करुन् । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण नाशनम्** m.inf. to render useless, as ab.

lŏta ल्वत । बलात्पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug inserted violently or tightly into a hole or pipe; esp. obsc. Cf. **lata 1.**

lōṭa लोट m. a small, round, metal pot (for general use, generally made of brass or copper) (Rām. 1178); a darling, a favourite child (cf. **dŏda-lōṭa,** p. 189*b*, l. 20). **-mana -मन । अतिप्रीतिपात्रम्** m. any person, animal, thing, or work, which is especially loved.

lŏṭ^{u} ल्वंटु । लघुः, अगम्भीराशयः adj. (f. **lŏṭṣ^{ü} ल्वंच्ह्यू**), light (in weight) (Gr.Gr. 27; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1027, 1048, 1665); mild, gentle, soft (of voice, wind, heat, cold, rain, or the like) (K.Pr. 168; Śiv. 1868); gentle (of gait), soft, slow (Gr.Gr. 76; Gr.M.); easy, manageable, easy to endure; trivial, of no importance, frivolous, puerile; of a person or thing (Śiv. 1551); (as adv.) quietly, gently, secretly (K. 811). **—gŏṛb^{u} —ग्वंबु । द्वन्द्वगुणवृत्तिः** m. light (and) heavy; hence, possessing two opposite qualities (e.g. at once honoured and despised, liked and disliked, too little and excessive, causing gain and loss, etc.). **—hyuh^{u} —हिहु । लघुतमः** adj. (f. **lŏṭṣ^{ü} hish^{ü} ल्वंच्ह्यू हिशू**), very light, etc., as ab. **—lŏṭ^{u} —ल्वंटु । मन्द(लघु-)तमः, मन्दमन्दम्** adj. and adv. (as adj. f. **lŏṭṣ^{ü} lŏṭṣ^{ü} ल्वंच्ह्यू ल्वंच्ह्यू**), very light, lightest of all (among a number of things); light throughout; continuously gentle or slow (of speech, motion, or the like); (pl.) several, each of which is light, etc.; as adv. gently, gently, i.e. continuously gently (Rām. 1352, 1416). **—wanun —वनुन्**, to whisper (El. *lút wanun*); **—zānun —ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to consider trivial, to treat with contempt (Gr.M.).

lŏti ल्वति । मन्दम्, शनैः adv. gently, mildly (H. xii, 5); slowly. **—lŏti —ल्वति । मन्दं मन्दम्, शनैः शनैः** adv. continuously gently; continuously slowly, slowly throughout (K. 169, 986).

lŏṭṣ^{ü} lath ल्वंच्ह्यू लथ् । क्रमेण रोगशान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **lŏṭṣĕ lati ल्वच्य लति**), a light kick, a feeble kick; hence, gradual convalescence from a sickness, or alleviation of an epidemic. **—lath gaṭshüñ^{ü} —लथ् गछ्ञ्यू । रोगशान्त्यवाप्तिः** f.inf. convalescence, or disappearance of an epidemic, to occur (whether gradual or complete). **—lath karüñ^{ü} —लथ् करंञ्यू । चण्डरोगस्य शीघ्रशमनम्** f.inf. completely and quickly to cure a violent disease.

loṭ^{u} 1 लंटु । पुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **laṭis लटिस्**), a tail; esp. a long tail (e.g. of a cow or buffalo) (a short tail is the fem. **lüṭ^{ü}**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 37; K.Pr. 34 (of a cat), 68 (of a cow), 83 (of a dog), 124; Rām. 715, 739, 1406; Śiv. 1564, 1877; H. v, 7; xi, 9); the stalk or pedicle of a plant (e.g. cf. **dachĕ-loṭ^{u},** p. 185*b*, l. 45; **hāka -l.,** vegetable stalks, K.Pr. 184; **mujĕ-l°,** s.v. **muj$^{ü}**); the tail or latter end of anything **(shāma-loṭ^{u},** the end of evening, late in the evening, Rām. 217); met. **gōv^{ü}-loṭ^{u},** an insignificant cow, a young cow giving little milk (p. 316*a*, l. 41).

laṭ^{i}-khyuc^{u} लटि-खिचु । विषमप्रान्तकः adj. (f. **-khic^{ü} -खिच्यू**), (of a garment) having the ends in tails, having the ends badly-fitting, crooked, or uneven. **-mūran -मूरन् । बलादाक्रम्याहननम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ^{ü} मूर्ञ्यू**), tail-twisting (e.g. in driving a cow or bullock); (met.) destruction or destroying by a sudden attack. **-maṛṭs -मर्च्ह् । कङ्कोलकम्** m. tail pepper; cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*) (the fruit of which is described as tasting like pepper, and having a tail). It consists of a longish bunch of pepper-corns grouped round a fairly thick stalk. This is connected with the stem of the plant by a somewhat thinner stalk, which, when plucked with the bunch, resembles a tail. **-mūray -मूरय् । बलादाक्रम्य नाशः** f. i.q. **laṭ^{i}-mūran,** ab. **-rôd^{u} -रोदु । कृमिविशेषः** m. 'long-tail', a certain insect or worm, described as being produced in foul mud or cowdung, thread-like in form, and possessing a tail. **-tārukh -तारुख् । सपुच्छतारका** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), 'a tail-star,' a comet (W. 115) with the tail pointing downwards (which is a bad omen). When the tail points upwards a comet is **tāj-tārukh,** or 'tiara-star', and is a good omen (El.). **-ṭoṭ^{u} -च्हंटु । छिन्नपुच्छः** adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ^{ü} -च्हंटू**), having the tail-cut, bob-tailed; (of something inanimate) having one corner cut off; (of a work) having a portion cut off. **-zyūṭh^{u} -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपुच्छः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), long-tailed.

loṭᵘ 2 लंटु । अपवादः m. (sg. dat. **laṭis लटिस्**), an accusation, charge (of some crime). **—khārun —खारुन् । अपवादारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring an accusation, to lay a charge. **—khasun —खसुन् । अपवादोद्भवः** m.inf. a charge to be brought, an accusation to be laid or incurred. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । अपवादोद्भवः** m.inf. a charge or accusation to arise.

lôtᵘ लोतु । ओषधिमूलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lötis लांतिस्**), a certain resinous root found in mountain forests, used in the preparation of incense.

lôṭᵘ लोटु in **lôṭᵘ-pôṭᵘ लोटु-पोटु । प्रवृत्त्यनिच्छा** m. unwillingness to engage in any work when it is time to begin it (characterized by delay, inability, or refusal), jibbing at one's duty. Cf. **lāṭh 2.**

lōtᵘ लोँतु । स्थिरवृत्तिः m. (f. **lōtsᵘ लोँत्सू**), one whose work, business, or occupation is well-established.

löṭᵘ लांटू or (q.v.) **löcⁱ लांचि । दीर्घगुटिका** f. (sg. dat. **lācĕ लाच्च**), a long-shaped ball or pill of gold or other precious metal; a long-shaped ball or stick of incense-paste or similar matter formed by rolling between the palms of the hands. Cf. **dupa-l.**, p. 232*a*, l. 33, and **löcⁱ.**

lut, see **lyūṭᵘ.**

lūtⁱ लूति in **lūtⁱ-pūtⁱ लूति-पूति । सन्तानसमुदायः** m.pl. one's children as a whole, all one's sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.

lūṭᵘ लूँटू or **lūṭh लूँठ । अञ्चलम्** f. (sg. dat. **lōcĕ लोँच्च**), the edge or border of a garment, the skirt of a coat, etc.; —° a bunch (of vegetables or the like; cf. **bumbi-l.**, p. 107*b*, l. 41, and **handi-l.**, p. 337*a*, l. 48; **mulⁱvĕñĕ-l°**, s.v. **mulⁱvĕñ**). **lōcĕ lamun लोँच्च लमुन् । दोषारोपाक्षेपः** m.inf. to pull or drag the edges of a person's garment; (when some offence has been committed) to hint, or threaten that a person will be accused of it; to ask a debtor to pay up, to dun (K.Pr. 126).

lüṭᵘ लंटू । पुच्छः f. (sg. dat. **lacĕ लच्च**), a tail; esp. the short tail of a sheep, goat, or the like (El. *laṭ*) (a long tail is the masc., **loṭᵘ 1**, q.v.) (K.Pr. 63 (of a sheep); Rām. 717); the tail-end of anything, e.g. the tail-end of a fish (**gāḍa-l.**, p. 276*b*, l. 20) or a low hill at the end of a mountain range (**kŏha-l.**, p. 390*b*, l. 21) (K.Pr. 136). **—tulüñᵘ —तुलंञ्जू । उत्साहनम्** f.inf. to raise (a person's) tail, i.e. to incite, spur, stimulate (esp. one who is lazy, diffident, or unwilling). **—wŏthüñᵘ — व्वथंञ्जू । उत्साहागमः** f.inf. the tail to rise, to become incited, etc., as ab.

laci kīcam लचि कीचम । पुच्छपरिचालनम् m. twisting of an animal's tail (to make it go on).

lᵃth 1 लथ् । क्षुद्राङ्गी f. (sg. dat. **lᵘtsᵘ लत्सू**), a slender woman (naturally, not by illness or the like); cf. **latūr** and **latiy.** **lᵃtsa लत्स । क्षुद्रमीनसंघातः** f.pl. a mass of small fish (e.g. in a basket, arranged for sale).

lᵃth 2 लथ् f. (sg. dat. **lᵃti 2 लति**, for **1**, see s.v.), a secondary suffix used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light, as in **prānalᵃth,** a spark of life; **shāhalᵃth,** a trace of breath; **gāshĕlᵃth,** a very little light; **tsōgⁱlᵃth,** a little lamp (Gr.Gr. 162).

lath लथ् । लत्ता f. (sg. dat. **lati लति**, Gr.Gr. 70) a kick (El. *laṭ* and *laṭh*, m.; Gr.Gr. 126; W. 111; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 116, 118, 124; Śiv. 797, 1064, 1606; K. 346, 450) (cf. **nam lath nāvi lath,** s.v. **nam 1**); (in rice cultivation) weeding and working the soil with the feet (L. 463–4); the sole of the foot (K.Pr. 232; Rām. 1171; Śiv. 1098; H. viii, 7); cf. **lötsᵘ lath,** p. 535*b*, l. 5. **—dith gatshun —दिथ् गट्शुन् । परित्यज्यापयानम्** m.inf. to give a kick and go; hence, to abandon (a person, thing, work, business, etc.) and hasten away. **—dith trāwun —दिथ् त्रावुन् । परित्यज्य निरासः** m.inf. to kick and abandon; hence, to abandon (a thing, work, or business) and get rid of it or expel it with scorn. **-khŏr -ख्वर्** or **-khōr -खोर् । सोपानम्** m. the step of a staircase or rung of a ladder (on which the foot is placed). **—lagünᵘ —लगंञ्जू । तिरस्कारानुभवः** f.inf. a kick to be suffered; hence, the experience of undeserved abuse. **—lāyünᵘ —लायंञ्जू । लत्ताप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to kick (a person) (Rām. 920, K. 600); to spurn, to shun at a distance.

lata-gas लत-गस् । निरन्तरपादाहत्याश्रयः m. a rubbing down by kicks, i.e. a bit of ground worn dusty by continual walking over it. **-körⁱ -कांरि । लत्ता-(पादा-)घातः** f. kicking, hitting with a kick someone who has been knocked down. **-kram -क्रम् । लत्ताघातः** m., id. **-liwan -लिवन् । लताभिः संयोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-liwüñᵘ -लिवंञ्जू**), 'kick-plastering,' i.e. trampling on a thing continually, e.g. woollen cloth in a stone trough to clean it, or mud to make it uniform in consistency for plastering or the like. **-liwan karüñᵘ -लिवन् करंञ्जू । असम्यग्योजनम्** f.inf. to do 'kick-plastering', as ab.; hurriedly to fit things together anyhow, without regard to the work being properly done. **-mŏnḍᵘ -म्वंडू । लत्ताभिर्विमर्दः** f. massage with the feet; a kicking (K. 237). **-môrᵘ -मोरू । लत्ताघातैराहतः** adj. (f. **-mörᵘ 1 -मांरू**), one who having been knocked down suffers a kicking from another. **-mörᵘ 2 -मांरू । पादाहत्याहननम्** f. kicking a person who has been knocked down. **-mūrᵘ -मूरू।**

पादाहत्या मर्दनम् f. trampling and stamping (on any person or thing). **-mūran -मूरन्**। **पादाक्रान्त्या मर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ^{ü} मूरंञ्**), stamping with the heel on anything (esp. something small). **-sör^{ü} -सॉरू**। **पादस्पर्शेन मार्गणम्** f. searching for anything by feeling with the feet (e.g. in the dark, or for something fallen into deep water). **-wüṭ^{ü} -वंटू**। **पट्टिकाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्च**), a gang-board of a boat, a gang-plank.

laṭh 1 लठ्। **गमनक्रिया** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), going to a person's residence, visiting. **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्**। **गमनम्** f.inf. (with some object in view) to visit a person.

laṭa-laṭh लट-लठ्। **असकृद्गतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-laṭi -लटि**), to visit frequently a person or place, in order to accomplish some business. **laṭa-ponz^{u} लट-पंज़**। **गमागमे कालक्षेपः** m. expending or wasting time in going to and from some place on some business. **-sör^{ü} -सॉरू**। **असकृत्या संग्रहः** f. carrying away by repeated journeys collected articles and accumulating them elsewhere.

laṭh 2 लठ्। **मूर्छाविकारः** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), epilepsy, falling sickness (El., Śiv. 1564). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञ्**। **मूर्छापातः** f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on.

laṭa-krüṭ^{ü} लट-क्रंटू। **ज्वरोपतापः** f. faintness or insensibility resulting from fever; cf. **kroṭ^{u}, -krüṭ^{ü} pyon^{u} -क्रंटू प्यंन**। **ज्वरोपतापनिश्चेष्टतोद्भवः** m.inf. to lie prostrate, owing to such faintness.

laṭh 3 लठ्। **सकृत्** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), a time, turn, occasion (El. *laṭ*, m., or *laṭi*, f.) (Śiv. 1564; K. 159, 201, 576; H. viii, 7); one time only (**aki laṭi,** once; **trĕn laṭan,** thrice; cf. **aki-laṭi-aki,** etc., p. 20*a*, l. 39); **aki laṭi . . . biyi laṭi,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 8).

laṭi laṭi लटि लटि। **असकृत्** adv. time and again, time and time, over and over again. **laṭi laṭh लटि लठ्**। **सकृदवश्यगमनम्** f. necessarily visiting a person on one occasion only. Cf. **laṭh 1.**

laṭh 4 लठ् in **laṭh-paṭh लठ्-पठ्**। **उपोष्णीषः** m. (sg. dat. **laṭas-paṭas लटस्-पटस्**), an outer cap worn over a head-dress in cold weather.

lāṭh 1 लाठ्। **उष्णीषैकावर्तभागः, कुच्यामयावर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), a twist, esp. a single twist of a turban (wrapped in several twists round the head) (K.Pr. 119) (cf. **lōgi-lāṭh,** p. 512*a*, l. 3, and **laṭh 4**; **pura-l°,** s.v. **pura 1**); the twist of a girdle or the like (cf. **ḍēṭan-lāṭh,** p. 258*b*, l. 30); the twisting, griping pain of indigestion or the like (cf. **lōṭh**). **—lagán^{i} 1 —लगंनि**। **शूलरोगोद्गमः** m. pl. inf. twistings to come on, to suffer griping pains.

lāṭh 2 लाठ् m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), annoyance or worry caused by some contretemps (possibly the same word as **lāṭh 1**; cf. **lōṭh**), in the following:— **—lagán^{i} 2 —लगंनि**। **अनिच्छया विलम्बनम्** m. pl. inf. in doing anything for another, delays to be caused by unwillingness. Cf. **lôṭ^{u}.**

lāṭa āmot^{u} लाट आमंतु। **बाधाक्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭs^{ü} —आमंचू**), annoyed by a contretemps (cf. **—yun^{u},** bel.). **—anun —अनुन्**। **विबाधनम्** m.inf. to distress a person by impeding him. **—yun^{u} —यिनु**। **बाधाकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become agitated owing to the distress occasioned by some contretemps which upsets arrangements or makes some contemplated action impossible.

lāṭh 3 लाठ् m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), a lot (at an auction) (the English word) (Gr.M.).

lāṭh 4 लाठ्। **वह्निशिखा** f. (sg. dat. (?) **lāṭi लाटि**), the flame of fire, a blaze (Rām. 1080).

laṭha लठ। **कार्पासविशेषः** m. a kind of fine smooth cotton cloth. **-düj^{ü} -दंजू**। **कार्पासखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth, a kerchief.

lĕṭha ल्यठ in **lĕṭha-lôr^{u} ल्यठ-लोरु**। **प्रत्यङ्गाहननम्** m. the beating or drubbing a man in every limb. **-lôr^{u} gatshun -लोरु गछुन**। **प्रत्यङ्गाहतिवत् श्रमानुभवः** m.inf. such a drubbing to occur; the pains and aches, as if every limb were broken, caused by extreme fatigue to be felt (cf. **loṭh^{u} gatshun,** s.v. **loṭh^{u}**). **lĕṭha-pan ल्यठ-पन्**। **तक्षमानश्लाकाविशेषः** m. a carpenter's rule.

lĕṭh^{ü} ल्यंठू, lĕṭhis ल्यठिस्, see **lyoṭh^{u}.**

litha लिथ, dragging, in **litha-khŏkh^{ü}j^{ü} लिथ-ख्वखंजू**। **भूयोगिसक्थिकगतिः** f. 'drag-crawling', dragging oneself along the ground on one's back with the knees drawn up; cf. **khŏkhüc^{ü}** and **lithanāwun. -khŏkhur^{u} -ख्वखुरु**। **भूसंयोगिसक्थिगतिकः** adj. (f. **-khŏkhür^{ü} 1 -ख्वखंरू**), one who, through infirmity of the legs, crawls in this way. **-khŏkhür^{ü} 2 -ख्वखंरू**। **भूयोग्यूरुगतिः** f. = **-khŏkh^{ü}j^{ü}**, ab.; cf. **khaḳh^{a}r. -khūr^{ü} -ख्वरू**। **भूसंयोगिपादगतिः** f. dragging one's feet along the ground, walking without lifting the feet from the ground.

lōṭh लोठ् m. (sg. dat. **lōṭas लोटस्**) in the following:— **lōṭh phērun लोठ् फेरुन**। **पश्चात्तापातिखेदानुभवः, व्याघातेच्छावृत्तिः** m.inf. the pangs of regret (or someone or something lost) to be felt, sad memories to be aroused (cf. **phērun**); griping pains in the stomach to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 1**); the desire to hinder another's work to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 2**). **—phirun —फिरुन्**। **प्रवृत्ते निवृत्तीच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. when a man is engaged in a work, the sudden desire to hinder its execution to arise; indigestion, causing griping pains, to occur.

loṭʰᵘ लंठु । लगुडः m. a club, a mace, a thick wooden stick not of great length (cf. **dŏbiñĕ-lº**, p. 184*a*, l. 19). **—gaṭshun —गक्षुन् । अतिश्रमानुभवः** m.inf. 'a club to occur', i.e. to be racked with fatigue (cf. **lĕṭha-lôrᵘ gaṭshun**, s.v. **lĕṭha**).

lâṭʰⁱ dinⁱ लंठि दिनि । आहननम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs, to beat, to drub (with a stick, or even with the fist, etc.). **lâṭʰⁱ-har लंठि-हर् । दण्डायोधनम्** f. a fight with clubs between a number of people. **-kinjᵘ -किंजू** or **-kĭjᵘ -कींजू । क्रीडाशङ्कुविशेषः** f. 'club and wedge', the 'cat' used in the game of tip-cat. **-kinjĕ-loṭʰᵘ -किंज्य-लंठु । क्रीडाविशेषः, क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. the club used in the game of tip-cat; the game of tip-cat (L. 464, *lat kinch lut*).

lūth लूथ् । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lūṭsᵘ लूच्**), a certain contagious skin disease, accompanied by swelling and pustules (? cf. Hindī *lūtā*, a 'spider-lick').

lūṭʰ लूठ् । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. **lūṭas लूटस्**), robbery, pillage, plundering (El.; Gr.Gr. 18, 149; K.Pr. 127, 157, 217; K. 569) (cf. **ân-lūṭʰ**, p. 30*b*, l. 29); plunder, pillage, spoil, booty, loot. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rob, plunder (El., Rām. 1010); (with dat.) **pādshāh-garas lūṭʰ karun**, to rob the king's house (K.Pr. 209). **-mār -मार् । अभ्यवस्कन्दाहनने** m. plundering and pillage, havoc, sack. **—ṭshunun —छुनुन् । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम्** m.inf. to plunder and scatter, to commit havoc (Rām. 747).

lūṭa-dyār लूट-द्यार् । अवस्कन्दार्जितधनम् m. pl. plundered goods, goods collected by a course of plunder, plunder, loot, stolen goods. **—nyunᵘ —निनु । अभ्यवस्कन्द्यापहरणम्** m.inf. to plunder and carry off (goods) (Śiv. 1312).

lūṭas hūsas böcⁱ-baṭʰ लूटस् ह्सस् बॉचि-वठ् । उपसर्गावमर्द्ययोः साहचर्यम् f. (sg. dat. **—böcⁱ-baṭi —बॉचि-वटि**), collecting together or uniting for a plundering expedition. Cf. **bôcᵘ** and **baṭʰ 1.**

lūṭʰ लूँठ्, see **lūṭᵘ.**

lithanāwun लिथनावुन् । भूपृष्ठयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithanôwᵘ लिथनोवु**), to drag a person along the ground; to render dirty and dusty; cf. **litha** and **lithawun.** **lithanôwᵘ-motᵘ लिथनोवु-मंतु । बलादाकृष्य संचालितः, मलसंपृक्तीकृतः** (f. **lithanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ लिथनॉवू-मंच्**), dragged along the ground; spoiled and dirtied with dust, etc.

laṭʰurᵘ लठुरु । संयतवेणिः m. the plaited hair of a woman (in three united plaits hanging down the back).

lithis लिथिस्, see **lyuthᵘ.**

lithawan लिथवन् । भूसंयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. **lithavüñᵘ लिथवंञू**), the dragging a person along the ground.

lithawān लिथवान् । बलादाकृष्य adv. with dragging along the ground.

lithawun लिथवुन् । बलादाकृष्य संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithowᵘ लिथंवु**), to drag along the ground, i.q. **lithanāwun**, q.v. **lithowᵘ-motᵘ लिथंवु-मंतु । बलादाकृष्टः** perf. part. (**lithüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ लिथंवू-मंच्**), dragged along the ground.

latal लतल् adj. c.g. one who kicks, a kicker (W. 111).

lᵃtulᵘ putulᵘ लतुलु पुतुलु, adj. used apparently only in the feminine. Thus:—**lᵃtᵘjᵘ putᵘjᵘ लत्जू पुत्जू । विषमाङ्गा** f. misshapen, lopsided, and ugly from this cause.

lâṭⁱlad लंटिलद् । दोषदूषितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lâṭⁱladiñ लंटिलदिञ्**), marred by faults, faulty, censurable; producing faults, damaging (by association or contact). Cf. **loṭᵘ 2.**

laṭilad लटिलद् । मूर्छाविकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **laṭiladiñ लटिलदिञ्**), subject to epilepsy, epileptic. Cf. **laṭʰ 2.**

lŏtun ल्वतुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lŏtyōv ल्वत्योव्**), to become, or be, light (not heavy), to become lighter; (of a disease) to become light, the patient to become convalescent; (of a human being) to become free from labour, to cease work. **lŏtyō-motᵘ ल्वत्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः, संशान्तरोगः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lŏtyē-müṭsᵘ ल्वत्ये-मंच्**), become light, lightened; convalescent.

lūṭun लूटुन् । अवस्कन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭᵘ लूटु**; 2 p.p. **lūcyōv लूच्योव्**), to plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, rob (Śiv. 341, 1754; K. 418). **lūṭᵘ-motᵘ लूटु-मंतु । अपहृतधनः** perf. part. (f. **lūṭᵘ-müṭsᵘ लूटू-मंच्**; sg. dat. **lūcĕ-maṭsĕ लूच्य-मच्य**), (of property) plundered, ravaged, robbed.

lūṭanāwun लूटनावुन् । अवस्कन्दप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭanôwᵘ लूटनोवु**), to cause to plunder, to cause to be plundered, to give up to plunder.

lūṭiñᵘ लूटिञू । कमण्डलुभेदः f. a kind of small *lôṭā*, or brass pot.

laṭᵃr लट्र्, laṭᵘrᵘ लट्रू or **laṭürᵘ लट्रू । काष्ठखण्डिका** f. a small tail (dim. of **loṭᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 37); hence, a piece of wood split longways (cf. **laṭawaṭ, gurⁱ-lº**, p. 298*b*, l. 45, and **phāha-lº**, s.v. **phāh**); a plait of hair, a pigtail (Śiv. 124); **kūṭⁱ-laṭᵃr**, a piece of wood cut off the end of a beam (p. 485*b*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 37). **laṭᵃri-tālav लट्रि-तालव् । स्तम्बयोजनया पटलनिर्मितिः** m. a roof constructed of long beams joined together.

latāra लतार । लत्ताभिर्व्याहतिः m. annoyance caused by the noisy trampling of feet; hence, the experience of vile abuse.

laṭur लटुर् m. form of **laṭ[a]r**, in **phāha-laṭur**, q.v., s.v. **phāh.**

latūr लतूर् । **छशाङ्गी वालिका** f. a slender girl (? El. *latúrih*, the young of any animal). Cf. **l[a]th 1** and **latiy.**

lit[ü]r[ü] लित्रू । **करपत्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **litrĕ लित्र्य** or **lit[a]rĕ लित्र्यं**), a saw (for cutting) (Gr.M.; H. vii, 19). **—diñ[ü] —दिञ्** । **विच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to saw; to split, cut to pieces; met. cursing, imprecations against something alive (as if cutting it to pieces). **—lagüñ[ü] —लगंञ्** । **विच्छेदापत्तिः** f.inf. to be sawn, cut to pieces; to suffer sawing; hence, to suffer, or to be destroyed, by contumelious reviling. **—wālüñ[ü] —वालंञ्** । **क्रकचेन विदारणारम्भः** m.inf. to bring down a saw (on anything); to set to work at sawing, to begin sawing. **—wāyüñ[ü] —वायंञ्** । **क्रकचप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to apply a saw, wield a saw, to saw.

litri-dan लित्रि-दन् । **करपत्रत्सरुः** m. the handle of a saw. **-dand -दन्द्** । **क्रकचदन्तः** m. the tooth of a saw; (meton.) a saw.

lŏtor[u] ल्वतरु । **ककुदम्** m. the hump of a bull or similar animal (El.).

lūṭ[a]r लूट्र् । **अभ्यवस्कन्दी** m. (f. **lūṭ[a]rĕñ लूट्र्यञ्**), a plunderer, ravager, robber (Gr.Gr. 149, Śiv. 1754).

lūṭ[a]rgī लूट्र्गी । **लुण्टकवृत्तिः** f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

latārun लतारुन् । **अधिक्षेपः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latôr[u] लतोरु**), to trample upon; hence, to abuse, revile, censure.

latörith thawun लतॉरिथ् थवुन् । **निर्भर्त्स्याक्रमणम्** m.inf. to subdue with abuse (as though trampling under foot); to bring under one's own power by crying out assurances of protection.

latôr[u]-mot[u] लतोरु-मंतु । **अधिक्षेपेणाक्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **latör[ü]-müṭs[ü] लतॉरू-मंच्**), subdued by abuse.

lūṭ[a]röz[ü] लूट्रॉज़् । **अपहरणव्यापारः** f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

līṭis लीटिस्, see **lyūṭ[u].**

lutāsh लुताश् m. the Kāshmīrī form of **Rōhitáśva**, N. of the son of the pious king Hariścandra. When the latter was reduced to dire poverty, he sold himself as a slave to provide the cost of burning the corpse of Lutāsh. For further particulars of the Kashmīr version of the story, see K.Pr. 122.

laṭāv लटाव् । **पलायनम्** m. absconding, running away (esp. secretly to a foreign country).

latawun लतवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latow[u] लतंवु**), to kick (Gr.Gr. 126).

laṭāwun लटावुन् । **पलायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṭôw[u] लटोवु**), to depart secretly, abscond.

laṭawaṭ (? spelling), a plank (L. 462). Cf. **laṭ[a]r.**

lŏtawạy ल्वतवॅय् । **अविद्यमानभारः** adj. e.g. that which does not appear to be heavy; light, not heavy; easy.

latiy लतिय् । **कोमलाङ्गी** f. a graceful girl (voc. **latiyĕ**, K.Pr. 124, 243, 1606). Cf. **l[a]th 1** and **latūr.**

lūṭ[i]yôr[u] लूटियोरु । **लुण्टकः** m. (f. **lūṭ[i]yārĕñ लूटियार्यञ्**), a plunderer, robber.

l[a]ṭsa लच्, see **l[a]th 1.**

lĕṭs[ü] ल्वॅच्, **lĕṭsis ल्वॅच्सि**, see **lyoṭs[u].**

lŏṭs[ü] ल्वंच्, see **lṭ[u].**

lōṭs[ü] लॉंच्, see **lôṭ[u].**

laṭsh लक् । **संकरः** f. (sg. dat. **laṭsi लचि**), rubbish, dust (El., Gr.M.). **— tulüñ[ü] — तुलंञ्** f.inf. to raise dust (El.). **—wālüñ[ü] —वालंञ्** । **भित्तिप्राकारसंमार्जनम्** f.inf. to bring down dust, i.e. to sweep out the walls of a room, etc.

lāṭsh लाँक् or **lōṭsh लॉंक्** । **क्लीवः** m. (sg. dat. **lāṭshas लाँक्स**), a eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite. According to El. s.v. *lānts*, the eunuchs live chiefly in Tāshĕwān, in Śrīnagar. They dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at burials of the rich (Gr.Gr. 11, 142; K.Pr. 101, 123, 135); (as adj.) unmanly, cowardly (El.).

lōṭsha-hamal लॉंक्-हमल् । **क्लीवात्प्रसवः** m. pregnancy (of a woman) caused by intercourse with a eunuch; hence, an impossibility (cf. K.Pr. 123). **-hamala -हमल** । **अपौरुषप्रवृत्तिः** m. a eunuch's attack, i.e. an attack made by a weak person upon a powerful one. **-koṭ[u] -कंटु** । **बालकावस्थक्लीवः** m. a child-eunuch, a eunuch in childhood. **-kuṭun -कुटुन्** or **-kūṭun -कूटुन्** । **क्लीवसमाचारः** m. one who acts like a eunuch, one who acts in a cowardly or feeble manner. **-trōṭsh -त्रॉंक्** or **lōṭshi-trōṭshi लॉंक्शि-त्रॉंक्शि** । **विषमयोजनः** adj. e.g. unevenly joined, having parts joined that do not fit together; (of a garment or the like when worn) badly fitting.

lṭ[u] ल्वंकु or **loṭs[u] लंकु** । **घनसंघातः** m. a lump, clump of anything; a clot (e.g. of phlegm, nose-mucus, or the like).

laṭshi gaṭshun लक्शि गकुन् । **परिहान्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to be treated as such a clot, to suffer the mortification of being rejected, abused, neglected, or the like. **—karun —करुन्** । **हापनम्** m.inf. to cause such mortification.

lōṭsh लॉंक्, see **lāṭsh.**

lūṭsh[ü] लूक्, see **lōsun.**

lūṭsh[ü] लूंक्, see **lasun.**

lōṭshagī लॉंक्गी । **क्लीववृत्तिः** f. the profession or occupation of a eunuch (even when carried on by one who is not a eunuch. These persons wear

women's clothing, dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at the burials of the rich (El.)).

latshüj^{ü} लक्ष्जू । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush; cf. **latshul^{u}**. **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ् । सर्वनाशविधानम्** f.inf. to use a sweeping brush, to sweep away; to destroy utterly. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञ् । सर्वनाशसंभवः** f.inf. to be swept away; entire loss or destruction (of people or property) to occur.

latshajĕ-gāsa लक्ष्ज्य-गास । संमार्जन्युपयोगितृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass used for making sweeping-brushes. **-t^{ü}j^{ü} -त्जू । संमार्जनीतृणकाण्डम्** f. a piece of this kind of grass, a 'hair' of a sweeping-brush.

latshul^{u} लक्ष्लु । संमार्जनीविशेषः m. a broom (for sweeping), a besom (K.Pr. 124, Śiv. 1503). Cf. **latshüj^{ü}**.

lõtshil लाँक्षिल् or **lütshil लूँक्षिल् । क्लीबवृत्तिः** f. the condition or conduct of a eunuch (Gr.Gr. 142); conduct like that of a eunuch.

lütsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} लूक्ष्-मंच्, see **lōsun.**

lütsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} लूक्ष्-मंच्, see **lasun.**

lütshiñ^{ü} लूँक्षिञ् । क्लीबस्त्री f. the wife of a eunuch, a woman married to a eunuch (without knowledge of the fact that he is such).

lŏtshor^{u} ल्वक्ष्र् । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः m. a tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lŏtshür^{ü} ल्वक्ष्रू or **lŏtsh^{ü}r^{ü} ल्वक्ष्रू । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः** f. a small tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōtshōv लोक्षोव्, see **lōsun.**

lötshōv लांक्षोव्, see **lasun.**

lĕtsun ल्यचुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕtsyōv ल्यच्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, weak, flaccid.

lĕtsyō-mot^{u} ल्यच्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕtsyē-müts^{ü} ल्यच्ये-मंच्**), weakened, become flaccid.

latsár (El.), i.q. **lācār**, q.v.

lātsar लाँज़र् । नपुंसकवृत्तिः, नपुंसकाचरणम् m. the condition or conduct of a eunuch. Cf. **lātsh.**

lĕtsar ल्यज़र् । शिथिलता m. weakness, slackness, flabbiness, flaccidity.

lŏtsar ल्वज़र् । लाघवम्, रोगशान्तिः, अपमानम् m. lightness, non-heaviness; lightness or getting milder (of a disease); ease, facility (El. *latsar* and *lautsar*); despicableness, insignificance; cf. **lŏt^{u}**. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । तिरस्कारानुभावनम्** m.inf. to give lightness, i.e. to make a person mean, to abuse or censure publicly (e.g. a father scolding a son). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । तिरस्कारानुभवः** m.inf. to experience abuse, as ab. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यंनु । तिरस्काराग्निः** m.inf., id. **—lagun —लगुन् । लाघव-(कलङ्क-)योगः** m.inf. disgrace, dishonour, degradation to be incurred.

lõtsar लाँज़र् । शोफः m. swelling, puffing out of the face (from disease, extreme rage, etc.) (El. *lantsar*); inordinate pride. **—khasun —खसुन् । शोफोद्गमः** m.inf. swelling as ab. to rise; pride to be displayed.

lĕts^{a}ran ल्यज़्रन् । शिथिलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **lĕts^{a}rüñ^{ü} ल्यज़्रंञ्**), causing to be weak or flaccid.

lĕts^{a}run ल्यज़्रुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕts^{o}r^{u} ल्यज़्रु**), to cause to be weak, flaccid, feeble, or the like. **lĕts^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} ल्यज़्रु-मंतु । शिथिलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lĕts^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} ल्यज़्रू-मंच्**), rendered weak, etc., as ab.

lĕts^{a}rāwun ल्यज़्रावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕts^{a}rôw^{u} ल्यज़्रोवु**), i.q. **lĕts^{a}run**, q.v. **lĕts^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ल्यज़्रोवु-मंतु । शैथिल्यमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **lĕts^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} ल्यज़्रावू-मंच्**), i.q. **lĕts^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **lĕts^{a}run.**

lŏts^{a}rāwun ल्वज़्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lŏts^{a}rôw^{u} ल्वज़्रोवु**), to make light, to make lighter, to ease (a burden) (Śiv. 1810).

lĕtsawun^{u} ल्यज़्वुनु । शिथिलीभवन् n.ag. (f. **lĕtsavüñ^{ü} ल्यज़्वंञ्**), that which is becoming weak, flaccid, feeble, etc.

lav 1 लव् m. Lava, N. of a son of Rāmacandra, born to Sītā in Vālmīki's hermitage (Rām. 1282, 1290, 1328, 1357, 1360, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1389, 1396, 1408, 1416, 1438, 1503, 1512, 1534–5, 1764). He ruled over the town of Lahore, which was named after him (Rām. 1738). Cf. **lôhūr.**

lav 2 लव् । शुष्कतृणसमुदायः m. grass dried and twisted into rough cables, and so preserved as fodder for winter consumption; cf. **gad^{a}r^{i}-lav**, p. 278*a*, l. 41. **-brôr^{u} -ब्रोरु । आरण्यतृणकूटम्** m. a mass of these grass-cables, stored by hanging round a tree-trunk, the equivalent for our hayrick. **-gāsa -गास । आरण्यतृणविशेषः** m. the grass collected in the forest for making these cables, hay.

lav 3 लव् or **lawa 1 लव । आसेकः** f. sprinkling, scattering liquid in a few sparse drops (cf. **õta-lawa**, p. 53*a*, l. 43, and **kalashĕ-lawa**, p. 441*a*, l. 46); esp. the sprinkling from light rain or dew (El. *lawa* and *lauca*); dew (Gr.Gr. 137, L. 459).

lawa diñ^{ü} लव दिञ् । आसेचनम् f.inf. to sprinkle with water; (as a religious ceremony) to asperge. **-hot^{u} -ह्वंतु । वृष्टिजलकणव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü} -ह्वंच्**), covered with light drops (of rain or dew), dewy (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 112); hence (of vegetables, etc.), very fresh, with the dew on it. **—kariiñ^{ü} —करंञ् । उत्सर्जनम्** f.inf. to consecrate, devote an offering, etc., by aspersion.

lav 4 लव् in **lawa-düj^{ü} लव-द्ंजू** । **अमृदुमांसखण्डः** f. a piece of tough meat.

lawa 1 लव, see **lav 3.**

lawa 2 लव । **आवेशः** f. possession by a spirit, devil, or the like. **—gatshüñ^{ü} —गक्ष्ंञ्** । **भूतावेशविकारोद्भवः** f.inf. insensibility, unconsciousness, delirium, or the like to occur from possession by a spirit. **—tulüñ^{ü} —तुल्ंञ्** । **भूतावेशापहरणम्** f.inf. to lift possession off, i.e. to restore a person possessed by a devil to his senses, to exorcise. **—wŏthüñ^{ü} —व्थंञ्** । **भूतावेशापयानम्** f.inf. possession to rise off, i.e. to be exorcised.

lāv 1 लाव् । **प्रेप्सा** m. (sg. abl. **lāwa 1 लाव**), desire, longing for anything. **—dāv kaḍun —दाव् कडुन्** । **प्रप्सितोपभोगः** m.inf. to achieve one's longing. **—dāv nērun —दाव् नेरुन्** । **प्रेप्सितोपभोगः** m.inf. a longing to be achieved.

lāwa barun लाव वरुन् । **अभीप्साविधानम्** m.inf. to feel a longing. **-büṭh^{ü} -व्ंठू** । **उपभोगस्थानम्** f. a hearth for longing, a place where longings are satisfied (e.g. a father-in-law's house). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **प्रेप्सापूर्तिः** m.inf. to fulfil one's longing. **-pyāv -प्याव्** । **नवप्रसवः** m. the birth of the first child of a young bride (in her husband's father's house, naturally the subject of longing). **-pyāwal -प्यावल्** । **नवप्रसवा** f. a bride who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāway -प्यावय्** । **नवप्रसवोत्सवः** f. the festival of rejoicing on the first child of a bride.

lāv 2 लाव् f. reaping. Cf. **dāñĕ-lāv,** p. 230*a*, l. 39; hay (L. 70, 460 (*lao* and *láa*)).

lāv 3 (K.Pr. 125), see **lôw^{u} 2.**

lāwa 2 लाव (for 1, see **lāv 1**) । **मलविकृतिः** m. rust, verdigris, canker (K.Pr. 153). **-borut^{u} -ब्ंरुत्** । **विकृत्या विवर्तमापन्नः** adj. (f. **-bar^{ü}ṭ^{ü} -ब्रंच्ू**), gone bad throughout, spoiled inside and out, turned green by exposure (of clothing, food, etc.). **-hot^{u} -ह्ंत्** । **विकाराहतः** adj. (f. **-hüṭ^{ü} -ह्ंच्ू**), rusty, attacked by verdigris, cankered; (of food, etc.) gone bad. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **विकारागमः** m.inf. rust or verdigris to rise, i.e. show itself; (of food, etc.) corruption to occur.

lāwa 3 लाव in **lāwa-lö लाव-ल्ं** । **लकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā equivalent of the letter *la* (**ल**).

lāwa 4 (El.), adj. e.g. damp (El.). Cf. **lav 3.**

lĕv ल्यव् f. licking, in the following:—**lĕv-brôr^{u} ल्यव्-ब्रोर्** । **लेहनानुवृत्तः** m. (f. **-brör^{ü} -ब्रार्**), a 'lick-cat', one whose mouth is always watering for something, a perpetual hankerer. **—karüñ^{ü} —कर्ंञ्** f.inf. to lick, to lick up (K.Pr. 10 (written *lyav*)).

lēwā लेवा in **lēwā-dēvī लेवा-देवी** । **दानप्रतिग्रहणसंबन्धः** f. a state of taking and giving, of paying and repaying, business relationship.

lĕwai, see **lĕway.**

liv लिव् । **उदूखलनिधेयमात्रधान्यादिकम्** f. the amount of grain put at one time into a mortar for husking.

liwa लिव, for **liwan 1** (see **liwun**) in the following:—

-ḍuv -ड्ुव् । **गृहमार्जनलेपनसंस्कारः** f. the thorough sweeping and fresh-plastering of a house on the occasion of some festival or religious occasion.

-ḍuway -ड्ुवय् । **गृहमार्जनलेपनादिसंस्कारविधानम्** f. the performance of this sweeping and fresh-plastering.

-zang -ज़ंग् । **आभ्युदयिकदेयविशेषः** f. the plastering-omen, i.e. an offering of rice, etc., to a near female relation before beginning this sweeping and fresh-plastering on the occasion of a marriage or the like. This is done to secure good luck. Cf. **liwan-zang,** s.v. **liwun.**

low^{u} ल्ंवु । **नतः** adj. (f. **lüv^{ü} 1 ल्ंवू**; for **2,** see s.v.), bowing down, inclined, crooked (e.g. a wall, pillar, or the like).

lôw^{u} 1 लोवु । **(घासादि)मुष्टिबन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **lövis ल्ांविस्**), (of grass, etc.) as much as can be held in the hand, a wisp of grass, etc. (six of these make one **gĕḍ^{ü}**, cf. p. 229*b*, l. 32) (El.; K.Pr. 49 (*lov*), 247 (obl. *lawah*); Śiv. 1212; H. xi, 12); met. in such idioms as **dāri-lôw^{u},** a long thick beard (p. 238*a*, l. 28).

lôw^{u} 2 लोवु । **अभिनवः** adj. (f. **löv^{ü} ल्ांवू**), quite new and fresh (of vegetables or the like); fresh, blooming, youthful (e.g. the body, age, etc.) (K.Pr. 125, *lâv* for *lāvi*). **—bŏḍ^{u} —ब्ंड्ु** । **कोमल(पटु)बुद्धिः** adj. (f. **löv^{ü}-bŏz^{ü} ल्ांवू ब्ंज़ू**, cf. bel.), of fresh intellect, i.e. (esp. of a child) sharp, quick-witted.

löv^{ü} bŏd ल्ांवू ब्ुद् । **अभिनवा बुद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **lāvĕ bŏz^{ü} ल्ाव्य ब्ंज़ू**), a fresh intellect, (esp. of a child) quick wit, sharpness. **löv^{ü}-bŏḍ^{u} ल्ांवू-ब्ंड्ु** । **अभिनवप्रेक्षः** adj. (f. **löv^{ü}-bŏz^{ü} ल्ांवू-ब्ंज़ू**), sharp-witted.

lüv^{ü} 2 ल्ंवू । **एडकी** f. (for **1,** see **low^{u}**), a ewe (El. *lau*).

lēwach (? spelling) the gargoyle of a shrine (L. 460). ? Cf. **lawüṭ^{ü}.**

lawah (K.Pr. 247), see **lôw^{u} 1.**

lāwalad लावलद् । **क्षेदादिविकृतियुतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lāwaladiñ लावलद्िञ्**), rusty, coated with rust, verdigris, or the like.

lawan लवन् । **लवणम्** m. salt (El., L.V. 29).

lĕwan ल्यवन् । **लेहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lĕwüñ^{ü} ल्यव्ंञ्**), licking, a lick (Gr.Gr. 121). **—diñ^{ü} —द्िञ्** । **लेहनम्** f.inf. to lick, to lick up, finish food by licking up the remains; to taste, to test by tasting.

lĕwun ल्यवुन् । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyow^{u} ल्यंवु**), to lick (El., K.Pr. 6).

liwan 1 लिवन् f. (sg. dat. **livüñ^{ü} लिवंञ्**), smearing, plastering, see **liwun.**

liwan 2 लिवन् । खनित्रविशेषः, द्रेषुकः f. (sg. dat. **livüñ^{ü} लिवंञ्**), a spade (El.; K.Pr. 124; L. 464, *leican*; K. 1037).

liwañĕ-dan लिवञ्-दन् । (खनित्र)द्रेषुकदण्डः f. the handle or stem of a spade. **-phāl -फाल् । खनित्रफालः** m. the iron blade of a spade. **-pôtur^{u} -पोतुर् । खनित्रमुखम्** m. the wooden shoulder of a.Kāshmīrī spade, into which the iron blade is fitted, and on which the foot is pressed in order to push the blade into the ground.

liwun लिवुन् । लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyuw^{u} ल्युवु**), to plaster, to smear, daub (Gr.Gr. 14, 120, 206; K.Pr. 251 (*lĕwanas*), 147 (*liwun*)); to plaster with clay and cow-dung (or with mortar) (Rām. 595).

liwan 1 लिवन् (for **2**, see s.v.), in **liwan-hur^{u} लिवन्-ऊर् । लेपनपटखण्डः** m. the piece of cloth used like a painter's swob for plastering a mixture of clay and cow-dung. **-kǒnḍ^{u} -क्वंड् । लेपरसपात्रम्** m. the vessel used as a vat for mixing clay, cow-dung, and water for plastering. **-phash -फश् । लेपनम्** m. the plaster-stroke, the act of applying plaster on a smooth surface, such as the ground or a wall, plastering. **-zang -ज़ंग् । लेपनदेयविशेषः** f. the same as **liwa-zang,** q.v., s.v. **liwa.**

lawand लवन्द् لَوَند । व्यभिचारणवृत्तिः adj. e.g. free, independent; ignorant, foolish; slothful, sluggish; poor, scarce of provisions; a libertine (m. or f.), rake, frequenter of taverns and stews, a gallant.

lĕwanāwun ल्यवनावुन् । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕwanôw^{u} ल्यवनोवु**), to cause to lick, to cause to taste; to give one a smack or a taste of anything.

lĕviñ ल्यविञ्। लेहनम्, लेह्यम् f. the act of licking, tasting with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 120); to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it; cf. **lĕvyun^{u}.** **—diñ^{ü} दिञ् । लेहनम्, सर्वथानुवर्तनम्** f.inf. to lick (a dish, etc.) clean; to be always faithful and obedient (of a wife, son, servant, or the like).

liviñ^{ü} लिविञ् or **lipiñ^{ü} लिपिञ्**, a smear (Gr.Gr. 120), see **lipiñ^{ü}.**

lawar लवर्, ? gend., a rope (only noted in L.V. 107).

lāvĕr लाव्यर् । अभिनवता m. the condition of being quite new and fresh, absolute freshness; freshness, bloom, youthfulness. Cf. **lôw^{u} 2.**

liv^{u}r^{u} लिव्रू । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, a small cake of sugar covered with seeds, the Indian *rēcarī.* **liv^{a}rĕ-gor^{u} लिव्र्य-गंरु । भक्ष्यविशेषविक्रेता** m. a maker, or seller, of these sweetmeats.

lawās लवास् لواس । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of cake, made of wheat-flour, in shape something like a pancake.

lāwus^{u} लावुसु । बलिदानविशेषः, तदुत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **lāwasas लावसस्**), a kind of offering of food made to the Mātṛkās and other deities on the fourteenth night of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha) (January–February); the festival on which these offerings are made.

lāwasa-brôr^{u} लावस-ब्रोरु । देवताविशेषः m. the name of an image of one of the forms of Śiva, set up for worship at this festival. **lāwasa-tsŏdāh लावस-च्वदाह्** or **lāwasi-tsŏdāh लावसि-च्वदाह् । चतुर्दशीतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏdösh^{ü} -च्वदोशू**), the fourteenth of the light half of Māg, on which this festival is held.

lawoṭ^{u} लवंटु । पुष्टमेदुरबालकः m. a plump young male child.

lawüṭ^{ü} लवंटू । मेदुरा f. (sg. dat. **lawacĕ लवच्य**), a plump fat young female child.

lawaṭh लवठ् । धूम्याटः f. (sg. dat. **lawaṭi लवटि**), the fork-tailed shrike.

lavtsāri लव्त्सारि or **lavtsör^{i} लव्त्सोरि । आधारसाम्येन स्थितः** adj. e.g. exactly fitting, exactly harmonizing (of a wall, pillar, or the like, in reference to the main building). Cf. **low^{u}.**

lāway लावय् । नीचनायकः m. the leader of a group of low-caste or mean people.

lĕway ल्यवय् f. the act of washing (K.Pr. 55, where it is spelt *lĕwai*).

lĕvyun^{u} ल्यविनु । लेह्यपदार्थः m. (sg. dat. **lĕvinis ल्यविनिस्**), a thing to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it. Cf. **lĕviñ.**

l^{a}y ल्य् । संतोषः f. satisfaction, contentment (e.g. on the removal of hunger, cold, an impediment, or the like).

l^{a}yĕ ल्य । सूक्ष्मछिद्रसमूहः f.pl. a collection of small holes (e.g. a lattice or gauze in a wall, a door, etc.). **— trŏp^{a}rañĕ — त्रुंपरञ्ञ । वातादिमार्गछिद्रगूहनम्** f. pl. inf. to close these holes with a curtain, mat, or the like, to stop a draught of cold air passing through them.

lay 1 लय् m. fusing, melting; complete mental absorption (in the Deity), consciousness of pure existence and nothing else (Śiv. 1601, 1728, 1863); disappearance, dissolution, absorption, extinction, destruction; cf. **lay 2.** **—gatshun —गछुन् । लीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become completely absorbed in or swallowed up in, to be intimately united with.

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to make absorption (in anything), to become absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 76, Rām. 31).

layĕ anun लय अनुन् m.inf. to bring (anything) to absorption, to bring (anything) under one's own power by concentration of mind (L.V. 82). **—wŏthun** —व्युन् m.inf. to rise to destruction, to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 1).

lay 2 लय् । **प्रेमा** f. extreme affection, exclusive devotion (to any one) (K.Pr. 201 ; Rām. 1712, 1757 ; Śiv. 382, 658, 1565) ; cf. **lay 1,** in the sense of which it is sometimes used. **—gatshüñ**ü —गक्षूञ् । **प्रेमोद्भवः** f.inf. ardent affection to arise (Rām. 423). **hĕñ**ü —ह्यंञ् । **स्नेहोद्भवः** f.inf. to become ardently affectionate, esp. (of one absent from home or friends) to feel ardent love for those who are absent, to become homesick. **—karüñ**ü —करंञ् । **आसञ्जनम्** f.inf. to be devoted to (a person, an art, study, etc.) (L.V. 60, 68 ; Rām. 1762). **—rōzüñ**ü —रोज़ंञ् । **प्रेमसंयोगः** f.inf. love to continue or grow continually (even though the lover be separated from the object).

layĕ rōzun लय रोज़ुन् । प्रीत्यानुवृत्तिः m.inf. to continue full of loving affection.

lāy 1 लाय् (sometimes written **lāī**) । **लाजाः** f. grain parched, so as to become inflated or puffed out, popcorn (cf. **dā-lāy,** p. 230*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 40, Rām. 1615). **—nērüñ**ü —नेरंञ् । **लाजावस्थत्वप्राप्तिः** f.inf. (grain while being parched) to arrive at the condition of popcorn. **—phaṭüñ**ü —फटंञ् । **लाजोद्गमः** f.inf. *lāy* to burst, (of grain) to become inflated or burst as popcorn.

lāyĕ-bôyu **लाय-वोयु । लाजहोतृभ्राता** m. the *lāy*-brother, (at a marriage ceremony) the brother or other male relation of the bride, whose office it is to make a burnt offering (*hōma*) of *lāy*. **-gor**u **-गरु । लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-वाय,** and a female seller is **-gürⁱ -गरू**), a popcorn-seller, one who lives by making and selling popcorn (Gr.Gr. 149). **-jān -जान् । लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-jönⁱ -जोञ्**), a popcorn-seller (he carries it on his head in a basket, and cries it in the markets). **-jönil -जोनिल् । लाजविक्रयिवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a popcorn-seller, as ab. **-khir -खिर् । लाजपायसम्** m. popcorn cooked with milk. **-loḍ**u **-लंडु । लाजमोदकविशेषः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made up of popcorn, sugar, etc. **-laḍur -लडुर् । हृष्टपुष्टाकारः** m. stout and active, vigorous, sturdy, robust (usually of a child) ; cf. **laḍur.** **-mŏṇḍ**u **-मंडु । अपूपविशेषः** m. a ball-shaped cake made up of powdered popcorn and other ingredients. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ् । लाजमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वठि**), as much popcorn as can be held in one hand, a handful of popcorn. **-phol**u **-फलु । लाजसमूहः** m. a single grain of popcorn ; a small quantity of popcorn. **-sot**u **-संतु । लाजसक्तुः** m. ground popcorn. **-süt**ü **-संतू । लाजसक्तुसमूहः** m. a mass of ground popcorn.

lāy 2 लाय् f. reproach, reproof ; cf. **dēkh-lāy,** p. 206*a*, l. 15. **lāyĕ-lāy लाय-लाय् । परस्परसमाहननम्** f. a mutual fight between two parties.

lŏy 1 ल्वय् m. in **lŏy-gŏy ल्वय्-ग्वय् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः** m. practice, the being engaged in practice.

lŏy 2 ल्वय् । कांस्यम् f. bell-metal, white copper. **-bāna -वान । कांस्यपात्रम्** m. a dish or other vessel made of bell-metal.

lyobu **ल्यंबु । पिण्डः, वह्निपिधानिका** m. (sg. dat. **lĕbis ल्यविस्**), a lump of cowdung, as evacuated ; a fixed down or stuck down cover (such as a lump of mud) over the mouth of a jar or the like. **—karun —करुन् । मृत्पिण्डेन मुखगोपनम्** m.inf. to fasten down or cover the closed mouth of a jar or the like with a lump of mud. **—thob**u **—थंबु । गूहनम्** m. concealing, hiding, keeping quiet (e.g. a fault, a loss, or the like). **—thawun —थवुन् । सचिह्नगोपनम्** m.inf. to close up a covered (or locked) receptacle with mud (which is then impressed with a seal).

lyuchu **लिक्कु । रूक्षः** adj. (f. **lich**ü **लिक्कू**), rough, hard ; astringent ; (of food) tough, hard to chew ; cruel, unkind, harsh.

lyad (El.), see **lĕḍ.**

lyĕk (El.), see **lĕkh.**

lyoku **ल्यंकु** adj. (f. **lĕcü ल्यंचू**), a secondary suffix used in the word **aḍalyok**u, incomplete (p. 11*b*, l. 9).

lyukhu **1 लिखु । अव्ययदृष्टिवृत्तिः, लक्ष्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **likhis लिखिस्**), a fixed gaze, a stare, a longing look ; a mark aimed at, butt, target (Rām. 1785). **—karun —करुन् । अभीप्सया दृक्पातः** m.inf. to stare (at), to look longingly (at).

lyukhu **2 लिखु** m. (sg. dat. **likhis लिखिस्**), a thing written ; an account, a reckoning ; regard, estimation (Rām. 301) ; state, condition, style, fashion. **-tryukh**u **-त्रिखु । संकलनादिव्यापारः** m. accounting, keeping accounts of receipt and expenditure. Cf. **likhun.**

lyukhu **3 लिखु**, see **likhun.**

lāyĕkh लायख् لائق (also written **löikh लोइख्**) and **löyikh लोयिख् । योग्यः** adj. e.g. fit, proper, meet (Rām. 430) ; adapted, suitable ; worthy, deserving, due (K.Pr. 40, **khĕnas lāyĕkh,** worth eating ; Śiv. 667, 669 ; H. x, 4 ; xii, 10, 19) ; able, capable, competent. Construed with the dat., or (in the case

of a verb) optionally with the fut. p.p. Thus, **lānatānas lāyĕkh,** deserving of reproof; **shēranas lº,** in need of repairs; **kᵃnunᵘ lº,** fit to be sold, saleable (Gr.M.; so H. xii, 10, 19); **lēkhüñᵘ lāyĕkh,** some feminine thing worthy of being written.

lyūkhᵘ-motᵘ ल्यूखु-मंतु, see **lēkhun.**

liyākath لیاقت f. (sg. dat. **liyākütsᵘ लियाकॅच्यू**), propriety, fitness, suitableness; skill, ability, capability. **-nāma** لیاقت نامہ m. a letter of recommendation, a certificate (Gr.M.).

lyolᵘ ल्यलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis ल्यलिस्**), a large kind of jar (earthenware or metal) or pot (holding as much as nine or ten seers or more) used for cooking and other purposes (El. *lul* and *lyul*) (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 27, 125; cf. **nāra-lº,** s.v. **nār**); (met.) a bulky, fat fellow (cf. **hŏpa-lyolᵘ,** p. 342*a*, l. 17); cf. **lĕjᵘ. —phuṭun —फुटुन् । नियताजीवननाशः** m.inf. a jar to be smashed; met. ruin to occur, a business, friendship, means of support, or the like to be ruined.

lĕlⁱ-bŏy ल्यलि-ब्वय् । उखागन्धः f. the smell of an earthen jar. **-katᵘrᵘ -कत्रू । पिठरखण्डः** f. a large sherd or piece of an earthen pot (used as a griddle or the like).

lĕli hṑkhᵘ bata ल्यलि ह्वंखु वत । शोषविशेषशुष्कधान्यतण्डुलीयभक्तम् m. in the cold parts of Kashmīr, or in the winter, when the warmth of the sun is not sufficient to dry freshly gathered paddy, it is put into a jar and dried over a fire. When rice husked from this paddy is cooked and made into boiled rice, it is called by this name.

lāyilā लायिला, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa-'llāhu*, there is no god but the God (H. vi, 17).

lyombᵘ ल्यंबु । पङ्कसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **lĕmbis ल्यंबिस्**), mud collected or accumulated at the bottom of a receptacle containing liquid, sediment, dregs (El. *lumb*). Cf. **lĕmb.**

lyunᵘ लिनु m., in **ganda-lyunᵘ**, p. 289*b*, l. 42. Probably a by-form of **lyuñᵘ**, q.v.

lᵃyun ल्युन् । पर्याप्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lᵃyyōv ल्य्योव्**), to be sufficient, to be fit, to be competent.

layun 1 लयुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loyᵘ लंयु**), to become absorbed; esp. (amongst Hindūs) to become absorbed (in the Supreme), to reach final beatitude (L.V. 59); to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 59).

layun 2 लयुन् । अर्घणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loyᵘ लंयु**), to be worth (so much in the market) (Gr.Gr. 204; L. 459; K.Pr. 18, 158, 240; YZ. 54); to be worth buying, to be valuable (Śiv. 1450, 1566). **layanhār लयनहार् । सुमूल्यः** adj. e.g. that which is worth (so much); hence, worth a good deal; that which fetches a good price.

lāyun लायुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôyᵘ लोयु**), to strike, beat, hit (a person or animal) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 187; YZ. 96, 97, 362, 436; Rām. 758; Śiv. 1364, 1606); to strike (*sc.* a horse), to drive (Gr.M.); to make or do with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness (Rām. 212, 250; H. iii, 1, 2, 9; ix, 8; x, 1) [cf. **thaph lāyüñᵘ,** to strike seizing, to seize hold (of) (Rām. 919; H. v, 9); **wŏṭh lāyüñᵘ,** to strike jumping, to jump, to leap (K. 233, 237, 446, 632)]; to raise or set up (a cry, rumour, or the like) (cf. **bākh lāyüñᵘ,** p. 99*a*, l. 44; **bōlas lāyĕna yunᵘ,** p. 105*a*, l. 33; **caṭh lāyun,** p. 177*b*, l. 17, **nād lº, nĕdān lº**) (Rām. 248, 390, 491, 650, 1360, 1720; Śiv. 781, 1323, 1336, 1370, 1440, 1746; K. 291, 443); to apply, fix, insert, drive in (YZ. 103, 113; Śiv. 1530; cf. **būkh lº,** to lower a bucket into a well, p. 100*a*, l. 2); (of the rays of the sun, etc.) to dazzle (the eyes); to throw to a distance (K.Pr. 263; K. 890; H. i, 6, 7, 8; v, 3, 4, 5); to discharge (a gun, or the like) (H. vi, 11; viii, 10) [**gūlⁱ lāyüñᵘ,** to fire a bullet, to hit with a bullet, to shoot (something or someone) (W. 145)].

(With cognate acc.) **lūrᵘ lāyüñᵘ,** to strike a cudgel, to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.); **makh lāyun,** to strike, or slay, with an axe (dat. of person) (K.Pr. 144); **nēza lº,** to strike (with) a spear; **capāth lāyüñᵘ,** to give a slap (K.Pr. 156; cf. p. 174*a*, l. 23) (YZ. 362; Rām. 248, 376, 411, 502, 529, 872, 920, 982, 1353, 1368, 1399, 1418, 1453; Śiv. 1364, 1606; K. 600, 1145; H. iii, 5, 6); **mushĕth lāyüñᵘ,** to strike a blow with the fist; **nĕkⁱ lāyânⁱ,** s.v. **nyokᵘ.**

to offer (a complaint or the like) (Rām. 183, 242, 465, 1536).

lāyun khyonᵘ लायुन् ख्यनु । आहननानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten.

lāyun pyonᵘ लायुन् प्यनु । आहननानुभवः m.inf. a beating to fall, a drubbing to be experienced (dat. of patient).

lŏyun ल्वयुन् । कांस्यमलम् m. (sg. dat. **lŏyĕnas ल्वयनस्**), the rust or verdigris formed on a bell-metal vessel. Cf. **lŏy 2.**

lyuñᵘ लिञु । लघुवृत्तविशेषः m., i.q. **liñᵘ 1,** q.v., p. 528*a*, l. 38.

lyūṭ (? spelling) adv. near (El.).

lyūṭᵘ ल्यूटु । **ओषधिविशेषः, पक्षिपोतकः** m. (sg. dat. **līṭis लीटिस्** ; abl. **lēṭi लेटि**), a kind of grass (used as a medicine) (Rām. 646) ; often —°, cf. **batakh-l°**, p. 144*a*, l. 46, **dāda-l°**, p. 187*b*, l. 9) ; the young of a bird, a chick, a chicken (cf. **dŏda-l°**, p. 189*b*, l. 21).

lyāṭh ल्याठ् । **लिङ्गम्** f. *membrum virile* (used in obscene abuse).

lyoṭhᵘ ल्यंठु । **सुगमः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **lĕṭhis ल्यठिस्** ; f. sg. nom. **lĕṭhᵘ ल्यंठू** ; dat. **lĕchĕ ल्यच्छ**), easy, not difficult (e.g. an instruction, a journey, a course of study, a task, an occupation, and so forth). Cf. **lĕchĕr.**

lyuthᵘ लिथु । **अतिश्रमः** m. (sg. dat. **lithis लिथिस्**), hard labour, travail, heavy toil, exhaustion (such as that caused by travelling in stormy weather). —**gaṭshun** —**गट्शुन्** । **अत्यायास-खेद-परिभवानुभवः** m.inf. the experience of heavy toil, exhaustion, and humiliation to be suffered; to be crushed under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **अपमानना** m.inf. to cause such travail, exhaustion, and humiliation; to crush a person under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158).

lyoṭsᵘ ल्यंच्चु । **असमर्थः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **lĕṭsis ल्यच्चिस्** ; f. **lĕṭsᵘ ल्यंच्चू**), weak, feeble, powerless (K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat. **lĕṭsĕn**, written *litsan*) ; YZ. 393). —**longᵘ** —**लंगु** । **शैथिल्यवक्रतादुपेतः** adj. (f. **lĕṭsᵘ lünjᵘ ल्यंच्चू लंजू** or **lĕṭsᵘ lündᵘ ल्यंच्चू लंडू**), weak and lame, feeble and crippled or awry. Cf. **longᵘ lyoṭsᵘ**, p. 526*b*, l. 41.

lyav, see **lĕv.**

lyowᵘ ल्यंवु, see **lĕvun.**

lyuwᵘ लिवु, see **liwun.**

lŏyuwᵘ ल्वयुवु । **कांस्यमयः** adj. (**lŏyivᵘ ल्वयिवू**), made of bell-metal. See **lŏy 2.**

layĕwunᵘ लयवुनु । **मूल्यागमोचितः** n.ag. (f. **layĕvüñᵘ लयवंञ्**), worth a good price. Cf. **layun 2.**

lāyĕwunᵘ लायवुनु । **व्याघातकृत्** n.ag. (f. **lāyĕvüñᵘ लायवञ्**), one who beats; (of a sunbeam or the like) dazzling; (of a child or the like) worrying, troublesome.

laz लज़् । **लज्जा** f. shame (K.Pr. 196 ; K. 552–3, 575, 813, 1062) ; bashfulness, modesty. **-lānath -लानथ्** । **कुमारी** f. (sg. dat. **-lānüṭsᵘ -लानंच्चू**), 'shame and curse,' a daughter (as the cause, from her birth, of shame and expense, as compared with a son).

lazi-rostᵘ लज़ि-रंस्तु । **लज्जाविहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंछ्यू**), shameless (El. gives *lazarust* as meaning 'tasteless'. This is probably a misprint for **lazata-rostᵘ** ; see **lazath**).

lāz लाँज़् m. a stake (Gr.Gr. 10), see **lānz.**

laza लज़, see **ladun.**

lĕzᵘ ल्वंज़ू, see **lĕd.**

lōza लोज़ (=لوز) । **भक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of sweetmeat, made of wheat-flour, cooked with spices, sugar, etc. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञ्** । **अत्यन्तलाभः** f.inf. to make such a sweetmeat (YZ. 96) ; met. to make a large collection of property (got as a bargain or the like). —**karànⁱ** —**करंनि** । **अतिसंग्रहः** m. pl. inf. to collect a quantity of goods (got as a bargain or on other opportunity).

lözᵘ लांज़ू, see **lād.**

lüzᵘ लंज़ू, see **lad 2** and **ladun.**

līzᵃmī लीज़्मी । **लज्जा** f. shame, remorse. —**dīñᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **लज्जया विनीतीभवनम्** f.inf. to show repentance or remorse for some fault before one's superiors ; publicly to ask pardon from one who has been wronged. —**hĕñᵘ** —**ह्यंञ्** । **लज्जया पश्चात्तापः** f.inf. to feel remorse, to show remorse in the hope that one will obtain forgiveness. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञ्** । **लज्जोद्वहनम्** f.inf. to act under a feeling of remorse.

lözim ; adj. e.g. necessary, requisite, indispensable (Gr.M.) ; obligatory, incumbent (Gr.M., Śiv. 41) ; suitable, proper, meet (El., Śiv. 1184).

lazun लज़ुन् । **योग्यता उपयुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (2 p.p. **lazyōv लज़्योव्** or **lazōv लज़ोव्** (Gr.Gr. 216)), to be fit, suitable (K.Pr. 125) ; to fit to or into. —**pazun** —**पज़ुन्** । **अवश्यदातव्यसुदायादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. (of the brothers, etc., of the bride) to give her the customary presents. Cf. **bazun-lazun**, p. 153*b*, l. 27.

lazyō-motᵘ लज़्यो-मंतु । **सुयोगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **lazyē-müṭsᵘ लज़्ये-मंच्चू**), suitable, fitted.

lazarust (El.), see **lazi-rostᵘ**, s.v. **laz.**

lazath लज़थ् لذت । **आस्वादः** m. (sg. dat. **lazatas लज़तस्**), pleasure, delight, enjoyment ; sweetness, deliciousness ; taste, flavour, relish, savour. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** । **विशिष्टास्वादोपभोगः** m.inf. to enjoy a flavour or delight (of food, study, converse, etc.). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **आस्वादानुभवः** m.inf. a flavour, etc., to be enjoyed.

lazathdār लज़थ्दार् لذتدار । **आस्वादविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. (as. subst., f. **lazathdārĕñ लज़थ्दार्यञ्**), sweet, delicious, luscious ; pleasant, delightful ; savoury, tasty.

lazōv लज़ोव्, see **ladun.**

lazzā लज्जा f., i.q. **laz,** q.v. modesty, bashfulness (Śiv. 883, 885, 898, 1057).

m म ـ. The eleventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-fifth (or, if we count **ṣ, ṣh,** and **z**, the twenty-eighth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and thirty-first consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *m* in English. In schools its name is **mōv mö मोव् मां**.

ma 1 म or **mā मा** (see bel.) । **मा** adv. prohibitive particle, used (Gr.Gr. 255) only with the pres. impve., as in **ma kar,** make thou not, **mā karin,** let him not make, the ben., as in **ma bŏyyĕn,** may it not be! God forbid! (Gr.Gr. 252), or, occasionally with the fut. ind. indicating a wish, as in **mā lagaham** (= **lagakh** + **m**), mayst thou not find thyself (H. v, 2). As in the last example, **ma** or **mā** is sometimes repeated, under the form of **m,** as a suffix added to the verb; cf. under **mā,** bel. It is not used with the pol. impve., with which **ma-ta** or **ma-tā** is employed; nor is it used with the fut. impve. or past impve., with which **na** is employed, as in **kár'zi na,** you must not make, **kár'zihē na,** you should not have made (Gr.Gr. 255; Gr.M.; W. 96, 151; YZ. 38; Śiv. 52, 425, 539, etc.; Rām. 24, 27, 29, 33, 46, etc.; K. 65; H. xii, 7).

ma-bā म-वा, please do not (Gr.Gr. 256); similarly **ma-sö म-सों** and other polite forms of prohibition (Gr.Gr. 256), both used in the same way as **ma** (L.V. 88; Rām. 1342, **ma-sa**).

ma-ta म-त or **ma-tā म-ता** । **मा नाम** adv. prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** but generally used only with the pol. impve., as in **mata** (or **matā**) **karta,** please do not make (Gr.Gr. 255, 256; L.V. 53, where it has the force of a negative question; YZ. 142, 266; Śiv. 22, 28, 578, 1247, 1737, 1879 ff.; Rām. 1019; K. 34, 364, 378, 580, 906, 1107). Occasionally **ma-ta** is used with the pres. impve., as in Śiv. 525. As in the case of **ma, ma-ta** also may have the polite suffixes **bā, sö,** etc., added without affecting the sense, beyond adding a further tinge of politeness. Thus **mata-bā मत-वा, mata-sö मत-सों**, and so on (Gr.Gr. 256); **matō मतो** (Śiv. 553).

mā मा or (poet., H. v, 9) **māh माह** । **मा नाम** adv. the same as **ma,** ab., q.v. It is also used before or after a verb to indicate a question asked in hesitation (Gr.Gr. 256), as in **karān mā chuh** or **mā chuh karān** or **mā karān chuh,** I wonder if he is making, is he really making? According to El., in this sense it is never the first word in a sentence, but the above is the account given by I.K. VIII, i, 29 (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Śiv. 23, 335, 575, 593, 795, 807, 1255, 1802, 1897; Rām. 754 ff., etc.; K. 38, 64, 505, 587, 1134, 1157, etc.; H. i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23). This word is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **hargāh-ay wuchihē . . . mā mārihē,** if he had seen . . . he would not have killed (H. viii, 10); **hargāh-kiy sara karihē . . . mā diyihē hukum,** if he had investigated . . . he would not have given the order (H. viii, 13).

As in the case of the purely prohibitive **ma** or **mā,** this dubitative **mā** may also be repeated, under the form of a verbal suffix, as in **mā lōsĕm** (= **lōsi** + **m**), I wonder if he is weary (Rām. 234).

ma 2 म in **khā-ma-khā,** q.v.

ma 3 ـم, prep. with, along with, together with (used, esp. by Musalmāns, with borrowed Arabic or Persian words) (W. 90).

mai ـمي, see **may.**

máo (El.), see **māv.**

mau मौ or **mō मो**, adv. (prohibition particle, i.q. **ma.** q.v., but more respectful) (L.V. 30, 36, 72; Śiv. 274, 1003, 1324, 1635, 1671, 1702, 1815; Rām. 727, 816, 1041, etc.). **na mō,** i.q. **mō** (Rām. 1231). Cf. **mav, mōv.**

mĕ म्य, see **bŏh.**

mō 1 मो ـمو m. hair; a single hair (Rām. 873); cf. **mōy.** **mō-kalam ـمو قلم** m. a paint brush (Gr.M.). **mō-yĕ-wāl मो-य-वाल्** m. hair, a head of hair (Rām. 1350, 1415); a single hair (Rām. 735).

mō 2 मो, see **mau.**

mubārakh मुबारख् or **mŏbārakh म्बारख् ـمبارک** interj. welcome! (El., YZ. 463, Śiv. 1720).

—**karun** —करून् m.inf. or (Rām. 751) **manzil-mubārakh karun** मञ़िल्-मुवारख् करून् m.inf. to congratulate, to welcome (El.; H. x, 8).

macĕ मच्च, see **müṭ^{ü}**.

mĕcĕ म्यच्च, see **mĕṭ^{ü}**.

mŏcĕ म्वच्च, see **mŏṭ^{u}**.

muc^{ü} मुचू, see **muk^{u}**.

machĕ मछ्च, see **màch^{i}**, **mashun**, and **moṭh^{u}** 2 and 3.

màch^{i} मंछि । मचिका, आदर्शादिकलङ्कः f. a fly (K.Pr. 128, *machh*; 23, 163), a bee (El. *mach* m. and *machh* f.; Gr.M.); a spot, or other damage (e.g. a particle removed from the reflecting surface) on a mirror or similar polished surface; a dark spot on a fair surface, such as a *ṭikā*, a beauty-spot, a black pimple, or the like. —**aṭsün^{ü}** —अच़्चूं । **मनोमालिन्योत्पत्तिः, आदर्शादिमालिन्योत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a fly to enter; a spot (as above) to occur on a mirror, etc.; 'a fly to occur in the ointment,' suspicion or estrangement to occur in the mind of one of two friends (or master and servant, or similar close relations). —**bĕhün^{ü}** —ब्यहंचू । **मालिन्यचिह्नसमावेशः** f.inf. a fly to sit down; a spot of dirt to occur (e.g. on a lamp, a mirror, a metal ornament or vessel, etc.). —**lagün^{ü}** —लगंचू । **विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. a fly to infect, i.e. food or the like to become corrupt and develop maggots. —**ṭs^{a}hün^{ü}** —च़्हंचू । **अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to suck a bee (as if a person, in the presence of much honey, instead of taking any or even touching it, took to sucking a bee); hence, of a wealthy person, to live in a penurious or mean way. —**ṭs^{a}hawun^{u}** —च़्हवुन् । **अतिक्षुद्रः** n.ag. (f. —**ṭs^{a}havün^{ü}** —च़्हवंचू), one who sucks a bee, as ab. —**ṭsaṭün^{ü}** —च़्टंचू । **असंभवे भावनप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to cut a fly; met. conceitedly to attempt as possible an impossible task. —**wŏthün^{ü}** —व्वथंचू । **विकारकीटोद्भवः** f.inf. a fly to arise, i.q. **màch^{i} lagün^{ü}**, ab.

machĕ-gü मछ्च-गूँ । अतिमन्द्रध्वनिः m. a fly's buzz; a hum, any such soft sound. **-goḍ^{u} -गंड्** m. a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). **-khāv -खाव् । कीटविशेषः** m. a fly-eater, N. of a certain winged insect that eats flies. **-ṭĕcĕ -च्यच्च । तिलकसमूहः** f.pl. a group of pimples, acne, blackheads, or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). **-ṭĕcĕl -च्यच्चल् । तिलकाङ्कितः** adj. c.g. pimply, marked with blackheads or acne (Gr.Gr. 134). **-wugra -वुग्र । कदन्नम्** m. unwholesome cooked rice (mixed with dirt, etc., as if mixed with flies). **-wahārun -वहारून् । मचिकानिवारणोपकरणम्** m. any instrument for driving away flies (such as a fan, flapper, etc.). —**wahārañĕ** —**वहारञ्ज । मचिकानिवारणम्** f. pl. inf. to drive away flies (e.g. by a fan, flapper, or the like). —**wāmañĕ** —**वामञ्ज । मचिकानिवारणकर्म** f. pl. inf., id.

māch माँछ् or **mōch मौंछ् । मधु (माचिकम्)** m. (sg. dat. **māchas माँछ्स्** or **mōchas मौंछ्स**), honey (El.; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 461; K.Pr. 150, 155).

māch-goḍ^{u} माँछ्-गंड् । मधुनिकायः m. a bee's nest (in a tree-hollow, etc.), a beehive; a honeycomb. **-gan -गन् । मधुनिकायः(कोषः)** m. a beehive (L. 460); a honeycomb (Gr.M.). **-phar** m. honey in the comb (El.). **-tabukh -तवुख्** or **mōch-tabakh मौंछ्-तवख् । मधुपात्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas -तवखस्**), a kind of large covered jar for holding honey (used esp. in sending presents of honey). **-t^{a}l^{ü}r^{ü} -त्लर्** or **mōch-t^{a}l^{ü}r^{ü} मौंछ्-त्लर् । मधुमक्षिका** f. a honey-bee (El. *-tular*, m., *-tilar* and *-tulir*, f.; L. 458, 461, *mánch tilr*; H. ix, 1, 3–6).

mōch-kash^{ü}r^{ü} मौंछ्-कश़्र् । माक्षिकमलम् f. the sediment left after straining honey, the refuse beeswax.

mēchĕ मेछ्च, see **myūṭh^{u} 2.**

mŏcha म्वछ्, **mŏchĕ म्वछ्च**, see **mŏṭh^{ü}**.

mŏch^{u} म्वंछ् or **moch^{u} मंछ्** or **much^{u} 1 मुछ् । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः** m. a goldsmith's forming mould, on which he hammers sheet gold or other metal in order to give it any required pattern or form.

mōch मौंछ्, see **māch.**

mucha मुछ् or **much^{u} 2 मुछ्** (for 1, see **mŏch^{u}**) **। असंबद्धः** adj. c.g. or m. (f. **much^{ü} मुछ्चू**), come loose, come apart, separated (e.g. a door come apart from its post, and so on of two or more things usually forming one whole).

machĕl मछ्चल् । मचिकापूर्णः adj. c.g. full of flies. Cf. **machyul^{u}.**

machil^{ü} मछ्चिलू, see **machyul^{u}.**

mŏchal म्वछ्चल् । दृढमुष्टिः adj. c.g. fisted, having a fist; (of a weapon) continually, or firmly, held in the hand; close-fisted (of a rich man), niggardly. —**kākaz** —**काकज़् । लिपि-(काकल-)पत्रविशेषः** m. a kind of stiff smooth paper (it is ten times the width of a fist long and nine times the width of a fist wide).

machĕ-maṭsĕ मछ्च-मच़्च, see **mashun.**

muchun मुछ्चुन् । व्रतपारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **much^{u} 3 मुछ्**), to complete a vow, to conclude a fast, to eat after a fast.

machĕr मछ्चर् । अल्पमूल्यादिता m. cheapness, small value (of anything), worthlessness. —**gatshun** —**गछ्चुन् । अनादरणीयतापत्तिः** m.inf. to become of small value, to become worthless.

māchar माँछ्र्, māchor^{u} माँछ्र्, or **māchur^{u} माँछ्रु् । पिच्छलत्वम्** m. slipperiness, greasiness (e.g. that caused

by contact with greasy or sticky fingers). —**yun**^{u} —यिनु । **पिच्छलत्वोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. greasiness to arise (of some liquid putrifying and becoming slimy).

maīchĕr मैंछ्यर् । मन्दता m. slowness, inactivity, dullness, laziness (Gr.Gr. 140). Cf. **mōṭh.**

mēchĕr मेछ्यर् । माधुर्यम् m. sweetness (of food, speech, voice, lit. or fig. ; cf. **atha-°**, p. 59*b*, l. 40) ; taste (El.). Cf. **myūṭh**^{u} 2.

machyul^{u} **मछिलु । मालिन्यचिह्नव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **machil**^{ü} **मछिलू**), covered with dirty spots (of some bright polished surface). Cf. **machĕl.**

machyōv मछ्योव्, see **mashun.**

mȧc^{i}la मंचिल । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, beggary, destitution. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । **दारिद्र्यनिरूपणम्** m.inf. to pretend poverty, (of a well-to-do person) to assume the garb, attitude, and general appearance of poverty.

macāma मचाम । भक्तविशेषः m. a certain dish made of boiled rice, colouring matter, clarified butter, sugar, saffron, raisins, and spices (El. ; H. ii, 3). According to K.Pr. 74 it is a 'company dish'. **-phol**^{u} **-फोलु । भक्तविशेषसमूहः** m. a pile of such rice ; a single grain of such.

macöm^{i} मचोंमि । भक्तविशेषविक्रयी m. a seller of **macāma** (q.v.).

mican, see **mĕṭ**^{ü}.

mŏcĕr म्वच्यर् । स्थौल्यम् m. thickness, stoutness, plumpness (Gr.Gr. 29, 30, 140 ; Śiv. 766 ; Rām. 630). Cf. **mŏṭ**^{u}.

macyul^{u} **मचिलु । स्कन्धमध्यभागः** m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders ; cf. **moṭ**^{u}. —**dagun** —दगुन् । **नग्नस्कन्धान्तराहननम्** m.inf. to pound a person (with fist or club) on the naked back between the shoulders.

macil^{i}-ṭsünḍ^{ü} **मचिलि-च़ुंडू । नग्नस्कन्धाहननम्** f. a slap on the naked back between the shoulders (usually of a child).

mad मद् । मदः m. intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety ; madness, insanity ; ardent passion, lasciviousness ; rut-ichor, the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; arrogance, conceit (L.V. 43 ; K.Pr. 228 ; Śiv. 755, 1417, 1479, 1562, 1758 ; K. 534, 600, 829, 1052 ; H. vii, 15) ; fury (K. 350) ; met. intoxicating liquor, wine (L.V. 81). **-host**^{u} **-हंस्तु । मदहस्ती** m. an elephant in rut (Śiv. 353, 1562 ; Rām. 599 ; K. 431, 913, 948). —**khasun** —खसुन् । **गर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. pride, conceit to arise. —**phūkun** —फूँकुन् । **अतिगर्वाविष्कारः** m.inf. to display pride or arrogance. **-zal -ज़ल् । हस्तिमदः** m. the ichor which exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut.

mada-pān मद-पान् m. wine, made out of pears, apples, mulberries, or grapes (El.). **-rost**^{u} **-रंस्तु । गर्वहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh**^{ü} **-रंछ्यू**), free from pride or arrogance ; free, or freed, from intoxication, sober, sobered. —**wālun** —वालुन् । **मदोत्तारणम्** m.inf. to bring down from pride, to bring down a person's pride (Śiv. 857). —**wasun** —वसुन् । **मदशान्तिः** m.inf. to descend from pride, a person's pride to be brought down. **-vĕsar -व्यसर् । मोहः, मदेनाङ्गशैथिल्यम्** f. weakness from intoxication, the wrecking of the constitution and clouding of the intellect due to the habitual consumption of intoxicating drugs ; the relaxation or looseness of the limbs due to drunkenness or the like. **-vĕsor**^{u} **-व्यसंरु । मदेनोद्भूतविस्मृतिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕsür**^{ü} **-व्यसंरू**), one whose intellect is clouded by the habitual use of intoxicating drugs. **-woth**^{u} **-वंथु । शान्तमदः** adj. (f. **-wüṭsh**^{ü} **-वंछ्यू**), one whose pride has descended, one who is no longer proud.

māḍ माँड् । मिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing (Gr.Gr. 126), esp. mixing up or kneading (by rubbing with the palms of the hands) of flour or other food with water, buttermilk, etc. (Gr.Gr. 10) ; cf. **māḍay** and **namda-mōḍ.** —**diñ**^{ü} —दिञ् । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f.inf. to mix food, as ab.

māḍi on^{u}**-mot**^{u} **माँडि अंनु-मंतु । आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. —**üñ**^{ü}**-müṭsü**^{ü} —**अंञ्यू-मंच्यू**), mixed, kneaded, as ab. ; made obedient, brought under influence ; (of a difficulty) conquered by constant practice. —**anun** —**अनुन् । वशीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring into mixing, to mix or knead flour, etc., as ab. ; to make (a person) obedient to oneself, to bring under one's influence, make docile ; to conquer a difficulty by constant practice. —**aṭsun** —**अच्चुन् । योगाग्निः** m.inf. to enter kneading (of flour, etc.) to become mixed, kneaded, etc. ; to join and be associated in the practices of any community, to adopt a course of behaviour, to become a communicant. —**ṭsāmot**^{u} —**च़ामंतु । योगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **ṭsāmüṭsü**^{ü} **च़ामंच्यू**), kneaded, mixed, as ab. ; entered into intimate communion, one who has adopted the practices of another. —**yun**^{u} —**यिनु । आयत्तीभवनम्, सम्यक्संसृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become kneaded, as ab. ; to come under anyone's influence, become obedient ; (of a difficulty) to be conquered by practice.

māda 1 माद ۵۵۰ **। स्त्रीलिङ्गविशिष्टः** adj. and subst. f. female (W. 17) (cf. **nar māda,** s.v. **nar 2**) ; a female (Gr.M.).

māda 2 माद ۵۵۰ m. the belly, the stomach. **dar-māda lagun** m.inf. to find oneself in the stomach, to be in doubt, to be in incertitude (Rām. 1670).

māda 3 माद् । अशोभन: adj. e.g. bad, not good; bad, corrupted.

mȧd[i] मंदि adj. e.g. mad-drunk, furious (K. 373).

madu (madhu) मदु (मधु) m. in Hindū legend, N. of a demon. He and Kaiṭabha were believed to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahmā, Vishnu slew them (Śiv. 1321). **-sūdan -सूदन्** m. the slayer of Madhu, a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 1417).

mīd मीद् । ओषधिमूलविशेष: f. (sg. dat. (?) **mīz[ü] मीज़्**), a certain medicinal root; pounded and mixed with butter it is used as an ointment for surface swellings. If this is the same as the Sanskrit *mēdā*, the form of the dat. is doubtful. **mida-sat** (El.) *Cuscuta reflexa*.

mod (for **mūd[u] मूदु**), see **marun.**

mōd मोद् । आदर: m. delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; (in Kāshmīrī) respect, reverence, honour, dignity, character (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 262).

mōda-baröy[i] मोद्-वरॉयि । आदराचरणम् f. the showing of reverence. **-rost[u] -रॅस्तु । आदरहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh[ü] -रॅच्छू**), wanting in respect, discourteous; (of an action) rude, causing disrespect, indicating disrespect. **—wālun —वालुन् । अनादरविधानम्** m.inf. to bring down from respect, to lower a person in public estimation, to disgrace him, to humiliate (Śiv. 69). **-wālay -वालय् । अपमाननम्** f. the action of subjecting another to disrespect, humiliation. **—wasun —वसुन् । अनादराधिगम:** m.inf. to descend from respect, to lose one's reputation, be dishonoured. **-woth[u] -वथु । आपन्नानादर:** adj. (f. **-wüṭsh[ü] -वॅच्छू**), dishonoured, disgraced. **-vĕtsar -व्यज़र् । समादरयोग्यता** m. worthiness of honour, high respectability. **-vyot[u] -व्यॅतु । आदरयोग्य:** adj. (f. **-vĕṭs[ü] -व्यॅचू**), full of honour, much respected (Gr.Gr. 137); (an action) indicating great respect.

mŏdā ग्वदा (= مدعا) f. meaning, object (H. vi, 7). Cf. **mudā 2.**

moḍ[u] मंडु, see **mor[u] 1.**

muḍa मुड । मूर्ख: adj. e.g. a fool, a blockhead, dunce, an ignorant, illiterate fellow; slow of understanding (El. *muḍah*) (Gr.M; K.Pr. 190, 216); cf. **mūḍ. -cŏbur -चूबुर् । स्थूलमूढ:** m. a stout, healthy, or fat blockhead (esp. in a family, the members of which are expected to be educated).

mudā 1 मुदा m. joy, gladness, happiness (YZ. 101, 191, 246, 259). (This word is masculine in all the above passages. In Sanskrit it is fem.)

mudā 2 मुदा مدعا m. a desire, wish (Rām. 1153, 1565). Cf. **mŏdā.**

mudā 3 मुदा adv. at last, finally (Rām. 788, 833, 843, 970); in short, to sum up, to make a long story short (Rām. 70, 1044, 1159).

mūḍ मूड । मूढ: m. foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant (L.V. 66, K.Pr. 146). Cf. **muḍa.**

mūd[i] मूदि । मृत: m.sg. or pl. dead, deceased (before the present time). **-māy -माय् । मृतवन् मौनवृत्ति:** f. silence (of a person) like that of a corpse, deadly taciturn.

mūd[u] मूदु, p.p. of **marun,** q.v. used as adj. (f. **mŏyĕ ग्वय**), dead (Gr.Gr. 19, K.Pr. 146).

madad मदद مدد m. (for gender, see W. 18), assistance, help (Gr.M.).

muaddab مؤدب adj. e.g. well-behaved, courteous, respectful (Gr.M.).

muddaādār (= مدعادار) m. the defendant in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54). Cf. **mudāla** and **mudoy[u].**

muḍagī मुडगी । मूर्खवृत्ति: f. the condition of an illiterate blockhead, stupidity, ignorance (Gr.M.).

mūḍagī मूडगी । मूढवृत्ति: f. stupidity, folly.

madhā (K.Pr. 49), i.q. **mad,** q.v. Cf. **ḍarhā** (q.v.) for **ḍar.**

mādal माद्ल । लतौषधिविशेष: (**वन्यतुलसी**) f. a certain medicinal plant, wild basil (Śiv. 187–8, 1401). **mādȧli-pōsh माद्लि-पोश् । वन्यतुलसीपत्रपुष्पम्** m. its leaf and its flower; a bundle of its leaves.

mudāla मुदाल (= مدعاعليه) m. the defendant (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudoy[u].**

madam मदम । वाद्यविशेष: m. a certain musical instrument (said to give forth the fifth note on the scale, called *madhyama* in Sanskrit, and to sound like the cry of a heron. It is described as a large jar with long strings across it).

madȧm[i] मद्मि । मध्यमवाद्यवादनशिल्पी m. a player on the **madam,** q.v.

mudām مدام adj. e.g. perpetual, lasting, eternal; (of a lover) constant (YZ. 228).

mūd[u]-mot[u] मूदु-मंतु, see **marun.**

madun मदुन् । कान्त:(कामुक:) m. (the f. is **madüñ[ü] मद्ंचू**, q.v.) (sg. dat. **madȧnas मद्नस्**, voc. **madȧnō मद्नो**), N. of the Hindū god of love, Cupid; hence, a handsome person, a lover, a gallant, an adored one (K.Pr. 12, 237; Rām. 1143, 1490); semen virile (K.Pr. 186); —° an actor or other person taking the part of handsome gallant character. Cf. **kala-push[u]-madun** (p. 435*a*, l. 36) and **mahārāza-madun** (p. 556*b*, l. 39).

māḍun माँड़ुन् । **मिश्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mõḍᵘ माँड़ु**; f. **mõḍᵘ माँड़ू**, dat. **mājĕ माँज्य**), to knead flour, etc., and water, etc., to mix; cf. **manḍun. mõḍᵘ-motᵘ माँड़ु-मंतु** । **मिश्रितः** perf. part. (f. **mõḍᵘ-müṭṣᵘ माँड़ू-मंच़ू**, dat. **mājĕ-maṭṣĕ माँज्य-मच़्य**), kneaded.

mödān मादान् or **maidān** ميدان m. a plain, field, lawn (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 54, 57, 205; YZ. 95, 178; Śiv. 1064, 1155, 1634, 1733; H. iii, 1; viii, 9; x, 1, 5; xi, 3; xii, 20); a field of battle (Rām. 915, 1378); open ground, country (as opposed to town) (YZ. 40). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **आक्रमणावसरदानम्** m.inf. to give room (to), give a wide berth (to); to make room (for); to give an opportunity for, or lay oneself open to, an attack. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **बलादाक्रम्य पराजयनम्** m.inf. to show an open space, i.e. to attack and utterly conquer.

mödönⁱ मादानि (= ميداني) । **समस्थलभवः** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, an open plain; (of a plant) growing in a plain; (of a horse or the like) grazing on a plain; (of a road) approachable by, or running over, a plain.

mūḍun मूड़ुन्, i.q. **mūrun**, q.v.

madānd मदान्द् । **मदमत्तः** adj. e.g. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; blinded by passion or pride, arrogant.

madanwār मदन्वार् । **मनोहारिणी** f. (of a woman) charming, lovely, heart-stealing; (m.) a lover (El.).

māḍanāwun माँडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māḍanôwᵘ माँडनोवु**), to cause to knead, esp. with the feet. This word is applied to the kneading of large quantities of dough, and to the washing of thick coarse woollen cloth (El. *manḍanáwun*; K.Pr. 85, *mándanáwun*).

madünᵘ मद़ून् । **रूपादिविशिष्टा** f. (the word is the f. of **madun मदुन्**, q.v.), a she-Cupid, a charming, lovely woman.

mādri माद्रि in the following:—**mādri-zāl माद्रि-ज़ाल्** । **कार्पासजालम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zöjᵘ -ज़ांजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of net-like cloth woven from fine cotton thread.

madar मदर् or **madir मदिर्** adj. e.g. proud (El.).

mādar मादर् مادر f. a mother. **mādar-zāda मादर्-ज़ाद** (= زاد; مادر) m. born of the same mother, a uterine brother (Rām. 1427).

madāra मदार (= مُدارات or مدارا) m. gentleness; soothing (Rām. 1731); civility, politeness, coaxing (Rām. 1676); humility; (as adj. e.g.) encouraged, comforted (El. *madárá*). **—karun —करुन्** । **सान्त्वनम्** m.inf. to console, soothe; to ask politely, make a polite request (to) (Rām. 780).

madörⁱ मदारि مداري । **धृष्टस्वभावः** m. a follower of the celebrated Muslim saint Shāh Madār, whose tomb is at Cawnpore in India; a swaggering bully who terrorizes his neighbours.

mádúr (El.), see **mŏdurᵘ**.

mŏdurᵘ म्वदुरु । **मधुरः** adj. (f. **mŏdᵘrᵘ म्वद्रू**), sweet, honied (in taste) (W. 112, 131; K.Pr. 18, 30, 146; K. 979; H. vii, 31); pleasing, charming, agreeable (K. 62, 400; H. ix, 7); melodious (K. 970). (El. spells this word *mádúr*, *mŏdur*, *mŏḍur*, and *mudur*.)

El. gives several varieties of fruit used with this word. In his spellings they are *modari-tséra*, a kind of apricot; *mŏdir ṭánj*, a kind of pear (so W. 116); *mŏḍur bádám*, a kind of almond; *moḍur bamtsúnṭ*, a sweet quince; *mŏdur dán* (= *dönᵘ*), a kind of pomegranate; *moḍur tsúnṭ*, a small sweet kind of apple; cf. W. 116. **—kand-hyuhᵘ —कंद्-हिहु** । **फाणितसमास्वादः** adj. (f. **mŏdᵘrᵘ kand-hishᵘ म्वद्रू कंद्-हिशू**), sweet as sugar (lit. and met.). **—mõch-hyuhᵘ —माँच्-हिहु** । **क्षौद्रतुल्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **mŏdᵘrᵘ mõch-hishᵘ म्वद्रू माँच्-हिशू**), sweet as honey.

mŏdᵘrᵘ bēr म्वद्रू बेर् । **माधुर्योपभोगाश्रयः** f. a sweet hedge, a sweet receptacle, (a person, work, or place) in whom or which sweetness (lit. or met.) is experienced. **—zĕv —ज़्यव्** f. a sweet tongue, an eloquent tongue; as adj., e.g. eloquent (El. *moḍir zeo*).

mödrī मादी f. N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and mother of Nakula and Sahadēva, in Sanskrit *Mādrī* (K. 538).

mudra मुद्र f. (sg. dat. **mudri मुद्रि**), any particular position or intertwinings of the fingers (in Sanskrit, *mudrā*), commonly practised in Hindū religious worship. Such have an occult meaning, and are believed to have magical efficacy (L.V. 2).

mudār मुदार् or **mudawār मुदवार्** । **सदनपटलमध्यभागः** m. the middle of the upper part of the roof of a house, a roof-ridge; meton. a ridge-pole.

mŏḍªrun म्वद्रुन् । **मधुरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏḍªryōv म्वद्र्योव्**), to be, or become, sweet (of food, nature, voice, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7). **mŏḍªryō-motᵘ म्वद्र्यो-मंतु** । **मधुरीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **mŏḍªryē-müṭṣᵘ म्वद्र्ये-मंच़ू**), become sweet, sweetened (in all senses).

mŏḍªrĕr म्वद्र्यर् or **mŏḍªrēr म्वद्रेर्** । **माधुर्यम्** m. sweetness (W. 112, L. 464, Śiv. 499); something sweet (e.g. sugar).

madrasa मद्रस مدرسة m. a school, college, academy (Gr.M.).

mŏḍªrāwun म्वद्रावुन् । **मधुरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏḍªrôwᵘ म्वद्रोवु**), to make sweet, to sweeten.

mads-náṭa (El.), see **māz-nāṭh**, s.v. **māz.**

midasat, see **mīd.**

madath मदथ् (sg. dat. **madatas मदतस्**), i.q. **madad**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

mudath मुदथ् (= مدت) m. length of time, space of time, interval of time; a long time or season; antiquity. **mudatuk**[u] **मुदतुक्** । **अतिचिरकालिकः** adj. (f. **mudatüc**[u] **मुदतंच्**), of long standing, old, ancient.

mūḍuth मूडुथ् । **मौढ्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **mūḍatas मूडतस्**), ignorance, stupidity, folly.

mādav माद(ध)व् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), Mādhava (Śiv. 1322, 1334, 1417; Rām. 3).

mudav मुदव् । **पृष्ठाघातः** m. a gall, or sore (on the shoulder or back of a horse). **—yun**[u], **—यिनु** । **पृष्ठाघातव्रणोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a gall to arise.

mudawas màch[i] **मुदवस् मंछि** । **आसक्त्या अनुवृत्तिः** f. a fly on a horse's sore (which comes back again and again); met. following a person continually, clinging to, dogging.

madav-dār मुदव्-दार् । **पृष्ठाघातविकारयुतः** adj. c.g. (of a horse) galled.

mudawār मुदवार्, see **mudār.**

mady (madhy) मद्य् (मध्य) m. the middle in **ādy mady and,** beginning, middle, and end (quoted from Sanskrit) (Śiv. 1767).

māḍay माँडय् । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f., i.q. **māḍ,** q.v.

muday मुदय् । **दृष्टिपातः** f. a fixed look, a stare. **—gandüñ**[ü] **—गंडंच्** । **आसक्त्या दृष्टिन्यासः** f.inf. to fix a stare, to stare.

mudày[i] **mudày**[i] **karüñ**[ü] **मुदंयि मुदंयि करंच्** । **आक्षिप्तप्रत्याक्षेपः** f.inf. to answer an accusation or a calumny face to face.

mudoy[u] **मुदंयु** (= مدعي) m. a claimant, suitor; the plaintiff (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudāla.**

mūḍyō-mot[u] **मूड्यो-मंतु** । **मूढीभूतः** adj. (f. **mūḍyē-müs**[ü] **मूड्ये-मंच्**), become confounded, confused, become dull, stupid. This word has the form of a perfect participle, but no other form of such a verb as **mūḍun** has been noted.

madyān मद्यान् । **मध्याह्नकालः** m. mid-day.

möd[i]**yān मांदियान्** مآديان । **अश्वा** f. a mare.

muāf معاف, see **māph.**

muöfī معآفي, see **möphī.**

möfil मांफिल् (= محفل) f. a place of assembly; an assembly, a company of people, congregation (Gr.M.).

muft मुफ्त مفت adv. gratis, gratuitously (El., K.Pr. 203); cf. **mupht. māl-ĕ-muft,** property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

mag 1 मग् । **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. N. of the tenth lunar asterism, or lunar mansion, called *Maghā* in Sanskrit. It contains five stars,—*a* Regulus, *γ*, *ζ*, *η*, and *ν* Leonis (Śiv. 1861).

maga-māwas मग-मावस् । **तिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-māwạsi -मावंसि**), the lunar day which falls on the new moon of the Hindū month of **Bād**[a]**rapĕth** (in Sanskrit, *Bhādrapada*) (August–September). It is believed that according as rain falls or does not fall on this day, so the prospects of the crops are good or bad (cf. our St. Swithin's day on July 15).

mag 2 मग् (or **मघ्**) m. N. of a certain country, i.q. **magad,** q.v. **maga-dīsh,** the land of Magad (K. 1004).

mag 3 मग् । **पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षः** f. a row of short curls at the back of the head extending from ear to ear. **—thavüñ**[ü] **—थवंच्** । **पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षधारणम्** f.inf. to wear such curls.

maga मग । **पिप्पली** f. long pepper (*Piper longum*).

māg माग् । **माघः** m. N. of the tenth month of the Hindū luni-solar year (in Sanskrit, *Māgha*) (January–February) (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 107, *māgh*; K.Pr. 60, 128, 147, 171; Śiv. 590, 1162, 1351). **—darun —दरुन्** । **माघमासव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a fast throughout the month of Māg (eating only at night),—a Hindū religious ceremony. **-mās -मास्** । **माघमासः** m. the month of Māg (the term used in phrases referring to religious rites).

māga-bata माग-वत । **काकवलिदानविशेषः** m. cooked rice in Māg, the N. of an offering (*bali*) of cooked rice scattered on house-roofs and elsewhere for the crows. **-noṭ**[u] **darun -नंटु दरुन्** । **व्रतचर्याविशेषः** m.inf. to keep the fast of the Māg water-jar,—a particular vow or fast kept in ancient times by Hindūs. The procedure was as follows:—For the first three days of the month of Māg the celebrant eats only in the evening; he then fasts for a whole day; then for three days eats only in the morning; then fasts for two days; then for three days he eats only at night; then fasts for two days; then again three days night-eating; and so on to the end of the month. Every day, for two *praharas* (i.e. six hours), he stands in a frozen stream in water reaching up to his navel, and lets ice-cold water trickle on to his head from a jar in the bottom of which a hole has been pierced. **-tūr**[ü] **-तूरु** । **माघशीतम्** f. the cold of the month of Māg, winter cold.

māguk[u] **मागुकु** । **माघसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **māgüc**[ü] **मागंचू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg.

mēg 1 मेग् । **अन्त्यजविशेषः** m. (f. **mēgiñᵘ मेगिञ्** q.v.), N. of a certain untouchable caste, the Mēgh or Mēg of the Panjāb hill-country. **mēga-bāy मेग-बाय्** । **मेघस्त्री** f. the wife of a Mēg.

mīg मीग् or (sometimes written **mēg 2 मेग्**) । **मेघः** m. cloud (Śiv. 268, 575, 1557 ; K. 56).

mīga-zāḍ मीग-ज़ाँड् । **अभ्रमालिन्यम्** f. a heavy mass of dark clouds (such as causes darkness). **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । **कादम्बिनी** m. a long line of clouds.

mŏga म्वग m. in **mŏga dyunᵘ म्वग दिनु** m.inf. to give a child the breast, to suckle (K. 159).

mögⁱ मांगि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v., as adv., in the month of Māg (i.e. in the cold season) (Rām. 172). **—dāñĕ —दाञ** । **माघे संग्राह्यधान्यम्** m. paddy collected in the month of Māg for a year's use.

magad मगद्(ध) m. N. of a certain kingdom, equivalent to the country round the modern districts of Paṭnā and Gayā. In Sanskrit, *Magadha* (K. 550). Cf. **mag 2.**

magdūr मग्दूर् (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (see **hatul magdūr**) (Rām. 1531).

magal 1 मगल् or **magāl मगाल्** a jingling repetition of **agal**, q.v. in **agal-magal** (p. 16*b*, l. 10) or **agāl-magāl** (id., l. 16).

magal 2 मगल् । **काकपक्षयुतः** m. a man who wears his hair in short curls at the back of the head. Cf. **mag 3.**

mŏgul म्वगुल् مغل or **mŏgulᵘ म्वगुलु** । **बलात्करणशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏgalas म्वगलस्**), a Mogul; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is cruel, terrible (K.Pr. 146) (cf. **phanāyi-mº**, s.v. **phanöyⁱ**). **mŏgal-byôlᵘ म्वगल्-ब्योलु** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of paddy with a hard fat grain. **-cāhⁱ -चाहि** f. a certain way of making tea (see **cāhⁱ**) (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **mŏgàlⁱ cāhy**, q.v.

mŏgàlⁱ म्वगलि (= مغلی) adj. e.g. of or relating to a Mogul. **—cāhÿ —चाह्य्** or **—cāhⁱ —चाहि** or **—cāy —चाय्** । **पानविशेषः** f. a kind of tea (the drink). According to El. (s.v. *chāi*) it is prepared as follows :—For every *tōlā* (half-ounce) of tea five cups of water are poured upon it in the **bahugun** or teapot. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more ; milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish.

magʰn मग्न् or **magan मगन्** । **आसक्तः** adj. e.g. intent (on), devoted or addicted (to) ; cf. **nĕndʰri-mº**, s.v. **nĕndʰr. —gatshun —गक्षुन्** । **अत्यासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become intent (on), addicted or devoted (to) (e.g. to a business, to grief, illusion, wrath, joy, and so on) ; to become inattentive, heedless, forgetful (*quasi*, having the mind intent on something else) (Rām. 9).

māgun मागुन् or **mā̃gun 1 माँगुन्** । **शैलूषनायकः** m. the leader of a company of actors, a stage-manager.

māgunᵘ मागुनु । **माघ्यः** adj. (**māgüñᵘ मागंञ्**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v.

mā̃gun 1 माँगुन्, see **māgun.**

mā̃gun 2 माँगुन् । **गूढाशयः** adj. (f. **mā̃güñᵘ माँगंञ्**), one who keeps his intentions or purpose hidden, reticent, reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mugand मुगंड् । **कपोलः** m. the cheek, upper jaw (El.).

mugandal मुगंडल् । **उन्नतकपोलः** adj. e.g. having high or prominent or fat cheeks.

mēgiñᵘ मेगिञ् । **अन्त्यजविशेषजातिकी स्त्री** f. a woman of the Mēg caste (see **mēg**) (but the wife of a Mēg is **mēga-bāy**).

magar 1 मगर् in **magar lagun मगर् लगुन्** । **अत्यासत्त्यानुयोगः** m.inf. continually to follow a person, to dog his footsteps, to follow on the skirts (of), beset (e.g. in the hope of obtaining something, or of a thief, or some disease or calamity). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **अनुप्रेरणम्** m. inf., id. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **अनुनियोजनम्** m.inf. to set a person to follow, as ab.

magar 2 मगर् in **magar-maṡh मगर्-मक़्** । **सामुद्रिकमत्स्यविशेषः** m. a crocodile (Gr.M.). Cf. **makar 1.**

magar 3 मगर्, i.q. **munjhōr**, q.v. (El.).

magar 4 مگر conjunct, but, except, unless (El., Gr.M., W. 100, K.Pr. 164).

magrib मग्रिब् مغرب m. the west, the western quarter (El., YZ. 2).

māgay माँगय् । **याचना** f. asking, begging (from someone), a request, petition (Gr.Gr. 129) (K.Pr. 145, 174 ; K. 488). **māgaẏĕ nērun माँगय नेरुन्** । **भैक्षाचरणम्** m.inf. to go out for begging (esp. of a respectable person who has fallen on evil times), to take to begging, to have recourse to asking for alms. **—phàlⁱ —फलि** । **भैक्षसंभृतान्नसमूहः** m.pl. grains of begging, the store of rice, etc., collected in small amounts by a beggar. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **भैक्षेणावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come by begging, to be gained by begging.

mah 1 مه or **māh 1** ماه m. the moon (YZ. *mah*, 9, 12, etc. ; *māh*, 62, 63, etc.) ; a month (El. *mah*, misprinted as meaning 'mouth') (K.Pr. 204 (*māh*)). This Persian word occurs in literature chiefly in borrowed Persian expressions, such as **māh-ĕ-dilsōz**, a heart-inflaming moon (Rām. 1483), **māh-ĕ-tābān**, a radiant moon (Rām. 193).

mah 2, another spelling of **ma 1**, q.v.

mahā महा or **māh 2 माह् । माषः** f. a bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*, L. 78, 330, 336).

mahā-dāl महा-दाल् । माषदाली f. split beans; bean porridge. **-ḍār -डार् । माषक्षेत्रम्** m. a bean-field (either prepared for bean-sowing, or in which beans are growing). **-hĕm -ह्यम् । माषशिम्बा** f. a mess of bean and other legumes. **-phol**ᵘ **-फ़ोलु । माषसमूहः** m. a single bean; a small collection of beans (esp. when few in number). **—pĕñĕ —प्यत्र । अतिद्वेषोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. beans to fall, i.e. to be thrown at anyone; met. hatred to arise between friends. **-sas -सस् । माषसूदविशेषः** m. a porridge of whole-beans cooked in clarified butter. **-wor**ᵘ **-वॅरु । माषपिष्टकः** m. a bean-cake or bean-loaf made of bean-flour, offered to the *matṛkā*-goddesses on the occasion of marriages and other festivals. **-vür**ᵘ **-वॅरू । वेशवारविशेषः** f. a porridge or thick sauce of bean-flour and spices.

māh 2 माह् (for **1**, see **mah 1**) f. (sg. dat. **mösh**ᵘ **मॉशू**), i.q. **mahā**, q.v.; cf. **ḍaba-māh** (p. 183*b*, l. 34). **—karith —करिथ् । रसास्वादमृते शीघ्रं निगीर्य** conj. part. used as adv., having swallowed without noticing the taste, taking with a gulp; met. having swallowed (i.e. misappropriated) something entrusted to one.

māha माह । माषसमूहः f. pl. a quantity or collection of beans. **-sas -सस् । माषसाधितसूदः** m., i.q. **mahā-sas**, see **mahā**.

māhī माही ماهی f. a fish (K.Pr. 180).

mōh मोह् or **mūh मूह्** m., i.q. **muh**, q.v. (very common in Hindū poetry in the sense of religious illusion) (Śiv. 66–7, 87, 170, 350, etc.; Rām. 218; K. 212); stupor, swoon (Rām. 1042). Being personified as 'Illusion', it often has the genitive in **-un**ᵘ, as in Śiv. 737, 1674, 1805; Rām. 1042. (For compounds of this word, see **muh**.)

mo̤hᵘ म्वंहु or **mohᵘ मंहु । मशकः** m. a mosquito, gnat (El. *moh*, *múh*; Śiv. 751.)

mah¹-ad̤ijᵘ मंहि-अॅडिजू । असंभवद्वस्तु f. a mosquito's bone; met. something impossible or incredible. **-ambar¹ -अंबॅरि । फलविशेषः** m. a small juicy tart kind of apple (L. 349; *mohi amri*); cf. **ambar¹**, p. 27*b*, l. 4. **-anzan -अंज़न् । धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, described as having a small, sweet-scented, soft grain; the grain (rice) of this paddy; cf. **anzan**, p. 36*b*, l. 42. **-byôlᵘ -व्योलु । धान्यविशेषः** m. 'mosquito-seed', N. of another kind of paddy, described as having a full, white grain. **-wan -वन् । धान्यविशेषः** m. another kind of paddy, described as having a very full red-coloured grain.

muh मुह् । मोहः m. loss of consciousness, perplexity, delusion, embarrassment; folly, ignorance, infatuation; illusion of mind, delusion (K. 209); (in a Hindū religious sense) the illusion that transient things are eternal, or that the phenomenal world has real existence (very common in Hindū poetry in this sense) (L.V. 67, 74; Śiv. 18, 268–9, 347, 888, etc.; Rām. 1762). This word is a corruption of **mōh** or **mūh** (q.v.) which is borrowed directly from Sanskrit. When this word is used to indicate 'Illusion' personified, it has the genitive in **-un**ᵘ, as in Śiv. 711, 1332, 1693, 1778. **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । मोहाप्तिः** m. inf. astonishment, delusion, embarrassment, insensibility, fainting, etc., to occur; delusion to depart, true knowledge to be acquired (Śiv. 1276). **—ṭshunun —टुनुन् । मुग्धीकरणम्** m. inf. to stupefy, perplex, infatuate. **—wŏthun —व्युन् । धार्ष्ट्याधिगमः** m. inf. infatuation to arise; arrogance, insolence, to come into existence.

muha-māyā मुह-माया or (Rām. 1077) **मोह-माया । मायाहेतुकमोहः** f. delusion caused by unreality of the universe being considered as real (Śiv. 893); an illusion, an illusive appearance (Rām. 1077).

muhas gaṭshun मुहस् गटुन् । मोहापत्तिः m. inf. to go to delusion, to become deluded (K. 657, 783, 930).

mahābalī महाबली adj. c.g. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty; a very mighty or powerful person (Rām. 552).

mahabbath or (H. x, 4) **mahabath** محبت or **mahōbath महोबथ्** (Śiv. 844, Rām. 81, 1053) m. (for gend., see W. 18) (sg. dat. **mahabbatas** محبتس), love, affection (Gr.M.; YZ. 256; Śiv. 844; Rām. 81, 1053; H. x, 4).

mahādān महादान् m. a great gift, largess, bounty (K. 843).

mahā-danu महा-द्(or ध)नु or **mahādanu-dand महाद्(ध)नु-दंड्** m. a great, or mighty, bow (the weapon) (K. 370–1, 402, 429).

mahādēv महादेव् m. (sg. ag. **mahādīv¹ महादीवि**, K. 373, 739, 783, 822, 830), a N. of the god Shiv (Śiva), used as a proper name of Hindūs (Gr.Gr. 99; Śiv. 208, 234, 266, 697, 700, 844, etc.; Rām. 112, 940; K. 370, 621, 740, 794, 821, 826, 828, 876).

mahāganapath महागणपथ् m. the great (god) Ganēsh, i.q. **ganapath**, q.v. (Śiv. 1, 1142).

muhüjᵘ मुहॅजू f. a small pestle, a rod (f. dim. of **muhulᵘ**, q.v.) (cf. **nāra-m°**, s.v. **nār**).

mahākāl महाकाल् m. Time (personified) (Rām. 1510); N. of a form of Shiv (Śiva) in his character as destroyer of the world (Rām. 735, 1058, 1518; Śiv.

165, 372, 594); a N. of Yama, the god of death, Death personified (Śiv. 1888).

mahākalph महाकल्फ़ m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpas महाकल्पस्**), (in Hindū theology) a vast cycle of time (in Sanskrit, *mahākalpa*), corresponding to the life of Brahmā, which consists of a hundred years of which each day and night is usually said to consist of a *kalpa* or 4,320,000,000 mortal years; cf. **kalpānth.** At the end of each *kalpa*, there is a dissolution of all things, but Brahmā survives. At the end of a *mahākalpa* (*mahākalpānta*, or in Kāshmīrī *mahākalpānth*) Brahmā himself dies, and there is total dissolution.

mahākalpānth महाकल्पांथ् m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpāntas महाकल्पांतस्**), (in Hindū theology) the end of a **mahākalph** (q.v.), when there is total dissolution of the whole universe including even the gods themselves (Śiv. 979).

mahkam महकम् (= محكم) adj. e.g. made firm, firm, stable, strong (H. xi, 9); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated (H. iv, 6).

mahla महल, see **mahala.**

mahal महल् (= محل) f. (for gend., see W. 18), a place, position, situation; a district, quarter; a mansion, a palace (W. 18). **-bāgay -बागय्** । **महालयविभाग:** f. division of a tract of country by metes and bounds, division of a town into various specified quarters or districts, each part having a separate designation.

mahala-khān (or **-khāna**) **महल-खान्** (or **-खान**) (= محل خانه) m. the inner part of a palace, a harem, seraglio (K. 977; H. viii, 3, 11 (both **-khān**)). **dökhil-i-mahalakhāna,** (of a woman) brought into, or made a member of, the harem (H. xii, 19).

mahala महल محلّه । **महालयाश्रय:** m. a district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish (K.Pr. 236); in composition this word generally takes the form **mahla,** as in:—**mahla-bôj**ᵘ **महल-वोजु** । **महालयसख:** a ward-partner, i.e. a friend of the same quarter of a town (u.w. ref. to the meeting of two such persons in some place far from home). **-gand -गंड्** । **महालयवास्तव्यैकमत्यम्** m. unity of opinion, confederation, coalition amongst all the inhabitants of a ward. **-wöl**ⁱ **-वॉलि** । **एकमहालयवास्तव्यजनसमुदाय:** m.pl. the inhabitants of a ward (spoken of as a whole group).

muhulᵘ **मुङ्गलु** । **मुसलम्** m. a pestle (W. 3, *mahol*, 114, *möhal*); esp. a long heavy wooden pestle for husking rice, etc., in a mortar (El. *muhil*) (L. 462); cf. **kanz-m°** (p. 459*b*, l. 29), **nāra-m°,** s.v. **nār,** and **yĕndra-m°,** s.v. **yĕndᵃr.** **muhᵃlⁱ-khünḍᵘ मुह्लि-खंडू** । **लघुमुसलम्** f. a pestle worn light and thin by use.

mahᵃladār महलदार् محلّه‌دار । **महालयरक्षक:** m. (f. **mahᵃladārĕñ महलदार्यञ्**), the head man of a district or parish, an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman; (in Kashmīr) the officer in charge of a division of a city, the ward-watchman, who guards the village by night, and sees that Government orders are carried out (K.Pr. 105). According to El. (s.v. *mahallodár*), his chief duty seems to be to act as a spy over the people. Sometimes women fill this post. Mahᵃladārs are generally heartily hated by the people, which is not to be wondered at. When a woman fills the post she is called by the f. term **mahᵃladārĕñ,** which, according to El., also means the wife of a **mahᵃladār,** but cf. **mahᵃladār-bāy,** bel. **-bukur**ᵘ **-बुकुरु** । **धार्ष्ट्यव्यापार:** m. the gruffness of the ward-watchman; hence, arrogance, insolence, rudeness; cf. **bukur**ᵘ, p. 102*a*, l. 43. **-bāy -बाय्** । **महालयरक्षिपत्नी** f. the wife of a ward-watchman. **-wān -वान्** । **महालयरक्षिसमाश्रय:** m. the office, or residence, of the ward-watchman.

mahᵃladöril महलदॉरिल् । **महालयरक्षित्वम्** f. the office or duties of a ward-watchman; conduct like that of a ward-watchman, rudeness, insolence, arrogance.

mŏhalakh म्वहलख् (= مهلكه) m. a place of destruction or danger, a precipice, or the like (Rām. 950).

mahālakshmī महालक्ष्मी f. (sg. dat. **mahālakshmiyĕ महालक्ष्मिय**), i.q. **lākhⁱmī** (q.v.) or **lakṣmī,** N. of the goddess of fortune, the wife of Vishnu; identified by worshippers of Śiva with Dēvī (see **dīvī**), the wife of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 96).

mahlāma महलाम (= مرهم, ملهم) । **लेपौषधम्** m. soft plaster, dressing for wounds, ointment, salve. **-gorᵘ -गॅरु** । **लेपौषधवैद्य:** m. an apothecary who makes his living by preparing ointments. **-püṭᵘ -पॅटू** । **लेपौषधलिप्तपटिका** f. lint or cloth on which ointment is smeared for application to a wound, etc.

mahalish 1 महलिश् । **औषधलेपविमर्द:** f. rubbing in ointment, rubbing the affected part after applying ointment.

mahalish 2 महलिश् । **प्रोन्नतपार्वतीयाधित्यकाभूमिस्थलम्** f. a high mountain table-land.

mahölishⁱ महॉलिशि f. N. of a certain *tirtha* or sacred bathing place in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1030, Rām. 249).

mahimā महिमा m. greatness, glory, majesty (esp. one of the attributes of Śiva, as the container of all the fourteen worlds); the tale of a person's greatness, a full account of his glory (Śiv. 1166, 1503, 1628). **mahimna-pār महिम्न-पार्** m. N. of a hymn in honour of Śiva, called in Sanskrit the *mahimnaḥ stava* (Śiv. 867).

muhim मुहिम m. an urgent, or momentous business, important affair; exigency, an affair of consequence; (in Kāshmīrī) misfortune, poverty (El. *muhyum*; K.Pr. 165; H. i, 4, 5, 11, 12; viii, 9; x, 3). **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** । **दारिद्र्यापत्तिः** m.inf. poverty to fall (of a rich man being reduced to beggary). **—ṭshunun —ट्शुनुन्** । **दारिद्र्येण योजनम्** m.inf. to cast poverty, to reduce another to beggary. **-zad -ज़द्** adj. e.g. poverty-stricken (H. x, 4).

muhima महिम, by poverty; hence, as postpos. governing abl., in the case of poverty, i.e. in the case of (such-and-such a thing) not being forthcoming, if there is not (such-and-such a thing), as in **sini muhima sŏtsal,** if there is not a plate of meat and rice, there is (at least) a mallow.

muh^{i}mun^{u} मुहिमुनु, sg. gen., in **muh^{i}mán^{i} phŏt^{i} मुहिमंनि फुंति** । **अतिदारिद्र्यम्** m.pl. utter poverty.

muhimlad मुहिम्लद् । **दारिद्र्यहतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **muhimladiñ मुहिम्लदिञ्**), suffering from utter poverty, poverty-stricken.

mahimna महिम्न, see **mahimā.**

mĕhmān म्यहमान ‹ مہمان m. a guest; a poor orphan (who is always somebody's guest) (K.Pr. 261).

mĕhmāndörī म्यहमान्दोरी or (El.) **mahmāndörī** ‹ مہماندآری f. hospitality. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्** f.inf. to show hospitality, to entertain (El.).

mahāmanth^{a}r महामन्थर् m. (sg. dat. **mahāmantras महामन्त्रस्**), a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell (cf. **manth^{a}r**) (Śiv. 1449).

mahāmāyā महामाया f. worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent; the same personified as Śiva's energic power (Śiv. 60, 196, 530, 651, etc.).

mih^{a}na मिहन । **भूषणोपयोगिरागभेदः, अतिसूक्ष्मचूर्णः** m. jeweller's rouge, a plate-powder, a powder for polishing jewelry; any fine powder. **-gor^{u} -गंरु** । **भूषणरञ्जनशिल्पी** m. maker of, or worker with, jeweller's rouge. **— khārun — खारुन्** । **भूषणे रागयोजनम्** m.inf. to apply jeweller's rouge to an ornament or the like.

mōhinī मोहिनी f. a fascinating woman; N. of the female form assumed by Viṣṇu, when he cheated the demons of nectar at the churning of the ocean (K. 929).

muhun मुह्न । **मोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muh^{u} मुहु**, f. **mush^{ü} मुशू** (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **mushyōv मुश्योव्** or **muhyōv मुह्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 225); cf. Gr.Gr. 225), to swindle, defraud, delude, cause illusion to (Śiv. 1728); to fascinate (Gr.M.); (conj. 2) to suffer illusion, to be deceived (L.V. 13).

muh^{u}-mot^{u} मुहु-मंतु । **अपहारितः** perf. part. (f. **mush^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} मुशू-मंच्यू**), swindled, defrauded.

muhith gaṭshun मुहिथ् गट्शुन् । **धनाद्यपहरणम्** m.inf. to run off with property after swindling. **—nyun^{u} —निनु** । **छलेनापहरणम्** m.inf. to steal property by swindling. **—ṭshunun —ट्शुनुन्** । **छलेनापहरणानुभावनम्** m.inf. openly to carry off property gained by swindling.

mōhundguji (? spelling, ? **mōhangūj^{ü}**), *Aconitum Napellus* (L. 76).

mihnadār मिह्नदार् । **वर्णकरागयुक्तः** adj. e.g. covered with jeweller's rouge (of an ornament); (of a silver or gold ornament) coloured, painted with a paste.

muhnār मुह्नार् । **भूषणादिवाङ्मयम्** m. a great collection of jewelry and ornaments.

mĕhanath म्यहनथ् or **mihnath** ‹ محنت m. (also occasionally, as in Gr.M., f.) (sg. dat. **mĕhanatas म्यहनतस्** or, if f., **mĕhanüṭs^{ü} म्यहनंच्यू** (Gr.M. 1836)), toil, exertion, labour (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 142 (*mĕhnatas*, sg. dat.)).

mĕh^{a}natī म्यहनती ‹ محنتي adj. e.g. laborious, diligent, industrious, painstaking (Gr.M.).

mahānawam महानवम । **महानवमी** f. (sg. dat. **mahānavüm^{ü} महानवंमू**), 'the great ninth,' the ninth lunar day of the light half of the month Öshid (in Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), sacred to the goddess Durgā (L. 266, *Maha Nowmi*).

mahanyuw^{u} महनिवु । **पुरुषः, सेवकः** m. a man (El. *mohanyú* or *mŏhnyu*) (Gr.Gr. 58; Gr.M.; W. 18 *mahaniu*, 111 *mahiniu*; K.Pr. 30, 146, 156; H. x, 1, 4); a serving-man, a slave (K. 1163); man, mankind, the human species (Gr.M.); a person (man or woman; cf. **nŏshĕ-m°,** a daughter-in-law person, s.v. **nŏsh**).

mahaniv^{i}-bal महनिवि-बल् । **सेवकबलम्** m. power owing to possessing a multitude of servants or slaves. **-khyol^{u} -ख्यंलु** m. a crowd of men (Gr.Gr. 152). **-koṭ^{u} -कंटु** । **सेवकबालकः** m. the son of a slave. **-rēmph -रेंफ** f. a poor man, a poor miserable fellow (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **सेवकविशिष्टः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यच्**), one who possesses many slaves or servants.

mehnzrāt, see **maīzi-rāth,** s.v. **maīz.**

mahāpurush महापुरुश् m. a great man, an eminent or distinguished person, (in a religious sense) a very holy person (Śiv. 743, 1773).

mahra महर (= مہر) । **स्त्रीधनविशेषः** m. (amongst Muslims) a marriage portion settled upon the wife before marriage, dowry, jointure (L. 269, *mehr*).

mahōra (El.), i.q. **mahwa-mowa,** q.v.

mahur[u] मङ्गरु । **कीटविशेषः** m. a kind of thin small worm or caterpillar, yellow and black in colour, which feeds on leaves. **maḥâr[i]-dôw[u] मंह्रि-दोवु** । **क्षुद्रडोरकविशेषः** m. a kind of fine binding cord of twisted silver wire and silk (see **dôw[u]**, p. 262*a*, l. 10).

mŏhar म्वहर् مہر । **मुद्रा** f. a seal, a seal-ring (El. *mŭhr*, Gr.M., K.Pr. 17); the impression of a seal, a stamp (Śiv. 414; H. x, 3, 10); a certain gold coin (current in India for about £1 16*s*., in Kashmīr valued at 12 chilkī rupees), a gold mohur (El. *mŏhur*; Gr.M.; W. 21; K.Pr. 36, 78, 181, 243; Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1285; K. 953; H. i, 9; v. 10, 12). **—karüñ[ü] —करंञ्** । **मुद्राङ्कनम्** f.inf. to put a seal (on), to seal, to stamp (H. x, 3, 10). **—trāvüñ[ü] —त्रावंञ्** । **मुद्रया अङ्कनम्** f.inf. to seal a document (with one's own seal to authenticate the signature). **-zihar -ज़िहर्** । **स्वर्णभूषणसमुदायः** f. a collective term for gold and silver ornaments.

mohara-khon[u] म्वहर-खंनु or (Gr.M.) **mŏhar-kan** مہر کن । **मुद्राखननकारुः** m. a seal-engraver, a lapidary (El. *mohar-kand*). **-wŏj[ü] -वांजू** । **अङ्गुलिमुद्रा** f. a signet-ring.

mŏhara म्वहर مہرہ । **घर्षणमणिशिला** m. a shell, a cowrie; a bead (of glass or coral); the bezoar stone; a rubber, shell, pebble, or the like used for giving smoothness and glossiness to paper, cloth, etc., a polishing instrument. Cf. **lāran-mŏhara**, p. 531*b*, l. 42.

mihrāb محراب m. the pulpit in a Musalmān mosque (El.).

mihrbān مہربان adj. c.g. friendly, kind, loving, affectionate, benevolent (El., Gr.M.); as subst. m. a friend.

mihrbönī مہربانی f. favour, kindness, friendliness, goodness (El., Gr.M.); a favour, a kindness (Gr.M.). **—karith —करिथ्** conj. part. having done a kindness; hence, as interj. please! (Gr.M.).

mihrböniyĕ-kin[i] मिह्र्वांनिय-किनि adv. by means of kindness; hence, please! pray! be good enough to (do so-and-so) (Gr.M.). **-sūty -सूंत्य्** adv., i.q. **-kin[i]** (Gr.M.); with kindness, in a kindly manner (Gr.M.); through (so-and-so's) kindness (Gr.M.).

mahārudr महारुद्र् m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 152, 234, 1143).

mahārāj महाराज् or **mahārāza महाराज़** (q.v.) । **राजा** m. a great king, an independent king, a king (Gr.M.; L. 258; Śiv. 700, 1227, 1353, 1521; Rām. 145, 986; K. 438, 1121); a paramount king; used as a polite vocative interjection, Sir! (Gr.M.).

maharājī महराजी in **maharājī wath महराजी वथ्** f. a highway (El., who makes it m.). Cf. **mahārāj**.

mah[a]ram महरम محرم adj. c.g. one who is a confidant, one who is intimately acquainted (with a secret, dat.) (H. ii, 4).

mahārun महारून् । **कणशः करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mahôr[u] महोरु**), to separate by rubbing with the hand lumps of particles (such as lumps of rice grains clotted together), to crumble (anything). **mahôr[u]-mot[u] महोरु-मंतु** । **कणशः कृतः** perf. part. (f. **mahör[ü]-müts[ü] महांरू-मंच़ू**), crumbled (by some one).

mahārĕñ महार्यञ् । **विवाह्यवधूः** f. a great queen, i.q. **mahārönñ[ü]**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); a bride, i.e. a girl during the days of the ceremonies preliminary to marriage, or shortly after marriage (cf. **mahārāza**) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; L. 258, *mahārāni*; K.Pr. 130; Śiv. 1090–1, 1227; K. 28, 654, 684); cf. **nēth[a]r 1. mahārĕñĕ möj[ü] महार्यञ मांजू** । **प्रौढवयस्का वधूः** f. a bride-mother, i.e. a bride (as ab.) who is no longer a child (*quasi*, who is as old as her mother, or old enough to be the bridegroom's mother).

mahārönñ[ü] महारांञ् । **राज्ञी** f. a great queen, the principal wife of a king; a queen in her own right; a bride = **mahārĕñ** (L. 258, *mahārāni*).

mahārūpiṭh महारूपिठ् adj. c.g. very beautiful, very handsome (Rām. 1258).

muharir मुहरिर् محرر m. a writer, clerk, scribe (Rām. 581).

muhūr[a]th मुहूर्थ or **muhūrta मुहूर्त** m. a moment, a short period of time (K.Pr. 176; K. 970, 1037); a period, time (auspicious or otherwise). Cf. **brahma-mu°**, p. 120*b*, l. 45; K. 970 has **bröhmī-mu°**, with the same meaning.

mahāryush[u] महार्युशु m. (sg. dat. **mahārishis महारिशिस्**), a great sage or saint (in Sanskrit *maharṣiḥ* **महर्षिः**) (Rām. 78, 1681).

mahārāza महाराज़ । **महाराजः, वरः** m., i.q. **mahārāj**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); (usually, in Kashmīr) a bridegroom (cf. **mahārĕñ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 629, 726, 786, 840, 882, etc.); cf. **nēth[a]r 1. -madun -मदुन्** । **धृतराजवररूपको नटः** m. (in a theatrical performance) the actor who takes the part of a king or of a bridegroom. **-mot[u] -मंतु** । **आभूषितोन्मत्तः** adj. (f. **-müts[ü] -मंच़ू**), a king-lunatic, one who (mad or sane) dresses himself in grand apparel, but wears the wrong ornaments on the wrong parts of his body.

mahēsh 1 महेश् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1881).

mahēsh 2 m. a buffalo, another spelling of **mūsh[u]**, q.v.

mahāshĕkt[i] महाश्शक्ति f. the great Śakti, i.e. the energic power of Śiva (cf. **shĕkh[a]th**) (Śiv. 7, 1520).

mahēshān महेशान् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 488).

mahēshŏr or **mahēshwar महेश्वर्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 380, 625, 627, 696, etc.; K. 1049).

mahā-sŏndar महा-सुंदर् adj. e.g. very beautiful (Rām. 342).

mahtāb مہتاب m. the moon (El.).

mahāsŏkh महासुख् m. great happiness (Śiv. 203).

mahtöbī مہتابی f. a portion of a boat, situated behind the prow or in front of the stern (El.).

mahāth[a]m महाथ्म् m. (sg. dat. **mahātmas महात्मस्**; sg. nom. with indef. art. **mahātmā महात्मा**, Śiv. 848, 870, 875), majesty, dignity; a treatise giving an account of the merits of a divinity or shrine (Śiv. 743, 848, 870, 875, 1282, 1754).

mŏhtāj मुहताज् محتاج adj. e.g. necessitous, needy, poor, in want (K.Pr. 134, Śiv. 1239, Rām. 91); in need (of, dat.) (Rām. 139); as subst. a poor man, a pauper.

mahātmā महात्मा, see **mahāth[a]m.**

mahāvidyā महाविद्या f. great knowledge, the great knowledge, the knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 96, 1094, 1151).

mahwa-mōwa (El.) or **mahōra** (El.) m. *Bassia latifolia.*

mahāwara محاورہ m. an idiom, phraseology, method of terminology, expression (Gr.M.).

mahāvīr महावीर् m. a great hero, a mighty warrior (Rām. 1268); a title of Hal[a]mot[u] (Hanumān).

mahāvĕtsörī महाव्यच़ारी adj. e.g. one who possesses great discrimination.

mahz محض adj. e.g. pure, simple, unnalloyed. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463, *mahznind*).

mahzara महज़र (= محضر) । **समाजसंमतिपत्रम्** a document or petition attested by a number of witnesses laid before a judge (with the view of promoting a suit); a public attestation by a number of people.

maj (? spelling and gend.) a log harrow (L. 461).

mājĕ माँज्य, see **mādun.**

mājū माजू m. the fruit or nuts of the *Cupressus sempervirens* or allied species (El.).

mīj[ü] मीजू, see **mēlun.**

mōj मोज् موج m. a wave, surge, billow; whim, caprice, emotion, ecstasy; (in Kāshmīrī) exquisite beauty, ravishing loveliness (Śiv. 1327). — **wuchun —वुक्षुन्** । **उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to look on (indifferently) at caprices; hence, to neglect to correct naughty children, to look on at anything without worrying, to look at undismayed (Rām. 1396).

môj[u] मोंजु, see **mājun.**

möj[ü] मांजू (also written **möj[i] मांज्**, or by pandits **môj[ü] मोजू**) । **माता** f. a mother (El. *máj, mój*; Gr.Gr. 36, 63, 72, 143, 147, 161; Gr.M.; W. 17, 115; L. 462, *mojh*; L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47, 51, 62, 64, 74, 87, 126, 130–1, 144, 156, 191, 261; YZ. 36, 76, 531; Śiv. 34–5, 80, 99, 435, 438, 599, 649, etc.; Rām. 180, 234, 275, etc.; K. 65, 82, 118, 140, 159, 164, 245, 758, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 9, etc.). **—bawön[ü] —ववांजू** । **शक्तिरूपदेवता** f. 'mother Bhavānī', used in Kashmīr for the śakti or energic power of one of the chief Hindū deities, conceived as a personality to be worshipped (e.g. Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, or Durgā) (Śiv. 79, 80, 109, 496, 1315). **—dīvī —दीवी** । **शक्तिस्वरूपदेवता** f. 'mother goddess', id. (Rām. 1584). Cf. **möj[i]-b(h)agavatī** with the same meaning in Śiv. 101.

mājĕ-bata माज्य-वत । **स्वेष्टानुकूलसुकरकार्यम्** m. 'food from mother'; met. some easy employment which suits one's inclinations, a soft job. **-dil -दिल्**, **-dilal -दिलल्**, or **-dinal -दिनल्** । **मातृगामी** m. three terms of filthy abuse, each meaning 'one who has incestuous connexion with his own mother' (see Gr.Gr. 107). **-gŏbur -ग्वबुर्** । **मात्राश्रितपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gŏbaras ग्वबरस्**), a mother's boy, a boy who clings to his mother's skirt. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य** । **मातृकन्ये** f.pl. mother and daughter, i.e. a daughter accompanying her mother (Gr.Gr. 72, L.V. 92, Śiv. 1313); cf. **kōri-möj[ü]** (p. 468*a*, l. 30). **-lĕkh -ल्यख्** । **मातृगालिः** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki -ल्यकि**), abuse of a person's mother (a form of abuse). **-rost[u] -रंस्तु** । **मातृहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh[ü] -रंछू**), motherless, a child whose mother is dead or who is absent. **-ratshar -रक्षर्** । **मातृहीनत्वम्** m. the condition of being motherless. **-tôn[u] -तोनु** । **मातृसमाचरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tönis -तांनिस्**), motherliness, action like that of a mother by a woman to one who is not her child; motherhood (Gr.Gr. 143). **-ṭôṭh[u] -टोठु** । **मातृवत्सलः** m. (f. **-ṭöṭh[ü] -टांठू**), a mother's darling, a mother's pet. **—wadun —वदुन्** । **दुःशोकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wadanas -वदनस्**), a mother's lamentation, i.e. lamentation like that of a mother for a son who has died; hence, violent lamentation on the occurrence of a calamity. **—wadun wŏthun —वदुन् व्यथुन्** । **बहुलसमाजकर्तृकशोकाक्रन्दः** m.inf. general loud lamentation by the general public on the occurrence of any great public calamity. **-yĕtīm -यतीम्** । **मृतमातृकः** e.g. a motherless child (an expression of the language of compassion).

māji-khŏta kūr[ü] büḍ[ü] gatshüñ[ü] माजि-खुत कूरू बंडू गक्षंञू । **संक्षेपवृत्तावतिविस्तारापातः** f.inf. the daughter to become greater than the mother, u.w. ref. to some small action or business which unexpectedly becomes of great importance.

muj[u] मुज़ । **निश्चेष्टः** adj. (f. **muj[ü] मुज़ू**), laziness, inaction, abstention, through laziness, from even the most necessary actions such as eating and drinking.

muj[ü] मुज़ू (sometimes written **muj मुज़**, **muj[i] मुज़ि**, or **mūj[i] मूज़ि**) । **मूलिका** f. a radish (K.Pr. 15, 94, 107, 146, 167). The two varieties of radish in Kashmīr are the **köshir[ü] muj[ü]** and the **wāṭa muj[ü]**. Cf. El., s.v. *múj* (Gr.Gr. 16, 145, 163, 164; L. 457, 463 (*mujh*)).

mujĕ kaḍañĕ मुज्य कडञ । **कार्यानासक्त्या कालक्षेपः** f. pl. inf. to pluck radishes; met. heedlessly to waste time over any work.

muji (or **mujĕ**)**-bŏḍ[u] मुजि (मुज्य)-बुंदु** । **बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः** m. a bundle of radishes (Gr.Gr. 145). **-caṭiñ -चटिञ्** । **मूलिकासूदविशेषः** f. a conserve of radishes, radish chutney. **-dād -दाँद्** । **अतिमूढः** m. a radish-ox; met. a fool, a noodle. **-dādur[u] -दाँदुरु**। **मूलिकाकृषीवलः, मूलिकाविक्रयी** m. a radish-gardener, a man who cultivates or sells radishes. **-ḍākur -डाकुर्** । **मूलिकारसः, मूलिकामध्यभागः** m. the juice expressed from pounded radishes; the flesh of a radish; cf. **ḍākur 2.** **-ḍēmb -डेंव्** । **मूलिकापूर्णजलाशयक्षेत्रम्** m. a radish island, a lake-island in which radishes are profusely cultivated. **-dar -दर्** । **प्रमेयाधिकतोलनम्** m. radish-rate, a scale-pan containing radishes for weighment. (Radishes can be weighed only roughly, and, as the purchaser will not take less than the stipulated weight, he usually gets something over); hence, met. overweight in weighing. **-ḍār -डार्** । **मूलिकाक्षेत्रम्** m. a field of radishes. **-dĕv -द्यव्** । **अतिस्थूलकायः** m. a radish-devil, i.e. a man round as a radish, a great round fat fellow (esp. when a fool and ugly looking). **-gab -गव्** । **मूलिकापत्रम्** m. the sprout of a radish (found in the centre of the leaf-cluster). **-gĕḍ[ü] -ग्यंडू** । **बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः** f. a row of bundles of radishes. **-hüṭ[ü] -ह्यूटू**। **शुष्कमूलकखण्डः** f. a chip of dried radish. (Radishes are sliced and then dried, and so preserved for use.) **-khünḍ[ü] -खंडू** । **मूलिकाखण्डः** f. a slice or bit of radish. **-kala -कल** । **मूलिकाग्रम्** m. the top of a radish (where the sprouts appear). **-konḍ[u] -कंडु** । **मूलिकाघर्षणवस्तु, हस्तपृष्टचर्मविकारः** m. a radish-grater, an appliance for grating radishes; roughness caused by cold, or chapping, of the back of the hand. **-kön[ü] -कांजू** f. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul[u]**, bel. **-koṭ[u] -कंटु** । **मूलिकाङ्कुरः** m. a radish seedling (for transplantation). **-kyow[u] -क्यंवु** । **क्षुद्रमूलिकाविशेषः** m. a small kind of radish; cf. **kĕv[i]-muj[ü]**, p. 502*b*, l. 30. **-loṭ[u] -लंटु** । **मूलिकासूक्ष्ममूलम्** m. the long thin tail at the bottom of a radish. **-mŏla -म्वल**। **अत्यल्पमूल्यः** adj. e.g. the price of a radish; met. a very small price (given for something valuable). **-mul[i]vĕñ -मुल्यिव्यञ्** । **मूलिकादीर्घनालपत्रसमूहः** f. a collection of radish leaves dried for winter consumption. **-paṭ[ü]r[ü] -पंत्रू** । **मूलिकापत्रसमूहः** f. a bunch of radish leaves (Gr.Gr. 74). **-thôp[u] -थोपु** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164), i.q. **-tul[u]**, bel. **-tul[u] -तुलु** । **मूलिकालता, मूलिकापत्रसमुदायः** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164); a bunch of young tender radish leaves; a young radish together with its tender leaves. **-tür[ü] -तंरू** । **मूलिकापुष्पितपत्रम्** f. the flower (or seed-) stem of a radish. **-ṭakul -त्रकुल्** । **पृथुमूलिकाखण्डविशेषः** m. a circular slice of a large radish. **-ṭöryun[u] -त्रार्युनु** । **मूलिकापत्रमलसमुदायः** m. the refuse leaves of a radish (after selecting the ones good to eat). **-ṭyūṭ[u] -त्र्यूटु** । **मूलिकासूदविशेषः** m. a sauce of grated or of pounded radishes. **-wūṭh -वूँठ्** । **अतिमूढः** m. a radish-camel, i.e. a camel which is continually helping itself from a pile of radishes; met. a fat greedy fool. **-wath[a]r -वंथ्र्** । **मुलिकापत्रम्** m. a radish leaf. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड्** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul[u]**, ab.

mōjūb or **mūjūb मो(मू)जूब्** or (W. 99) **mūjib** موجب postpos. governing abl. (H. viii, 16), by reason of, on account of, in accordance with, in conformity to (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 157; H. viii, 16). Cf. **ami mū°**, p. 546, l. 42, and **mūzūba.**

mūjūd मूजूद् (= موجود) adj. e.g. existing, extant, present (Siv. 1521); at hand, available (Gr.M.).

mujādal मुजादल् (= مجادل) । **प्रलापवृत्तिः** m. contending, disputing; contention, disputation, altercation; disputation, argument carried on in an assembly.

mājul[u] माजुलु or (Gr.Gr. 147) **mājyul[u] माज्युलु** । **लज्जाहतः** adj. (f. **mājij[ü] माजिजू**), apathetic through modesty, diffident, bashful, unpretending, shy (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a child) tied to his mother's apron-strings (Gr.Gr. 147).

majlis مجلس m. a council, assembly, congregation (El., Gr.M.).

majma (= مجمع) m. a tray (El.).

mājĕ-maṣĕ माँज्य-मच्य, see **māḍun.**

mīj[ü]-müṣ[ü] मीजू-मंच्यू, see **mēlun.**

müj[ü]-müṣ[ü] मंजू-मंच्यू, see **malun.**

mājun माँजुन् । **धातुसंशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōj[u] मोँजु**), to polish, scour, or rub clean a metal article (with polishing powder or the like) or (by extension) some non-metallic article (cf. **kan mājān[i]**, p. 447*b*, l. 2). **mōj[u]-mot[u] मोँजु-मंतु** । **निर्मलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **mōj[ü]-müṣ[ü] मोँजू-मंच्यू**), polished, scoured, as ab.

mējĕr मेज्यर् m. a Major (the English word); (in Kāshmīrī) a superior officer, e.g. a head groom or master of the horse (H. x, 5, 12, 13).

mājarāh माजराह् (= ماجرا) m. an event, incident, circumstance, occurrence.

mujarāh मुजराह् (= مجرا) m. that which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit; allowance, deduction. —**dyun**[u] —**दिनु** m.inf. to give credit (for a sum), to allow an abatement or deduction, to give the net amount due (Śiv. 1860).

majíth, majjit, see **mazēṭh.**

mujawwaza مجوزہ adj. e.g. approved, permitted, tolerated; (in the Kashmīr revenue system) a system of annually settling the revenue demand of a village partly in kind and partly in cash (L. 407, 411, 450).

mājyul[u] **माज्युलु**, see **mājul**[u].

majyōv मज्योव्, see **malun.**

mājyōv माँज्योव्, see **māḍun** and **mājun.**

mējyōv मेज्योव्, see **mēlun.**

majözī مجازی adj. e.g. figurative, metaphorical (Gr.M.).

makái, makāí, see **makö̈y**[ü].

makō m. *Solanum Nigrum* (El.).

mauka मौक or **मौका** (= موقع) m. a fit or proper time, occasion, opportunity (Gr.M.).

mok[u] **मंकु** (= مکو) । **वेमा** m. the shuttle of a weaver's loom. **mȧk**[i] **tārȧn**[i] **मंकि तारंनि । निरन्तरकर्मासक्तिः** m. pl. inf. to pass shuttles backwards and forwards; met. to be busy on some continuous monotonous work.

muk[u] **मुकु । अवटीटः** adj. (f. **muc**[ü] **मुचू**) flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

muka-nost[u] **मुक-नंसु । अवटीटः** m. a man who has a flat-nose, flat-nosed. **-nasth -नस्थ । अवटीटा** f. a flat-nosed woman; met. a woman of a quarrelsome disposition.

makad मकद् । गुह्यपाश्चात्यस्थानम् the part of the body low down behind the pudenda, the anus, (often extended to mean the rectum) (El. *mekad*).

makadiñ[ü] **मकदंञू । गुह्यपाश्चात्यास्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, ? the coccyx.

mŏkaddam म्वकद्दम مقدم or **mukadam मुकदम** m. the head revenue officer of a village, a village headman (El.; K.Pr. 215, 231; H. ix, 1, 10); the headman of an office (El.); a policeman (El.).

mukaddima मुकद्दिम (= مقدمہ) m. an affair, matter (Gr.M.); a law-case, a criminal or civil trial (Gr.M.).

makdūr मकदूर (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (Gr.M.).

mūkūf (= موقوف), see **mūkūph.**

makh मख् । कुठारः m. (sg. dat. **makas मकस्**), an axe (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 144; Śiv. 13, 1573, 1856); met. in comp. indicating violence, as in **daga-makh,** lit. an axe with a blow; hence, ultimate recourse to force (p. 193*b*, l. 12). —**dyun**[u] —**दिनु । परितो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to apply an axe, to chop, chop at (a tree, etc.) (Rām. 1580; H. vii, 4, dat. of obj.); met. to cut down all round, destroy (e.g. a business, a man's character, etc.). —**lagun** —**लगुन् । परितो विभेदार्हः** m.inf. an axe to be applied, a tree to be cut down or round, or pruned with an axe; met. (of a work, condition, or business) to be cut down.

maka-dan मक-दन् । कुठारदण्डः m. the handle or shaft, of an axe. **-dār -दार् । कुठाराग्रिः** f. the edge of an axe. **-wôl**[u] **-वोलु । परश्वायुधः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an axe-man, a man wielding an axe, or armed and threatening with an axe.

mēkh मेख् میخ **। कीलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **mēkhi मेखि**), a nail, a pin of wood or iron; a peg, tent-peg; a stake, pile, post; a wedge, spike. —**bagārüñ**[ü] —**वगारंञू । अतिरोषोत्तरदण्डविधानम्** f.inf. after abusing and threatening (a person, esp. a woman) to award punishment, to add injury to insult. —**diñ**[ü] —**दिञू । कीलकनिखननम्** f.inf. to fasten, or hammer in, a nail, etc.

mŏkh 1 म्वख् । मुखम् m. (sg. dat. **mŏkhas म्वखस्**), the face (Śiv. 5, 68, 122, 203, 238, 333, 800, etc.; Rām. 561, 631, 756, 1265–6, etc.; K. 927, 1116); a mouth (cf. **gŏra-mŏkh,** p. 297*a*, l. 41) (K. 1060, 1145–6); the cheek (El., also *mŏk*); the opening, or mouth, of a boil, etc.; face (in the sense of audacity) (K. 1121). —**dyun**[u] —**दिनु** m.inf. to show the face; hence, (of the dawn or the like) to show the first signs, to begin (Rām. 1265). —**karun** —**करुन् । विस्फोटादेरग्र-पाकारम्भः** m.inf. to form a mouth, (of a boil, etc.) to ripen and form an opening for the pus. —**phirun** —**फिरुन् । विरुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to turn away the face, to become opposed to (a person), to take up a position of opposition. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** to seize the face, to gaze on the face (H. v, 9).

mŏkha म्वख । निमित्तेन sg. abl. used as adv. face to face (YZ. 180, Rām. 1350); used in idiomatic phrases, as in **kami mŏkha,** with what face (shall I do so-and-so), how shall I dare (to do so-and-so) (K. 1121); **sŏkha-mŏkha,** unexpectedly, suddenly (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892).

as postpos. on account of, because of (cf. **am. mŏkha,** p. 54*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 1649; H. viii, 9; x, 4); by, by means of (cf. **shĕṭra-sandi mŏkha,** (he will be killed) by his enemy (Rām. 957)).

mŏkha-dor[u] **म्वख-दंरु । धृष्टः** adj. (f. **-dür**[ü] **-दंरू**), hard-faced, i.e. insolent, disrespectful.

—**dyun**ᵘ —**दिनु** । **संमुखे स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in front (of some one), to set before, present; to bring face to face (of combatants, mutual abusers, and so on). —**dyut**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ —**दित्-मंतु** । **संमुखे स्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **dißᵘ-müßᵘ दिच्-मंच्**), put face to face (of combatants, etc.). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **प्रत्यादेशः** m.inf. face to face censure or abuse to be publicly directed against a person for some fault which he has hitherto been successful in hiding; (of a calamity) to be suddenly brought face to face (with a person), a sudden calamity to befall. **-muday -मुदय्** । **संमुखे प्रतिवादः** f. a face to face accusation. **-mŏkh -म्वख्** । **संमुखसंयोगः** f. meeting face to face. **-mandach -मंदछ्** । **संमुखमन्द्राचम** f. shame at being face to face, shyness, timidity, shamefacedness. —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** m.inf. to go forth to meet (an enemy) (K. 587). **-prath -प्रथ्** । **धार्ष्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **pratas प्रतस्**), a blow with the mouth, an insolent speech. **-pashĕwañ -पशवञ्** । **सुदायविशेषः** f. the present given to a woman on first seeing her newly-born child. —**yun**ᵘ —**यिनु** । **संमुखोपस्थितिः** m.inf. to come face to face with a person; to face, confront (an adversary) (K. 628, 819–20, 871); to face (a piece of work, etc.).

mŏkh 2 म्वख् । **वृक्षशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **mŏkhi म्वखि**), a cutting (of trees, etc., for planting) (Gr.Gr. 16). **mŏkha diñĕ म्वख दिञ** । **लतारोपणकर्म** f. pl. inf. to set, or plant, cuttings.

mukuh मुकुह् । **चर्ममलविशेषः** m. scurf (in the head and elsewhere).

mukhbir مُخبِر m. an informer, a spy (in Kashmīr the profession is not looked upon as dishonourable, L. 421).

mēkhal मेखल । **उपवीतसंस्कारः** f. the ceremony of investing a youth with the brahmanical thread (El. *mēkhla*). —**tārüñ**ᵘ —**तारंञू** । **उपवीतकर्मविधानम** f.inf. to carry out this investiture.

mēkhali mahārāza मेखलि महाराज़ । **उपनयनदीक्षितबालकः** m. the hero of this investiture, the youth who is invested. **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **उपवीतसंस्कारसंस्कार्यः** m. the particular youth (among his brothers in a family) who is to be so invested; the father or other guardian of the youth; a priest or other person worthy of performing the ceremony.

mukhāla मुखाल । **अजीर्णरोगः** m. indigestion.

makhmal मख्मल् مخمل । **पटविशेषः, पुष्पविशेषः** m. velvet (Śiv. 500, 576; Rām. 201); N. of a certain plant, described as having bunches of leaves, red on the upper surface and yellow at the back, probably a small fragrant kind of marigold. Cf. **jāphurᵘ**.

makhmālⁱ 1 मख्मंलि । **अपूपविशेषः** f. a kind of cake made of wheat-flour, butter, etc.

makhmālⁱ 2 मख्मंलि مخملی । **पटविशेषमयः** adj. e.g. of velvet, made of velvet; velvety, like velvet.

mekhana, see **may**.

maḳhᵃr मंख्र् مکر (also **maḳᵃra मंक्र**) । **लीलाकोपादिः** m. (sg. dat. **maḳᵃras मंक्रस्**, similarly, with *izāfat*, **maḳᵃr-i-zan मंक्रि ज़न्**, the wiles of women (H. x, 13)); plot, machination; duplicity, wile, artifice, imposture, pretence; cf. **maḳᵃral. -wörᵘ -वारू** । **हेलोरगरोषाविष्कारशीला** f. a coquette, a woman who out of coquetry pretends anger, etc. **maḳᵃra wahārun मंक्र वहारुन्** । **हेलया कोपरूगाविष्कारः** m.inf. to exercise coquetry (as ab.), to coquet.

mŏḳhorᵘ म्वंख्रु or **mukhurᵘ मुखुरु** । **धृष्टः** adj. (f. **mŏḳhürᵘ म्वंख्रू** or **mukhürᵘ मुख्रू**), talkative, garrulous, loquacious, fluent, voluble (esp. of a child); impertinent, saucy, perverse, audacious (in language, esp. of a child) (Gr.M.).

mukharan मुखरन् । **धार्ष्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **mukharüñᵘ मुखरंञू**), loquacity, etc. (see **mŏḳhorᵘ**); sauciness, impertinence (in language) (see ditto).

mukharun मुखरुन् । **धृष्टताप्रकाशः** m. (sg. dat. **mukharanas मुखरनस्**), display of impertinence or sauciness (in language).

mŏḳhᵃrĕr म्वंख्र्यर् or **mukharĕr मुखर्यर्** । **धार्ष्यम्** m. impertinence, sauciness (of language), daring (Gr.M., *mukharir*).

mŏkhās म्वखास् । **विनापुस्तकादिकम्** adv. by rote, by heart, without book, *memoriter*.

mŏkhta म्वख्त or **mŏkta म्वक्त** । **मुक्ता** m. a pearl (not necessarily the pearl found in the pearl-oyster) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 117, 118, 159; YZ. 24, 27, 39, 71, 163; Śiv. 247, 787, 900, 1012, 1145, 1210, 1678, etc.; Rām. 168, 566, 569, 577, 640, etc.; K. 28, 97, 183, 590, 831, 843; H. i, 9); a pearl-like object said to be found in the frontal bone of certain elephants. Musalmān women are often called by this name, which they often pronounce 'Mŏkhit' (El.). **-grūphᵘ -ग्रूँफु** m. a pearl-bud, a cluster of pearls; hence, a pearl necklace (K. 923). —**hōgiñ** —**हॉंगिञ्** । **शुक्तिका** f. a pearl-oyster (cf. **hōgiñĕ-mŏkta**, p. 324*a*, l. 20). **-hāl -हाल्** । **व्रीहिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -हांजू**), N. of a certain kind of paddy producing a thin, long, white sweet-smelling grain (Śiv. 1112, 1212, 1748); the rice produced by this paddy. **-hār -हार्** । **मुक्ताहारः** m. a pearl necklace (K.Pr. 85, 221; YZ. 54; Śiv. 1153, 1794; Rām. 370, 1041; K. 927, 954); cf. **mŏktukᵘ hār** (Rām. 1122). **-hoṭᵘ -हंटु** ।

वद्धमुक्ताहारगलः, मुक्ताहारविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a pearl necklace; a kind of pearl necklace of several strands. **-jūr[i] -जूरि । मुक्तायुग्मम्** f. a pair of pearls (forming a pair, e.g. in a pair of earrings or the like) (Gr.Gr. 82). **-lar -लर् । मुक्तायष्टिः** f. a string of pearls (Śiv. 163, 338, 1136). **-lür[ü] 1 -लंरू** f. (for **2**, see **mŏk[a]th 2**), a house made of, or adorned with, pearls (Śiv. 247, 1036). **-māl -माल् । मुक्तास्रक्** f. (sg. dat. **-māli -मालि**), a long chain-necklace of pearls (hanging down like a garland) (Śiv. 713, K. 60); a N. of Rādhā, the beloved of Krishna (Śiv. 713). **-nam -नम् । सारदुर्लभवस्तु** m. 'a finger-nail of pearl'; hence (as a description of something which it is found possible to obtain) rare and intrinsically of great value. **-phol[u] -फंलु । मुक्ताफलम् (समूहो वा)** m. a single pearl (Rām. 1542); a collection of pearls, a few pearls (Gr.M.). **-ṭang -टंग् । भूषणविशेषः** m. a kind of ear-ornament (shaped like a pear-fruit and with pearl drops). **-wôñ[u] -वोञु । मुक्ताविक्रयी** m. a pearl-seller.

mǒkh°t[u] स्वंख्तु adj. (f. **mǒkh[ü]ṣ[ü] स्वंख्चू**), finally emancipated, released from transmigration, united with the Supreme, i.q. **mŏkh[a]th**, q.v.

mŏkh[a]th स्वख्थ् or **mŏk[a]th, mŏkth स्वक्थ्** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mŏktas स्वक्तस**), released, liberated; esp. finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and who has secured final beatitude, (in a religious sense) saved, free from reincarnation (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 301, 352, 607). **—gaṭshun —गक्रुन् । संसारान्मुक्तिः** m.inf. to become 'saved', as ab. (K. 187).

mŏkhtār स्वख्तार् مختار or (Śiv. 1794) **mŏktār 1 स्वक्तार्** adj. c.g. and subst. m. chosen, selected; invested with authority, an agent, delegate, representative; invested with full power, absolute, independent, at full liberty (to act as one chooses) (Śiv. 914, 1714, 1794).

mŏkajyār स्वकज्यार् । मुक्त्याप्तिः, अवसरः m. the condition of obtaining release (from any condition), freedom (Gr.Gr. 138, K.Pr. 126); freedom from business, cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation; leisure or opportunity (for doing something) (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun[u] —द्यिनु । पत्नीत्वसंबन्धादुन्मोचनम्** m.inf. to give freedom; to discharge (El.); esp. (amongst Musalmāns) to give (a wife) her freedom, to divorce (her). **—hyon[u] —ह्यंनु । पतिसंबन्धान्मुक्तिग्रहणम्** m.inf. to accept freedom, (of a woman) to be divorced (as ab.).

makka मक्क مكّه m. the city of Mecca (K.Pr. 133).

makōl मकोल् m. gypsum (El.).

mŏkal स्वकल् । उन्मुक्तिः, अवसरः f. release, liberation (Gr.Gr. 128); cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation, leisure, leisure or opportunity to begin some new work (K.Pr. 138). **—yiñ[ü] —यिञ् । अवसराधिगमः** f.inf. leisure to be obtained (for doing something), an opportunity to be found.

mŏkul[u] स्वकुलु or **mŏkol[u] स्वकंलु । अवसरयुक्तः, निर्बन्धनः** adj. (f. **mŏk[ü]j[ü] स्वकंजू**), released, set free, free, let go, emancipated (Gr.Gr. 138); free from other work, at leisure, or having the opportunity for doing something; abandoned, untenanted (of a house) (Gr.M.).

mōkil मोकिल् (= موكّل) m. one who delegates power (to another), the client of a lawyer (Gr.M.).

mukāl मुकाल् m. the fist (El.).

muköl[i] मुकॉलि । मुष्टिप्रहारः f. a blow or thump with the fist.

mūkāla मूकालः adj. c.g. having one's face blackened, publicly disgraced. **—gaṭshun —गक्रुन् । तिरस्कार-दुःखानुभवः** m.inf. (of some respectable person) to experience disgrace (by being subjected to public abuse or the like). **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्कारानुभावनम्** m.inf. to put to disgrace, as ab.

mōkalam موقلم, see **mō 1.**

mŏkalun स्वकलुन् । उन्मुक्त्यधिगमः, समाप्त्यधिगमः, अवसराप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏkalyōv स्वकल्योव्**), to be released, let go, liberated, untied (of a person or thing), to escape, be freed (Gr.Gr. 128; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 65; Śiv. 7, 110, 250, 392, 1834; K. 346; H. v, 8; vi, 10, 11; ix, 11); (of a work) to be finished, completed (Śiv. 392; H. viii, 6, 8); to be done (with a thing), to have nothing more to do (with it) (Gr.M., Rām. 614); to get leisure (for doing something), to find an opportunity (for); (in a religious sense) to be freed from the bonds of existence, to become absorbed in the Deity, to secure salvation (Rām. 54–5; K. 239, 352, 495). **mŏkalyō-mot[u] स्वकल्यो-मंतु । उन्मुक्तः, समाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **mŏkalyē-miiṣ[ü] स्वकल्ये-मंचू**), released, let go, untied (K. 571); finished, completed; having obtained an opportunity (for).

mŏkalāwun स्वकलावुन् । उन्मोचनम, समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏkalôw[u] स्वकलोवु**), to untie, unloose, liberate, release, set free, save (Gr.M.; YZ. 382; Śiv. 3, 4, 18, 53, 61, 151–2, etc.; Rām. 312, 401, 684; K. 495, 765, 898; H. v, 8); to complete (a work), finish (Śiv. 53; K. 469; H. vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5); to leave, abandon (Gr.M.). **mŏkalôw[u]-mot[u] स्वकलोवु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः, समापितः**

perf. part. (f. **mŏkalövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** म्वकलांवू-मंच्), unbound, released, freed; completed (of some work being done).

mukīm (=مقیم) m. an appraiser, a broker; esp. a pashmīna-broker (El., who spells the word also *makáim*).

mukīmāna مقیمانہ m. a broker's fee, commission (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **mukaymāna.**

makān मकान् مکان m. a place (Śiv. 477, 1867; Rām. 523); a house, a dwelling-place, home (Śiv. 16, 1121; Rām. 272, 591, 1242, 1253, 1712, 1747).

mõkun 1 मोँकुन् । **खण्डविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **mõkanas मोँकनस्**), a small ball or roll of scented wood or lotus-filaments, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resultant powder being employed for various toilet uses (e.g. making a *tilaka* or sectarian mark on the forehead).

mõkun 2 मोँकुन् or **mõkun मोँकुन्** । **मत्कुणः** m. a bug.

mõkan-ṭŏph मोँकन्-ट्वफ । **मत्कुणदंशः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpas -ट्वपस्**), a bug-bite, or wound like a bug-bite; met. a hindrance caused by some mean person; a stinging remark.

mukun 1 मुकुन् m. wailing, used in the following :—

mukan-hāl मुकन्-हाल् । **शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -हांजू** or **-höjⁱ -हांजि**), a wailing room, the room or place in which the customary wailing for a dead person is performed by the women of the house and of the neighbourhood. **-höjᵘ běhun -हांजू व्यङ्न्** । **शोकाक्रन्दप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to sit in the place of lamentation; to begin the lamentations at a death (when a number of people assemble for loud lamentation).

mukun 2 मुकुन् । **सक्तुवद्भक्षणम्** m. to eat *sattū* (i.e. ground parched grain) or other food in the same manner. (*Sattū* is eaten by picking up the food with the tops of the fingers, and pitching it from a distance into the mouth.)

mukun 3 मुकुन् conj. 3, only noted in the following :—

mukyō-motᵘ मुक्यो-मंतु । **समाप्तिं गतः** perf. part. (f. **mukyē-müṭsᵘ मुक्ये-मंच्**), completed, finished. Cf. **mŏkalun** and **mukāwun.**

mukund मुकुन्द m. a N. of Vishnu or Krishna, said to mean 'the giver of final liberation (Skt. *muku*)' (Śiv. 1417).

mukanostᵘ मुकनंस्तु, mukanasth मुकनस्थ्, see **mukᵘ.**

mūkūph मूकूफ् or **mūkūf** (=موقوف) adj. e.g. stopped, suspended, discontinued (Gr.M., Rām. 1744); postponed, destined not to occur (Rām. 63, 99); dependent (upon, dat.) (Gr.M.); remitted, forgiven (of a tax or the like) (Rām. 1132).

mukāphāth मुकाफाथ् مکافات ? f. compensation, reparation; recompense, requital (Rām. 408).

makar 1 मकर् । **कुम्भीरः** m. an alligator, a crocodile. Cf. **magar 2.**

makar 2 मकर् । **मकरराशिः** f. the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac (Śiv. 477, Rām. 1276).

maḳᵃra मंक्र, see **makhᵃr.**

makara मकर । **क्षुद्रकरकाः** m.pl. small hail.

makir m. forgery (El., prob. another spelling of **maḳhᵃr**, q.v.).

makorᵘ मकंरु or **makur मकुर्** m. (sg. dat. **makaris मकरिस्**) (L.V. 18) or **makaras मकरस्** (L.V. 31), a mirror.

mŏkurᵘ म्वकुरु adj. unclean, filthy (of food) (El.).

mökir मांकिर् adj. e.g. garrulous, talkative (K.Pr. 132, *mákir*); the word is perhaps another spelling of **mŏkhorᵘ**, q.v. It has only been noted in the above passage.

maḳᵃral मंक्रल् । **हेलाकोपछत्** adj. e.g. coquet, one who simulates anger or the like. Cf. **maḳhᵃr.**

mukarrar मुकर्रर् مقرر adj. e.g. settled, fixed, established (Gr.M.; Rām. 143, 1680). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to establish, fix, ratify (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 638).

mĕkrāz म्यक्राज़् مقراض or **mĕkarāz म्यकराज़्** । **छपाणीविशेषः** f. a pair of scissors (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 165, 192); shears (Gr.M.); pincers (Gr.M.).

mōksh मोच् or **mūksh मूच्** m., i.q. **mŏkʰtⁱ**, q.v. (Śiv. 107, 519, 605, 646, 736, 867, etc.).

mukoshᵘ मुकंशु । **पिष्टतुषः** m. bran; a preparation of gold and silver leaves, etc., which is plastered over a Musalmān Kāshmīrī bride's face ten days after the wedding, when she returns to her husband's house (K.Pr. 131).

makēshŏr मकेश्वर् m. N. of a celebrated linga or phallus sacred to Shiva (Śiva) (in Skt. *makéśvara*) (Rām. 941, 943, 951, 953).

mŏkta म्वक्त, see **mŏkhta.**

mŏkti म्वक्ति (Śiv. 1112) or **mŏktī म्वक्ती** f. (sg. dat. **mŏktiyĕ म्वक्तिय** or (Śiv. 1526) **mŏktīyĕ म्वक्तीय**), i.q. **mŏkʰtⁱ**, q.v. (Śiv. 209, 992, 1007, 1112, 1359; K. 626). **-dvār -द्वार्** m. the gate of spiritual emancipation, death and final release (K. 299, 455, 606).

mŏkaṭa म्वकंट, mŏkuṭa म्वकुट, or **mŏkuṭh म्वकुठ** । **मुकुटम्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏkaṭas म्वकंटस्**), a tiara, diadem, crown (Śiv. 188, 778, 792, 892, 1501; Rām. 1738; K. 59 (**mŏkaṭa**), 925, 954 (**mŏkuṭa**)).

mŏkʰtⁱ म्वक्ति or **mŏktī म्वक्ती** (q.v.) f. (sg. dat. **mŏktĕ म्वक्त्य**), release from transmigration, final emancipation,

union with the Supreme (cf. **mo̱kh°t^{u}** and **mŏkh^{a}th**) (L.V. 29, Rām. 6).

mo̱k°t^{u} म्वक़्तु, another spelling of **mo̱kh°t^{u}, mŏkh^{a}th,** qq.v.

mŏk^{a}th 1 म्वक्थ्, another spelling of **mo̱kh°t^{u}, mŏkh^{a}th,** qq.v. (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 187, 301, 352, 607).

mŏk^{a}th 2 म्वक्थ f. (sg. dat. **mŏk^{ü}ʦ^{ü} म्वक़्चू**, K. 114), another spelling of **mŏk^{å}t^{i}** (q.v.) (Śiv. 858, 1163, 1688; Rām. 541; K. 301, 424, 611, 1077); **mŏkta-lür^{ü} 2 म्वक्त-ल्रू** f. (for 1, see **mŏkhta**), an abode of final liberation (Śiv. 247, 1036).

mŏk^{a}th 3 म्वक्थ्, i.q. **mŏkta,** so spelt in Śiv. 1688 to serve as pun on **mŏk^{a}th 2.**

mŏktār 1 म्वक्तार्, see **mŏkhtār.**

mŏktār 2 म्वक्तार् m. a nonce-word in Śiv. 1794, to pun with **mŏktār 1.** It is offered as a contraction of the Sanskrit *mukhya-tārakaḥ* or 'Supreme Saviour'.

mŏktas म्वक्तस्, see **mŏkh^{a}th.**

muktīshŏr मुक्तीश्वर् m. the lord of final emancipation (see **mŏk^{å}t^{i}**) (Śiv. 858, 938, 984, 1159).

mŏktasar म्वक्तसर् مختصر adj. c.g. abbreviated, abridged, a summary (Śiv. 747); as adv. in short, to sum up, finally, to make a long story short (Śiv. 117, Rām. 1743).

mak^{a}ʦ मक्च़् । **कुठारिका** f. a small axe, a hatchet (El. *makaz*) (Gr.Gr. 39, 66; K.Pr. 70, 195 (*makaz*)); cf. **makh.** **—wāyüñ^{ü} —वायंञ्** । **कुठारिकाकर्मवृत्तिः** f.inf. to ply a hatchet.

mak^{a}ʦi-dan मक्चि-दन् । **कुठारिकादण्डम्** m. the handle of an axe. **-dạnd^{ü}r^{ü} -द॑न्द्रू** । **कुठारिकाकोटिः** f. the edge or point of a hatchet.

makawa (= مكوى) m. a box or case (esp. one of a circular oblong shape in which rolls of paper are carried); (in Kashmīr) a volume (El.).

mukāwun मुकावुन् । **समापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mukôw^{u} मुकोवु**), to finish, complete; cf. **mukun 3.** **mukāwan-kōm^{ü} मुकावन्-कोमू** or **—köm^{ü} —कांमू** । **शीघ्रतया समापनम्** f. hurried completion.

maköy^{ü} मकांयू । **गवेधुका** f. (sg. dat. **makāyĕ मकाय**), Indian corn, maize, *Zea mays* (El. *makāi*; L. 330, *makái*).

makāyi-ôṭ^{u} मकायि-ओटु । **गवेधुपिष्टम्** m. maize flour. **-düj^{ü} -द॑ज़ू** । **गवेधुचेत्रम्** f. a plot on which maize is grown. **-ḍong^{u} -ड॑गु** । **गवेधुरक्षाशाला** m. a stage erected on tall poles in a field of maize, on which the watcher sits. **-ḍār -डार्** । **गवेधुचेत्रम्** m. a field in which maize is growing, or which has been prepared for maize sowing. **-jāma -जाम** ।

गवेधुकाच्छादनम् m. the leafy covering of a maize-cob. **-kāḍ -काँड्** । **गवेधुकाण्डम्** m. the stalk of a maize plant or (meton.) the whole plant. **-kash^{ü}r^{ü} -कश्रू** । **गवेधुकरण्डिका** f. the part of a maize-cob that carries the seeds, the non-edible part of a maize-cob. **-phol^{u} -फलु** । **गवेधुसमुदायः** m. a quantity or collection of maize seeds; a single maize seed. **-tyūt^{u} -त्यूँतु** । **गवेधुचूर्णभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tītis -तीँतिस्**), porridge of pounded maize. **-ʦŏṭ^{ü} -च़ुंटू** । **गवेधुपिष्टकः** f. (sg. dat. **ʦŏcĕ च़ुच्च**), a maize loaf, maize bread. **-wor^{u} -वंरु** । **गवेधुपिष्टकः** m. a maize cake, or wide thick loaf of maize. **-wüṭ^{ü} -वंटू** । **गवेधुगुम्फः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्च**), a maize-cob. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **गवेधुभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas वाटस्**), maize porridge, boiled coarsely-ground maize (W. 115, *makaiwāl*).

mukaymāna मुकय्मान । **क्रयविक्रयवृद्धिः** m. brokerage, commission on a sale or purchase. I.q. **mukīmāna,** q.v.

makaz, see **mak^{a}ʦ.**

mal 1 मल् । **मलम्, विष्ठा** m. (sg. abl. **mala 1 मल**), dirt, filth (Gr.Gr. 147; W. 110, 153; L.V. 31, 49; K.Pr. 10, 40, 237; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 1692); muck, mud, sediment (cf. **nạṭ^{i}-m°,** s.v. **noṭ^{u}**); ordure. **-borut^{u} -बंरुतु** । **मलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar^{ü}ʦ^{ü} -बर्च़ू**), full of dirt, dirty, filthy (Rām. 1517); cf. **mala-borut^{u},** bel. **-grāy -ग्राय्** । **मलापहरणम्** f. wiping or brushing off dirt. **-hĕm -ह्यम्** । **मलावलिः** f. a long smudge of dirt. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । **मलापहरणम्, मलोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to wash off dirt; to evacuate, ease oneself, stool. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **मलत्यागः** m.inf. to put off dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments. **—khārun —खारुन्** । **कर्दमारोपः** m.inf. to raise dirt, to raise an island or other piece of land by digging earth and piling it up. **-kal -कल्** । **मलसंघः** m. an accumulation of dirt, dirt and the like (a jingle of **mal**). **-kala -कल** । **मलपूर्णशिरः** m. a head full of dirt, hair (esp. a woman's) filled with accumulated dirt on an uncared-for head. **—karun —करुन्** । **विष्ठोत्सर्गः** m. to ease oneself (in a regular manner), to go to one's daily stool. **-k°t^{u} -कंतु** । **मलाक्तः** adj. (f. **-k^{u}ʦ^{ü} -कंच़ू**), damp with dirt, i.e. dirtied, marked with dirt. **-kator^{u} -कतंरु** । **मलपात्रम्** m. a filth sherd, a receptacle for ordure, a filth-pan. **-katür^{ü} pĕñ^{ü} -कतंरू पंञ्** । **सर्वथा हेयत्वापत्तिः** f.inf. the filth-pan to fall; met. to be discarded after being put to some humiliating or disgusting use. **-katür^{ü} ʦhunüñ^{ü} -कतंरू छुनंञ्** । **सर्वथा परिहारः** f.inf. to cast away the filth-pan; met. to abandon, discard, or expel some member of one's family on account of hatred.

—**ladun** —लदुन् । **सेत्वादौ मृत्कर्दमयोजनसंस्कारः** m.inf. to build dirt, to pile up an embankment, or the like. **-liwan** -लिवन् । **कर्दमोद्धरणखनित्र(द्वेषुक)विशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-livüñ**^{ü} -लिवंञ्), a muck-spade, a kind of spade used for digging out mud from under water and piling it up on an embankment, island, or the like. **-māas** -मास् । **मलमासः** m. an intercalary month. **-mös**^{i} -मांसि । **मलमासानुवर्ती** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, an intercalary month. **-môs**^{u} -मोसु । **मलमासाचरणः** adj. (f. **-mös**^{ü} -मांसू), one who performs the religious duties connected with an intercalary month. **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । **मलग्रहणाय धृतवसनम्** m. a muck-coat, a kind of smock worn over one's clothes when employed on dirty work. **-palav** -पलव् । **मलिनवस्त्रसमूहः** m. a bundle of dirty clothes (ready for the wash). **-pāwun** -पावुन् । **मलयोजनम्** m.inf. to cause mud to fall, to dirty (e.g. new or clean clothes). —**pyon**^{u} —प्यनु । **मलिनीभवनम्** m.inf. dirt to fall, to become dirty (from use, etc.) (L.V. 18). **-shrōsh** -श्रोक्ष् । **मलशौचम्** f. (sg. dat. **shrōsi** श्रोत्सि), cleaning off filth, the act of washing the privities after evacuation. **-sĕs** -स्यस् । **चर्मरोगविशेषः** f. a kind of skin disease described as a wide white mark or freckle. **-sĕs pĕñ**^{ü} -स्यस् प्यंञ् । **चर्मरोगविशेषप्रादुर्भावः** f.inf. such a mark as ab. to appear. **-sĕsal** -स्यसल् । **जडुलः** adj. e.g. freckled, marked with white spots, as ab. **-tān** -तान् । **मलाधारस्तम्भविशेषः** m. the under supports of a house amid the dirt. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **क्षालनम्, शोकाङ्गमलत्यागः** m.inf. to wash off dirt; to put off mourning garments, etc.; to go out of mourning (cf. *phir mal*, L. 263). **-t^{a}sh** -त्क्ष् । **मलक्षालनी** f. (sg. dat. **-t^{a}shi** -त्क्षि), a dirt-rag, a clout for wiping off dirt. **-t^{a}sh karüñ**^{ü} -त्क्ष् करंञू । **मलमार्जनम्** f.inf. to wipe up after cleaning off dirt. **-ṣ^{ü}ñ**^{ü} -च्यंञ् । **तिरस्कारः** f. dirt and charcoal; met. abuse. **-ṣ^{ü}ñ**^{ü} **gatshüñ**^{ü} -च्यंञू गक्षंञू । **तिरस्कारान्नि:** f.inf. humiliation to be experienced from abuse. **-ṣ^{ü}ñ**^{ü} **karüñ**^{ü} -च्यंञू करंञू । **तिरस्कारखेदानुभावनम्** f.inf. to cause liumiliation by abuse. **-wôñ**^{u} -वोञ्ञु । **मलिनजलम्** m. dirty water, water which has been used for washing off dirt, washings; muddy water of a stream in flood. **-wās** -वास् । **मलाद्रक्षार्थोपरितनवासः** m. a smock put on over the clothes to protect them from dirt. **-watur**^{u} -वतुरु । **पुस्तकावरणपत्रम्** m. a dirt-leaf, the covering leaves at the beginning and end of a book, a book-cover. **-wāy** -वाय् । **रोगावेशः, रोगांशशेषः** m. a whiff of dirt; hence, an attack of disease, the first symptoms of disease; the last symptoms of disease before complete recovery. **-wāy gatshun** -वाय गक्षुन् । **रोगावेशवत् रोषावेशः** m.inf. the first symptoms of disease to occur; met. to be sulky, or inwardly angry, with one's people for a very slight cause. **-züṭ**^{ü} -ज़ंटू । **मलग्राहिवसनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), an old valueless upper garment, worn over costly clothes to keep off the dirt.

mala-borut^{u} **मल-बंरुतु । मलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar**^{ü}**ts**^{ü} -बर्ंच्यू), full of dirt, filthy; cf. **mal-borut**^{u}, ab. —**byūṭh**^{u} —ब्यूठु । **निर्मलीभूतः** adj. (f. **-bīṭh**^{ü} -बीठू), settled from dirt, clear (e.g. water once turbid, from which the mud has settled at the bottom of the vessel). **-dar** -दर् । **रोगविशेषः** m. a kind of white blister. **-gōjĕ** -गोज्य । **निष्फलता** f.pl. kernels of filth; met. profitlessness, futility, fruitlessness, wasted labour, loss of the results of labour. **-gōjĕ karañĕ** -गोज्य करंञ । **निष्फलताविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to cause the loss of the results of labour, to render futile. **-m^{a}tröz**^{ü} -मत्रांज़ू । **मलसंघातः** f. a condition of ordure and urine; a heap or pile of ordure, etc.; cf. **m^{a}th^{a}r**; cf. **-öz** (i.e. **-öz**^{ü}) in Gr.Gr. 143. **-rost**^{u} -रंस्तु । **निर्मलः** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{ü} -रंक्षू), free from dirt, pure, clean, limpid. —**wŏthun** —व्युन् । **शोकत्यागः** m.inf. to rise from dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments.

malas bĕhun मलस् ब्यङन् m.inf. (of a bride) to sit indoors with her hair down for a week before the marriage (L. 268).

mal 2 मल् (sg. abl. **mala 2 मल**), m. the cheek and temple, the hemi-cranium, used in the following:—

mala-goḍ^{u} **मल-गंडु । कपालास्थि** m. the bone of the top of the skull, from the forehead to the nape of the neck. Cf. **gŏḍ**, p. 277*a*, l. 9.

mal 3 मल् for **mala 4** in **mal-guzār मल्-गुज़ार्** m. a graveyard (El.).

mala 3 मल (= ملاح) । **नाविकः** m. a seaman, sailor, mariner; esp. a boatman, waterman (a polite term instead of **hönz**^{ü}, q.v.). **-bāy** -वाय् । **नाविकस्त्री** f. a boatman's wife. **-koṭ**^{u} **1** -कंटु । **नाविकपुत्रः** m. a boatman's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a boatman (cf. Gr.Gr. 132).

mala 4 मल (= ملا) । **यवनपुरोहितः** m. the leader of prayer in a Musalmān mosque, a *mullā* (W. 135, *nalla*; K.Pr. (*mallah*) 106, 134, 252; H. vi, 13); a Musalmān who superintends the religious rites on the occasion of births, marriages or deaths, generally a teacher or schoolmaster; a gravedigger (El.). **-bāg** -बाँग् بانگ ملا f. the call to Musalmān matins (El. m.). **-bāgi** -बाँगि adv. at day dawn (El.). **-ciñ** -चिञ् । **वल्यन्नविशेषः** f. the Mullā's saucer, a present of food given to a Mullā by his client. **-khōsh** -खोश् m. a gravedigger (El.). **-koṭ**^{u} **2** -कंटु । **यवनपुरोहितपुत्रः**

m. a Mullā's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a Mullā (cf. Gr.Gr. 132). **-tab^{a}c** **-तब्च् । यवनानां पुरोहितार्थो भक्तपात्रविशेषः** f., i.q. **-ciñ,** ab. **-wālawösh^{i}** **-वालवांशि । भीत्यात्मपाशः** f. a Mullā's net, i.e. fear of the Mullā's disapproval, fear of what he will say.

māl 1 माल् مال । द्रव्यसमुदायः m. riches, money, property, wealth, possessions, merchandise, stock, goods, effects, estate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 14, 48, 77, 123, 133, 216; YZ. 233, 236, 401; Śiv. 430, 703; Rām. 610; H. i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9); cargo (of a ship) (Gr.M.).

māl-ĕ-muft مفت مال m. property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

māla-khāv माल-खाव् । द्रव्यापहारकः m. one who commits breach of trust, a fraudulent trustee. **-mot^{u}** **-मंतु** or (K.Pr. 133) **-mast** **-मस्त् । बहुलद्रव्यसंपदाढ्यः, द्रव्यरागातिशयः** adj. (f. **-müts^{ü}** **-मंच़ू**), 'property-mad,' one who is drunk with wealth, a Crœsus, very wealthy; (as subst., m.) extreme passion for property. **-pots^{u}** **-पंचु । द्रव्यसंग्रहविश्वासः** m. goods-trust, trusting a person with the collection or accumulation of property (e.g. through previous experience of his honesty). **-patsh** **-पच्छ् । द्रव्यसत्ताविश्वासः, द्रव्योपन्यासविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-patsi** **-पच्चि**), credit given to a person, or general trust in a person, on account of his known wealth; confidence in the safety of property entrusted to any person. **-sôw^{u}** **-सोवु । बहुलद्रव्यपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** **-सांवू**), rich in property, full of property; producing much property, very profitable. **-wôl^{u}** **-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), a rich person, rich.

māl 2 माल् । माला, पर्वतशृङ्गाग्रपङ्क्तिः f. a garland, wreath, chaplet, a necklace (Gr.Gr. 46, 65; K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 2, 88, 163, 194, 266, etc.; Rām. 489, 1025, 1090, etc.; K. 60, 97, 183, 423, 583, 1077); a rosary, chain; a row, a line (cf. **danda-māla,** p. 224*b*, l. 45); a row of mountain tops, a sierra (Śiv. 1684, 1707); met. a beautiful woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

māla-dŏgun^{u} माल-द्गुनु । द्वावलिकमाला m. a necklace or garland of two ropes, a double-rowed necklace. **-gand** **-गंड् । मालाग्रथनम्** m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māli-gand,** bel.); the act of stringing a necklace or garland. **-trŏṭ^{u}** **-त्रुंटु । मालासमुदायः** m. a garland-necklace, the whole group of such (of many strands) worn at one time (K. 85).

māli-gand मालि-गंड् । मालाग्रन्थिः m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māla-gand,** ab.). **-phol^{u}** **-फलु । मालाफलम्** m. a single bead of a rosary. **-pan** **-पन । मालासूत्रम्** m. the thread of a rosary.

māla माल or **mālal मालल् । मातृगामी** m. one who commits incest with his own mother or stepmother.

mālā माला f., i.q. **māl 2,** being the borrowed Sanskrit form of the word. Cf. **dīpa-mālā,** a row of lights; hence, the Dīwālī festival (p. 232*b*, l. 31), and **jamjam-mālā** (p. 347*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1171, 1174, 1314, 1436, 1489).

māli मालि interj. (prop. voc. of **môl^{u},** q.v.), O Father!; hence (as a polite form of address) Sir! Good Sir! (L.V. 91). With the interjection **ha** prefixed we get **ha māli,** Good Sir, which L.V. 107, by a pun, equates with **hamāli,** O burden-bearer (cf. **hamāl**); so **hā māli** (K.Pr. 9, 74, 242).

malöi, see **malöy^{i}.**

mail मैल्, see **möl.** **mail-ṭang मैल्-टंग्** m. a kind of pear, *Pyrus kumaonensis* (El.), the beam-tree (*Pyrus lanata*, L. 74).

mēl मेल् । संयोगः m. meeting, coming together, assemblage (Gr.Gr. 124); union, intercourse; mixture, mixing together (Śiv. 1020); agreement, reconciliation; concord, intimacy, friendship, acquaintance (Gr.M.); an interview; meeting (Gr.M.). **-gēl** **-गेल् । मैत्रीप्रीत्याद्याचरणम्** m. close intimacy, close alliance; familiarity. **—gatshun** **—गछुन् । योगापत्तिः** m.inf. friendship, intimacy to occur; a meeting (of two persons) to occur; mixing together, trituration together to occur; and so on through the various meanings of **mēl.** **—thawun** **—थवुन् । संयोगपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to have or keep up an intimate friendship, to associate (with) (Gr.M.).

mēla मेल । तीर्थसमागमः m. meeting, assembly, company (cf. **mát^{i}-m°,** s.v. **mot^{u} 1**); a large concourse of people (for religious or commercial purposes), a fair (esp. at some sacred place). **-mahārāza** **-महाराज़ । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवे अभिनयकृत्** m. the manager or getter-up of a spectacle at a fair. **-mot^{u}** **-मंतु । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवः** m. the festival or holiday of a fair at some holy place.

mīl मील् । मषी f. (sg. dat. **mīli मीलि**), ink (Gr.M., W. 8, L. 461). **—karüñ^{ü}** **—करंच़ू । राश्यादेः अङ्कनम्** f.inf. to mark a heap (of grain or the like to prevent theft).

mīli-ondur^{u} मीलि-ऑंदुरु । मषीपात्रम् m. an ink-pot, an ink-bottle; cf. **andar.** **-bôn^{u}** **-वोनु । मषीपात्रम्** m. an ink-vessel, an ink-bottle; cf. **bāna 1.** **-ḍūs** **-डूंस् । मषीलगुडः** m. an ink-stick, a stick used for mixing ink. **-dawāth** **-द्वाथ्** f. an inkstand, a pen-case and ink-bottle combined (W. 33). **-gor^{u}** **-गंरु । मषीसंपादकः** m. an ink-maker, an ink-seller. **-kalam** **-कलम । मषीलेखनी** m. an ink-pen, a pen suitable for writing with ink; a pen full of ink. **-trüṭ^{ü}** **-त्रुंटू ।**

मषीगुलिकाविशेषः f. a pill of dry ink, from which ink is made by mixture with water. **-wôñ[u]** **-वोञ्** । **मषीजलम्** m. ink-water, the water with which an ink-bottle is washed, inky water. **-wör[ü]** **-वा॑ऱू** । **मषीधानिका** f. an ink-vessel, a jar in which ink is stored (not an ink-bottle for writing).

mil[i] मि[लि], pl. of **myul[u]**, q.v.

mŏl स्वल् । **मूल्यम्** m. price, worth, cost, value (cf. **kŏl-mŏl**, p. 436*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16, 146; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 71, 74, 100, 123, 206, 242; Rām. 1229; K. 178); intrinsic value, worth (Rām. 188). **—hyon[u]** **—ह्यॅनु** m.inf. to take a price, to charge a price (Gr.M.). **—khārun** **—खारुन्** । **आदरारोपणम्** m.inf. to raise the price of anything; met. to extol, cry up, puff, eulogize. **—khasun** **—खसुन्** । **गौरवावलम्बनम्** m.inf. price to rise, to achieve good repute, to rise in general favour. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **मूल्यविधानम्** m.inf. fix a price (Gr.M.; K. 954; H. viii, 9). **-tŏl** **-त्वल्** । **मूल्यादिकम्** m. price (indefinitely), price and cost, value, appraisement. **-tŏl wuchun** **-त्वल् वुकुन्** । **मूल्यादिविवेचनम्** m.inf. to settle the price, or value (of), to value, appraise, estimate.

mŏla-barŏy[i] **म्वल-वरा॑यि** । **मूल्यदण्डार्पणम्** filling up the value, payment of agreed compensation for anything destroyed, lost, etc. **-mŏl** **-म्वल्** । **वङ्गलादरः** f. increase in value owing to general demand. **-mŏla pyon[u]** **-म्वल प्यॅनु** । **वङ्गप्रयत्नतः सिद्धिः** m.inf. to be successfully accomplished after much exertion. **—pok[u]** **—पॅकु** । **अधिकमूल्येन विक्रीतः** adj. (f. **-püc[ü]** **-पॅच्**), sold for more than its intrinsic value (owing to scarcity, rarity, difficulty of obtainment, etc.). **—pakun** **—पकुन्** । **अधिकमूल्येन प्रचलनम्** m.inf. to be purchasable only at a high price (owing to scarcity, difficulty of obtainment, or the like), the price (of anything) to go up. **—pakanāwun** **—पकनावुन्** । **अधिकमूल्येन विक्रयः** m.inf. to sell (an article) at an excessive price (as ab.); to raise the price. **—pakawun[u]** **—पकवुनु** । **अधिकमूल्येन प्रचरन्** n.ag. (f. **—pakaviñ[ü]** **—पकवॅञ्**), dear, high-priced, that of which the price has risen (e.g. on account of scarcity, stocks being low, etc.). **-rost[u]** **-रॅस्तु** । **निर्मूल्यः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh[ü]** **-रॅट्छ्**), without price, priceless; priceless, valueless (in Śiv. 1566, the word may be interpreted in either of these senses). **-sôw[u]** **-सोवु** । **उत्कृष्टमूल्याढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söv[ü]** **-सा॑वू**), of great price, of high value, of great intrinsic value.

mŏl[i] म्वॅलि sg. instr. at a price (K. 157); hence, purchasable, that which can be obtained only by purchase (K.Pr. 203). **—hyon[u]** **—ह्यॅनु** । **क्रयणम्** m.inf. to take at a price, to buy (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 234; YZ. 121, 124, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268; Rām. 1317).

mōl मोल्, see **mūl 1.**

môl[u] मोलु । **पिता** m. (sg. dat. **mölis मा॑लिस्**, abl. **māli मालि**), a father (Gr.Gr. 36, 41, 56, 72, 143, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 9, 17 *mol*; L. 460 *mol*; L.V. 91, 107 (see **māli**); K.Pr. 51, 134, 144; YZ. 22, 155, 418; Śiv. 35, 438, 517, 599, 640, 649, 1278, 1906; Rām. 264, 275, 534, 599, 760, 812, 1426, etc.; K. 459–60, 473, 503, 614, 641, 689, 765, 875, 1027; H. v, 6; viii, 1, 13; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.); voc. **māli मालि**, see s.v. **-möj[ü]** **-मा॑जू** father and mother, parents (El., who makes the word m. It is really two words of different genders; Gr.M.; W. 115, *mol-möj*; YZ. 531, (**möj[ü]-môl[u]**) 36).

māli-rost[u] **मालि-रॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh[ü]** **-रॅट्छ्**), fatherless (K. 47).

möl[i]-mirās **मा॑लि-मिरास्** । **पैतृकदायः** m. that which is inherited from a father, paternal inheritance, patrimony; qualities, etc., inherited from a father, inherited paternal tendencies. **-māryuk[u]** **-मारिकु** । **पितृघातद्वेषः** m. a father's halter; hence, hatred for a father's murderer, a death feud (on account of a father's murder). **-mĕṭh[a]r** **-म्यॅथ्र्** । **पितृसखा** m. a father's friend. **-pŏth[a]r** **-प्वथ्र्** m.pl. father and son (Gr.Gr. 72). **-sond[u]** **-सॅन्दु** । **पितृसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-süṇz[ü]** **-सॅञ्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a father. **-sath** **-सथ्** । **पितृसत्तासाह्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-süṭs[ü]** **-सॅच्**), confidence in help or protection from the existence of a father; met. entire freedom from anxiety. **-yĕtīm** **-यतीम्** । **मृतपितृकः** e.g. (a child) whose father is dead, a fatherless (child). **-zāyun[u]** **-ज़ायुनु** । **परम्परागतगुणदोषः** m. hereditary disposition, hereditary virtue, vice, health, disease, etc.

mölis bŏwanis **मा॑लिस् ब्वनिस्** । **पित्राशंसा** m. a certain form of blessing, wishing a person long life as a father.

möl **मा॑ल्** ميل (also written **mail मैल्**) । **रुचिः** m. inclination (to) (Śiv. 750); penchant, bent, bias (K.Pr. 100, *mol*; Śiv. 1691); wish, desire (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 11, 73; YZ. 230, 412; Śiv. 970); attachment, partiality, fondness, affection, love; desire for food (El.; cf. **bē-möl**). **—barun** **—वरुन्** । **रुचिविधानम्** m.inf. to show an inclination (to), to have a penchant (for), to have a taste (for). **—mashun** **—मशुन्** । **रुचिविस्मृतिः** m.inf. to forget one's desire (e.g. when 'the grapes are sour').

möl 2 **मा॑ल्** adj. e.g. dirty (El. *māl*).

mul मुल् مل m. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 164).

mūl 1 मूल् (also spelt **mōl मोल्**) । **मूलम्, आद्यम्, आशयः** m. (pl. dat. **mūlan मूलन्**, not **mōlan मोलन्**, Gr.Gr. 51. With emphatic **y** the ablative of this word is **mulay,** q.v.), a root (of a plant or tree) (Gr.Gr. 43, 51; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 184; Śiv. 747, 1430, 1530; K. 979); the root or fang of a tooth (cf. **armi-mūl,** p. 436, l. 19); the root, basis, groundwork, beginning, principle, origin, cause, source (Gr.M.); the intention, root-idea (of a work, thought, etc.); the basis, foundation (YZ. 332; Śiv. 165; Rām. 710, 952, 961, 1375; K. 171). **—din[i] —दिनि । मूलप्रतिष्ठापनम्** m. pl. inf. to fix roots, (of a tree lately planted) to become firm by spreading out its roots; to found a family (e.g. when a childless person adopts a son); to set up a person in business (by providing capital, etc.). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** or **mūla kaḍun मूल कडुन् । सर्वथा नाशनम्** m.inf. to pull up the root, i.e. to pull up a tree by the roots (Gr.M. **mūla kaḍun**; K.Pr. 100, id.; Rām. 929, 1626, id.); to destroy utterly (a family); (of an object of study) to probe to the bottom, analyse. **—nērun —नेरुन् । संततिच्छेदः** m.inf. the root to go forth, to be pulled up by the root; (of a family) the only offspring to be cut off; (of a subject of study) to be probed to the bottom. **—shĕnân[i] —छ़्यनंनि** m. pl. inf. to cut the roots, to cut off; destroy (Rām. 768). **—yin[i] —यिनि । आलस्यावेशः** m. pl. inf. (of a newly planted tree) roots to spring forth, to take root; (met.) to take root, to be rooted to one's seat, to refuse to get up and work.

mūla-dana मूल-दन । मूलधनम् m. capital, principal, stock-in-trade. **-dyār -द्यार् । मूलधनसमूहः** m.pl. accumulated capital. **-gab -गव् । मूलाङ्कुरः** m. a sprout from the root. **—gālun —गालुन्** m.inf. to destroy from the root, utterly to destroy (Rām. 154, 159). **-mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य । मूलोद्धारवृत्त्या** adv. root and trunk, root and branch (u.w. vbs. indicating pulling up, destruction, etc.). **-phyur[u] -फिर् । आदितो व्यत्ययः** m. inversion, transmutation, from the very beginning. **-pŏrush -प्वरुश । मूलपूरुषः, समपङ्क्तिनिविष्टजनानां पुर उपविष्टः, पिण्डविशेषः** m. the founder of a family, the earliest ancestor; the leader of a row of persons; the name of a special *piṇḍa* or lump of rice offered to Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*. **-rāḍa -रॉड । मूलधूर्तः** m. a hereditary rascal, a rascal belonging to a rascal family; a rascal from his birth. **-tala -तल । अन्ततः** adv. thoroughly, from the very bottom, after thorough discussion (Śiv. 27, 1343).

mūlan drôt[u] paṭran sag मूलन् द्रोतु पंचन् सग् । अन्तर्दीपबहिःप्रसादवृत्त्याचरणम् m. a sickle to the root and water to the leaves; hence, acting outwardly as a friend, but secretly as an enemy.

mūl 2 मूल् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of the 17th (or, according to some, the 19th) lunar asterism (Skt. *mūlā*). **mūla-kŏnḍüj[ü] मूल-क्वंडजू । जन्मकुण्डली** f. a horoscope or diagram in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of a person's birth.

mulai (El.), see **mulay.**

mūlai मूलै, see **mūlay.**

malēch मलेक् also spelt **malīch** (El.) । **म्लेच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **malēchas मलेक्स्**), (amongst Hindūs) an outcast, a man of irreligious or impure conduct.

malēch[a]gī मलेक्गी । म्लेच्छवृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of an outcast.

màl[i]da मॅलिद । निर्णेजनम् m. furbishing, giving an outward appearance of cleanness to a garment, ornament, etc., by the application of varnish, lacquer, or the like. **—karun —करुन् । परिचर्यादरविधानम्** m.inf. to do furbishing; met. to show hospitality or politeness (esp. to a person unworthy of it).

malīda ملیدہ m. a kind of fine woollen cloth (made of lamb's-wool). **-gar** ملیدہ گر m. a washer of woollen cloth (El.).

mūlādār मूलादार् । उत्पत्तिस्थानम् m. the place of origin; wealth, assets, resources; (in Śaiva mysticism) the mystical circle above the organ of generation.

malagaḍi m. a base man (K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **alagaḍi,** a great man).

mulāhaza ملاحظہ m. inspection, view, notice (Gr.M.).

malika मलिक ملکہ f. a queen (Gr.M.).

mulkī मुल्की ملکی adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a country (Gr.M.).

malakh मलख् ملک m. (sg. dat. **malakas मलकस्**), an angel (H. iv, 2).

malikh मलिख् (= ملک) । **पार्वतीयदुर्गममार्गपालः** m. (sg. dat. **malikas मलिकस्**), a king; a title of honour or respect (cf. **bŏṭa-m°,** p. 138*b*, l. 20) (used sarcastically in the Voc. K.Pr. 191); (in Kashmīr) a way-warden, a man whose duty it is to keep mountain passes and forest roads clear, and to watch and help travellers on them.

malukh मलुख् । तरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **malakas मलकस्**), a wave (of water) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, *malkh*) (cf. **pā̃-m°,** s.v. **pôn̄[u]**).

mil[i]kh मिलिख् (= ملک), m. property, landed property, an estate (Gr.M.).

mölikh मॉलिख् ملاک m. a possessor, proprietor, a lord (El., YZ. 157, Rām. 70); a master (Gr.M.); the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house, etc.)

(Gr.M., K.Pr. 107). **as[a]l mölikh,** the real owner, the principal in a firm or business (Gr.M.).

mul[a]kh मुल्ख़ ملک m. (sg. dat. **mulkas मुल्कस्**), a kingdom, rule, state, country, territory, region, land (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 216; YZ. 236; Rām. 512, 822; H. i, 1). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **अत्याक्रोशविधानम्** m.inf. to raise the country, to raise a great outcry against some unpopular action or conduct.

mulk-ĕ-bēgāna ملکِ بیگانہ m. a foreign land (K.Pr. 146).

mulūkh मुलूख़ ملوک m. kings; used in Rām. 70 as equivalent to **mul[a]kh,** q.v.

mal[i]kön[ü] मलिकान् f. a queen (H. xi, 2).

mulākāth मुलाकाथ् ملاقات m. (sg. dat. **mulākātas मुलाकातस्**), meeting, a visit (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to meet a person, to make a visit (Gr.M.) —**karanāwun** —**करनावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to be met, to introduce one person to another (Gr.M.).

mall मल्ल m. a strong man, a hero, athlete, wrestler, boxer (L.V. 24, K. 434).

malla, mallah, see **mala 4.**

malāla मलाल (= ملال) । **वैमनस्यम्** m. weariness, fatigue, languor, ennui; dejection, sadness, melancholy (YZ. 20, Śiv. 425); affliction, grief, anguish; vexation, displeasure, estrangement (Śiv. 661; Rām. 762, 1574). —**gatshun** —**गक्षुन्** । **वैमनस्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. estrangement, etc., to occur.

mālal मालल्, i.q. **māla,** q.v.

malūl मलूल् ملول adj. e.g. fatigued, tired, weary; sick, indisposed; grieved, sad, dejected. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to offend (El.).

mŏlul[u] म्वलुलु । **उत्कृष्टमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **mŏl[ü]j[ü] म्वलंजू**), high-priced, costly, expensive (Gr.Gr. 146, Gr.M., Śiv. 1230); valuable (Gr.M.).

malölĕth मलाल्यथ् (= ملالت) । **वैमनस्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **malölĕts[ü] मलाल्यंचू**), i.q. **malāla,** q.v.

mālum (El., K.Pr.) **मालुम्, mālūm معلوم, môlum** (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1283) **मोलुम्** or **môlūm मोलूम्** adj. e.g. known (Śiv. 1283; Rām. 356, 380, 447, 732, 1533); clear, evident, certain, obvious, apparent. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to know, understand (Rām. 806, 1347); to discover, find out, ascertain (El., Rām. 1384); to perceive, behold, recognize; to deem, suppose. —**sapanun** —**सपनुन्** m.inf. to become known (to), to be discovered (K.Pr. 206); to appear, seem, be deemed, supposed; to learn (El.).

mālamuh[u] मालमुहु m. in the following:—**mālamuh[i]-ts[ü]ṭ[u] मालमुहि-च़ुँटु** । **पालीवत-(फल-)विशेषः** m. a kind of wild apple, pink in colour, with a sub-acid sweet flavour, good for cooking (L. 350, *malmu*, where it is described as green).

malmāl[i] मल्मालि (= ململ) । **कार्पासपटविशेषः** f. muslin.

mālāmāl मालामाल् مالامال । **परिपूर्णः** adj. e.g. heaped, brimful (Śiv. 1213); full, replete, abundant.

milamish मिलमिश् । **मलयोगः** f. intimate association with some impurity, e.g. of oil with a portion of sediment or milk with a portion of water (Gr.Gr. 128).

milmishĕdār मिल्मिशदार् । **मलांशसंयुक्तः** adj. e.g. mixed with impurity.

malāmath मलामथ् ملامت f. (sg. dat. **malāmüts[ü] मलामंचू**), reproof, rebuke, censure, reproach, accusation, reviling. —**karün[ü]** —**करंञ्** f.inf. to rebuke.

malun मलुन् । **परिमर्दनम्** (**मर्दनम्**) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mol[u] मंलु**; 2 p.p. **majyōv मज्योव्** or **malyōv मल्योव्**), to rub, anoint, shampoo (K. 942, 956); to rub (something on to a person) (YZ. 19, 234; Śiv. 503, 529, 593, 815–16, etc.; Rām. 389, 1537; K. 425, 973, 976). **mol[u]-mot[u] मंलु-मंतु** । **संमर्दितः** perf. part. (f. **müj[ü]-müts[ü] मंजू-मंचू** or **mül[ü]-müts[ü] मंलू-मंचू**), rubbed, anointed; smudged (with dust, dirt, etc.).

mēlun मेलुन् । **संयोगः, प्राप्तिः, संभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūl[u] म्यूलु** (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1129), f. **mīj[ü] मीजू** (K.Pr. 3, 425); 2 p.p. **mĕjyōv मेज्योव्**); to be joined, be united (Gr.Gr. 124, 205; Śiv. 473, 511, 1313, 1390, 1616; Rām. 1088, 1435, 1501, 1548; K. 701, 846) (cf. **nēth[a]r m°**); to be met with, be found (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; YZ. 17, 27); to be joined (to a person), to be got (by, dat.), to be attained to (by, dat.) (cf. **hūhū mēlun,** to be chilled, p. 325*a*, l. 8) (Gr.M.; L.V. 78, 79; K.Pr. 3; Śiv. 1012, 1844, 1897; K. 845); to be met, encountered (Śiv. 1067, 1313, 1809; Rām. 140, 264, 534, 917, 1528; K. 102, 425, 689, 699, 700, 706, 1016, 1129); to come to hand, come into possession, be found (after search) (K.Pr. 258); to be united (with), become one (with), be absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 1, 68, 105; YZ. 24; Śiv. 164, 527, 1429, 1538, 1775); to agree (with), be reconciled (to) (Gr.M.); to have sexual union (with a woman); to agree (with), resemble exactly, be exactly alike (Gr.M.); to be mixed (with) (Rām. 100, 1502); to be joined in combat (Rām. 864); to mix (?) (El.).

mīlith gīlith bĕhun मीलिथ् गीलिथ् ब्यहुन् । **ऐकमत्येन समाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to live in cordial intercourse, to live in harmony. —**gatshun** —**गक्षुन्** m.inf. having become united to go, to go away together, or in a body (L.V. 9, K. 107); to become united (to), mingled (with, dat.), absorbed (in, dat.)

(L.V. 11, 29, 30, 69; Śiv. 55, 1775; Rām. 521, **payas-kun,** absorbed in the clue). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संयोगेन स्थितिः m.inf. to unite and live with, to live in harmony (with).

myūl^{u}-mot^{u} म्यूलु-मंतु । संगतः, संप्राप्तः, संसर्गमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **mīj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} मीजू-मंच़ू**), joined, united; met with, obtained, found after search; mingled, mixed up.

milan मिलन् in **milan-sār मिलन्-सार् । मैत्र्यादिसंगमशीलः** adj. e.g. of an amicable disposition, warm-hearted; cf. **milasār. -sôr^{u} -सोरु । प्रीतिसंयोगशीलः** adj. (f. **-sör^{ü} -सॉरू**), id.

malang मलंग् ملنگ । भीषणमूर्तिः m. a kind of Musalmān darwēsh, who lets the hair of his head grow to its full length, and leaves it uncombed and dishevelled; met. any ugly terrifying fellow, tall, long-armed and long-legged.

malangī मलंगी । भीषणवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a terrifying-looking fellow.

milanāwun मिलनावुन् । संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **milanôw^{u} मिलनोवु**), to unite, join, add, connect, attach (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1010, 1556, 1621, 1688, 1827); to cause to meet, bring together, introduce (one person to another) (Gr.M.); to put side by side, to compare (one thing with another) (Gr.M.); to mix (El., Gr.M.). **milanôw^{u}-mot^{u} मिलनोवु-मंतु । संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **milanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} मिलनॉवू-मंच़ू**), joined, connected; brought together, introduced (to each other).

mŏlanāwun म्वलनावुन् । मूल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlanôw^{u} म्वलनोवु**), to settle the price of anything. Cf. **mŏlawun.**

malin^{ü} मलिञ्, see malyun^{u}.

mal^{i}nār मलिन्नार् । मालिन्यम् m. dirtiness, uncleanness, filthiness, griminess; met. cf. **man-m°,** p. 572*a*, l. 7.

malür^{ü} मलंरू । कुम्भविशेषः f. a large pot of earthenware (El. *malir* and *mallar*).

mil^{a}r 1 मिल्र् । मषीपात्रम् f. an earthen vessel for containing the chalk ink used by boys at school, a kind of ink-bottle; cf. **mīl. mil^{a}ri - wör^{ü} मिल्रि-वॉरू** or **mila-wör^{ü} मिल-वॉरू । मषीपात्रम्** f., id.

mil^{a}r 2 मिल्र् । सूत्रगुलिका f. a bundle or skein of string (cf. **pana-m°,** s.v. **pan 3**).

mal^{a}ran मल्रन् । विमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **mal^{a}rün^{ü} मल्रंञ्**), rubbing down, rubbing together (e.g. medicaments in making an ointment or the like).

mil^{a}ran मिल्रन् । संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **mil^{a}rün^{ü} मिल्रंञ्**), uniting, joining together, mixing together (e.g. mixing boiled rice with curds).

mal^{i}shĕ-khān मलिश-खान । अतिवात्सल्याश्रयः adj. (f. **-khön^{ü} -खांञ्**), a much-petted child, a much-loved child, a best-loved child, a spoilt child (Rām. 286, 1034, 1125).

milasār मिलसार् m. a confederate (El.); cf. **milan-sār,** s.v. **milan. —sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

malot^{u} मलंतु। मलाक्तः adj. (f. **malüʦ^{ü} मलंच़ू**), dirty, filthy, grimy; (as subst., m.) dung, filth (El., who also spells the word *múlat*).

mūlat, see **malot^{u}.**

milath मिलथ् ملت । धर्मसंप्रदायः m. (sg. dat. **milatas मिलतस्**), religion, faith, creed; a religious community, church.

mīlith मीलिथ्, see **mēlun.**

möl^{i}tôn^{u} मॉलितोनु । पितृसमव्यापारः m. acting like a father, tender-hearted and kindly conduct like that of a father, fatherliness (Gr.Gr. 143).

malīʦ, see **malēch.**

malaʦār मलच़ार् m. foulness, dirtiness, impurity (Rām. 17, 23, 43, 56).

milaʦār मिलच़ार् or (El.) **miliʦār मिलिच़ार् । मेलापः** m. mixing, mingling; coalescence (of several things); agreement, harmony, concord, mutual good understanding; society (El.); an accident (El.).

malawun^{u} मलवुनु n.ag. (f. **malavüñ^{ü} मलवंञ्**), one who rubs (anything on to anything) (Śiv. 1189).

mēlawun^{u} मेलवुनु । मैत्र्याचरणशीलः, संयोगमुपगच्छन्, प्राप्तुं शक्यः (सुलभः) n.ag. (f. **mēlavüñ^{ü} मेलवंञ्**), that which is becoming joined or united (to something else); that which can be easily found or met with (even though usually rare or scarce); one who is accustomed to show a friendly disposition to others, one who is urbane, conciliatory.

milawan मिलवन् । योजना f. (sg. dat. **milavüñ^{ü} मिलवंञ्**), mutual joining, union, commingling; being close together, close proximity, close association (K.Pr. 125).

milawun मिलवुन् । संसर्जनम् conj. 1 (i.q. **milanāwun,** q.v.; 1 p.p. **milow^{u} मिलंवु**), to unite, join (cf. **jog^{u} milawun,** p. 371*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 121, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 307, 662, 1654, 1831); to add together (Gr.M.); to commingle, intermingle, mix (Śiv. 353); **ladöy^{i} milavüñ^{ü},** to join battle (H. x, 1). **milow^{u}-mot^{u} मिलंवु-मंतु । संसर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **milüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} मिलंवू-मंच़ू**), united, joined; mixed, mingled.

mŏlawun म्वलवुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlow^{u} म्वलंवु**), to fix the price of (anything) (Rām. 1105). Cf. **mŏlanāwun.**

mēlawañ मेलवञ् । उपायनविशेषः f. a present given, at the first meeting after a marriage, by the near relatives of the bride to the bride's father-in-law and mother-in-law.

mul^{i}vĕñ मुलिव्यञ् । शुष्को मूलकादिपत्रसमूहः f. a collection of turnip-tops or similar green-stuff dried and stored for winter use, radish leaves (K.Pr. 146); cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-mul^{i}vĕñ,** p. 279*a*, l. 17, and **muji-mul^{i}vĕñ,** p. 558*b*, l. 3.

mul^{i}vĕñĕ-lūṭh मुलिव्यञ-लूँठ् । शुष्कमूलपत्ररज्जुखण्डः f. a scrap of rope of these dried leaves. (These dried leaves are twisted up into ropes for preservation.) **-wŏ̃kh -वाँख् । शुष्कमूलपत्रमहारज्जुः** f. a rope made up of these dried leaves.

mila-wör^{ü} मिल-वार्, see mil^{a}r 1.

malawāy मलवाय् m. in **g^{a}sa-malawāy** (p. 306*a*, l. 14), i.q. **mal-wāy,** q.v., p. 564*a*, l. 46.

mālay मालय् । रागः f. longing (for), hankering, yearning. **—tulün^{ü} —तुलंञ् । रागापनयनम्** f.inf. to dispel a longing, to quench a yearning. **—wŏthün^{ü} —व्वथंञ् । रागापगमः** f.inf. a yearning to depart, a longing to be dispelled.

malöy^{i} 1 मलॉयि (often written **malöi मलॉइ्**) **। दुग्धमण्डः** f. cream (of milk) (Gr.M.).

malöy^{i} 2 मलॉयि f. in the following :—**malāyĕ karañĕ मलाय करञ । अतिशोकवृत्तिः** f. pl. inf. to express sorrow with lamentations and beatings of the breast and other parts of the body.

malöy^{i} 3 मलॉयि । आश्यामवर्णः adj. e.g. having the light-grey colour of natural *pashmīna* woollen cloth; as subst., *pashmīna* or other similar cloth of this colour.

mulay 1 मुलय् । मूलधनम् m. original capital (invested in business), principal.

mulay 2 मुलय् । प्राग्देयमूल्यांशः f. earnest money, part of the price paid in advance on the conclusion of a bargain.

mulay 3 मुलय् or **mūlay मूलय्** adv. even from the foundation or basis (cf. **mūl 1**) (Rām. 710, 952, 961); root and branch, absolutely (Gr.Gr. 22); ever, at all (El. *mulai*). **-na -न,** adv. never, not at all, not in the least (Rām. 1618, 1654).

mālayĕdār मालयदार् । रागोत्पादकः adj. e.g. producing longing, alluring, fascinating, attractive, seducing.

malöyikh मलॉयिख् (= ملائک) **। अदृष्टपालकः** m. (properly angels, the plural of the Arabic ملک, but in Kāshmīrī) an angel, a guardian angel.

malyun^{u} मलिनु । मलिनः adj. (f. **malin^{ü} मलिञ्**), dirty, filthy, grimy (Gr.Gr. 147, Śiv. 752).

mālyun^{u} मालिनु or **mölyun^{u} मॉलिनु । स्त्रीपितृगृहम्** m. the original home of a married woman, the house of a man's father-in-law (L. 270, 458; K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 82, 83; Rām. 195, 263, 764, 1035, 1620; K. 856).

mālin^{i}-büḍ^{ü} मालिनि-बंडू । जनकमहत्त्वा f. a woman whose blood-relations are in a higher rank of life, or more wealthy, than those of her husband. **-bajĕr -वज्यर् । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षमहत्त्वम्** m. the fact or state of the higher rank or greater wealth of a married woman's relations, as compared with those of her husband. **-böṭs^{ü} -वाचू । (स्त्री-)जनकगेहीयमनुष्यः** m. a member of a married woman's family, one of her blood-relations. **-dor^{u} -दरु । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षः** m. the family of a married woman, i.e. the total of her blood-relations. **-gara -गर । स्त्रियाः पितृगृहम्** m. a married woman's home, i.e. her father's house, where she was born. **-vĕtshay -व्यक्षय् । जनकपक्ष्यहीनता** f. (of a married woman) non-existence of blood-relations.

mālinyuk^{u} मालिन्युकु । पितृगेहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mālinic^{ü} मालिनिचू**), of, or belonging to, the family of a married woman's blood-relations (Rām. 768); the home of this family.

mam ममॅ । स्तनौ m. the two breasts of a woman, or a pair of udders or dugs of a female beast. Cf. **mama** and **mŏm.**

mama मम । स्तनः m. (a polite name for) the breast of a woman or udder or dug of a female beast (esp. a single breast or dug); cf. **mam** and **mŏm. -ṭang -टंग्** m. a kind of pear (L. 350).

mām माम् । मातुलः m. a maternal uncle (his wife is **māmañ,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 135, 251; K. 454).

māma-bĕnath^{a}r मामव्यनथ्र् । मातुलभागिनेयौ m.pl. a maternal uncle and his sister's son, i.e. a man and his maternal uncle, when spoken of together. **-hihur -हिङ्र्** m. an uncle-in-law, the brother of the mother of a husband or wife, i.e., as regards the husband, his wife's maternal uncle; as regards the wife, her husband's maternal uncle (K.Pr. 135). **-shĕkur -शकुर् । क्लीवसमाचरणः** m. one who acts, walks, or speaks like a eunuch.

mīm میم m. the letter *m*.

mŏm ममॅ । स्तनौ, स्तन्यम् m. the breasts of a woman or udders and dugs of a female beast (El. spells this word *mŏn*); mother's milk, milk. Cf. **mam** and **mama.**

mŏma cĕwawun^{u} ममॅ च्यववुनु । स्तनंधयावस्थः n.ag. (f. **-cĕwavün^{ü} -च्यववंञ्**), one who drinks from the breast, a suckling child. **—cyon^{u} —च्यंनु । स्तन्यपाने प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to drink from the breast; to be a suckling child. **-dām -दाम् । स्तन्यपानम्** m. sucking the breast. **-gol^{u} -गॅलु ।**

स्तन्यग्रास: m. a mouthful of mother's milk; hence, sucking the breast. **-kuṭsur**^{u} **-कुच्चुर्** । **स्तनाग्रम्** m. the nipple of the breast.

mōm मोम مۄم । **सिक्थकम्** m. beeswax, wax (Gr.M.).

momādrū m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

mumkin मुम्किन् ممکن adj. e.g. possible, practicable, feasible (W. 110).

mōmal^{i} **मोम्लि** । **अलस:** adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, idle.

mamalun ममलुन् । **निश्चेष्टीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamalyōv ममल्योव्**), to become motionless, without movement (from fear, agitation, or the like); (of a limb) to go to sleep, to become as it were paralysed, to become benumbed; cf. **mamanun. mamalyō-mot**^{u} **ममल्यो-मंतु** । **निश्चेष्टीभूत:** 2 perf. part. (**mamalyē-müṭs**^{ü} **ममल्ये-मंच्चू**), become motionless, benumbed, paralysed, as ab.

mamun^{u} **ममुनु** । **निश्चेष्ट:** (**स्तब्ध:**) adj. (f. **mamüñ**^{ü} **ममंञ्चू**), motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

mēmnā मेम्ना m. (f. **mēmnī मेम्नी**), a kid (El.).

mamanun ममनुन् । **निश्चेष्टीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamanyōv ममन्योव्**), to become motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (from fear, agitation, or the like); cf. **mamalun. —aṭsun —अच्चुन्** । **निश्चेष्टतोद्भव:** m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to overtake a person. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु** । **निश्चेष्टतापात:** m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to occur (to a person).

mamanyō-mot^{u} **ममन्यो-मंतु** । **स्तब्धीभूत:** 2 perf. part. (f. **mamanyē-müṭs**^{ü} **ममन्ये-मंच्चू**), become motionless, as ab., stupefied, stunned; paralysed (of a limb).

māmañ मामञ् । **मातुलानी** f. the wife of a maternal uncle (cf. **mām**) (K. 454).

mamañār ममञार् । **निश्चेष्टत्वम्** m. motionlessness, paralysis (from fear, agitation, disease, or the like) (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

mumar m. the penis (El.).

māmas मामस् or **māms मांस्** । **मांसम्** m. flesh (L.V. 81); mutton (El.). Cf. **mās 2** and **māz.**

mamatā ममता । **ममत्वम्** f. regarding as 'mine', a confident sense of ownership; pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency (Śiv. 18, 110, 339, 1313, 1572).

mūmot^{u} **मूमंतु**, see **marun.**

māmatur^{u} **मामतुरु** adj. (f. **māmat**^{a}**r मामत्र्** or **māmat**^{u}**r**^{u} **मामत्रू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal uncle (**mām**), used in the following, and other similar, compounds expressing relationship: **—bēma —बेम** । **मातुलजामाता** m. a sister's husband on the side of the maternal uncle, i.e. the husband of the daughter of a maternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the mother's side. **— bôy**^{u} **—बोयु** । **मातुलेय:** m. a brother on the side of a maternal uncle, i.e. a first cousin (male) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

māmat^{u}**r**^{u} (or **māmat**^{a}**r**) **bây**^{i}**-**(or **böy**^{i}**-**)**kākañ मामत्रू** (**मामत्र्**) **बंयि-**(**बांयि-**)**काकञ्** । **मातुलेयपत्नी** f. the wife of a first cousin on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). **—běñě —व्यञ** । **मातुलपुत्री** f. a first cousin (female) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). **—rag —रग्** । **मातुलेयसंबन्ध:** f. relationship on the side of the maternal uncle. Cf. **pitur**^{u}.

mūmüṭs^{ü} **मूमंच्चू**, see **marun.**

mimyamar, see **miñě-mür**^{ü}.

mimyuz^{u} **मिमिज़ु** । **अपराह्णकाल:, आपराह्णिकभोजनम्** m. the afternoon; the afternoon meal, luncheon; the midday meal of children (El.; Gr.Gr. 157; L. 461, *mimuz*; K.Pr. 104, 176, id.). This is the word used by Hindūs, Musalmāns employ **nimyuz**^{u}.

mimiz^{i} **lŏngüñ**^{ü} **मिमिज़ि ल्वंगंञ्** । **आपराह्णिकभर्जितभोज्यविशेष:** f. 'the afternoon pipkin', the afternoon lunch composed of roasted grain, etc. **-mĕṭ**^{ü} **-म्यंट्** । **अपराह्णारम्भिकभोजनभाग:** f. 'the afternoon lump (or ball)', a little food or slight snack eaten in the afternoon. **-wakh**^{a}**th -वख्थ्** । **आपराह्णिकभोजनम्** (sg. dat. **-waktas -वक्तस्**), the afternoon meal (of man or beast). **-vēla -वेल** । **अपराह्णवेला** m. the afternoon time, the afternoon (as a space of time).

mimizis मिमिज़स् adv. at the time of the afternoon meal, in the afternoon (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bögi -वांगि** or **-bögin -वांगिन्** । **अपराह्णकाले** adv. in or about the afternoon.

man 1 मन् । **मन:** m. (sg. abl. **mana 1 मन**), the mind (considered as the seat of perception and passions) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, etc.; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 26, 49, 57, 163, etc.; Rām. 6, 17, 47, 50, etc.; K. 470, 472; H. vi, 6, where the word is fem.); intellect, intelligence, understanding (Rām. 74, 557, 847, etc.; K. 585); the heart, soul, spirit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; Rām. 32, 54, 58, 348, 397, 565, etc.; K. 94, 262, 287, 800, 804, etc.); character; disposition, mood, temper (Gr.M.; K. 82, 860, etc.). **-khạndur**^{u} **-खंदुरु** । **मन:क्षोभ:** (sg. dat. **-khạnd**^{a}**ras -खंद्रस्**), agitation of mind, emotion; (as adj.) agitated in mind, overcome by emotion. **-khạnd**^{a}**rĕr -खंद्र्यर्** । **मन:क्षोभ:** m. agitation of mind, emotion. **-kruh -क्रुह** । **मनोघृणा** m. acridity of mind, i.e. disgust, aversion, of the mind. **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. the mind to be fixed (on, dat.); to have the heart or affections set (upon, dat.), to fall in love (with, dat.) (K. 266, 716, 800); to take delight (in, dat.). **—lāgun**

—लागुन् m.inf. to apply the mind (Gr.M.). **-mēchĕr -मेछ्र् ।** **प्रेमवृत्तिः** m. sweetness of mind, i.e. affection felt towards a person, a feeling of affection; participation of two persons in a common work, induced by mutual affection. **-mēl -मेल् ।** **मनःसंयोगः** union of hearts; mutually affectionate participation of two persons in some work. **-malⁱnār -मलिनार् ।** **मनोमालिन्यम्** m. blackness of heart, i.e. estrangement, alienation, quarrelling between friends. **-myulᵘ -मिलु ।** **मनोयोगः** m. sympathy, mutual affection, being of one mind. **—phērun —फेरुन् ।** **वमनपूर्वावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. the mind to become reversed (*quasi*, to vomit), the mind to be changed and to revert to its previous opinion, recantation or revokement to occur. **—phirun —फिरुन् ।** **मनसः परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to change one's own or another person's mind (Rām. 148). **-phyurᵘ -फिरु ।** **मनःपरिवृत्तिः** m. change of mind. **-prasand -प्रसंद्** (for من پسند, with conflation with the Skt. *prasanna*, Kāshmīrī *prasan*), adj. c.g. comfortable (El.); with **karun करुन्** m.inf. to gladden; with **sapadun सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to seize the mind, to bring it under subjection (L.V. 55, K. 500). **-srŏḍᵘ -स्रंदु** or **-srŏzar -स्रंज़र् ।** **मनःसाधारण्यम्** m. mind in common, unanimity, common consent, union of hearts, sympathetic association or participation.

mana-gaṇḍ मन-गंड् । **चित्तग्रन्थिः** m. a knot on the mind, concealment of thoughts. **-gaṇḍal -गंडल् ।** **गूढचित्तः** adj. c.g. one who conceals his thoughts. **-grāy -ग्राय् ।** **वैमनस्यम्** f. agitation of the mind. **-kūmal -कूमल्** adj. c.g. kind, gentle-hearted (El.). **-krūṭhᵘ -क्रूठु ।** **कठोरचित्तः** adj. (f. **-krūṭhᵘ -क्रूठू**), hard-hearted, stony-hearted. **-logᵘ -लंगु ।** **चित्तासक्तिः** m. devotion of the mind or heart (to); as adj., appealing to the mind, heart-entrancing, fascinating. **-poṣᵘ -पंचु ।** **विश्वसनम्** m. trust of the mind, confidence (in), faith (in), belief (in). **-paṣh -पक्ष् ।** **मनोविश्वासः, श्रद्धा** f. implicit trust (in); firm faith (in a religious sense). **-shŏḍᵘ -श्वंदु ।** **शुद्धचित्तः** adj. (f. **-shŏzᵘ -श्वंज़ू**), clean-hearted, pure-hearted, of an honest and equable temper. **-sath -सथ् ।** **निश्चिन्तता** f. (sg. dat. **-süṣᵘ -संचू**), freedom from anxiety. **-sūty -सूत्य्** adv. cordially (El.). **-sôwᵘ -सोवु ।** **दृढ-(भरित-)चित्तः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सांवू**), firm-minded, dispassionate, stoical; persevering, tenacious of purpose, unfaltering, persisting. **-sôwᵘ-motᵘ -सोवु-मंतु ।** **संकल्पोत्तरमुत्सृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **-sövᵘ-müṣᵘ -सांवू-मंचू**), thrown away or abandoned in consequence of a vow (e.g. a Brahminy bull let loose or an oblation scattered by Hindūs upon water). **-wāz -वाज़ ।** **उदारः** adj. c.g. courageous; intrepid, undismayed by evil fortune, imperturbable.

mani bĕhun मनि ब्यहुन् । **संमतीभवनम्** m.inf. to agree or become of one mind (as to aim, wish, etc.). **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् ।** **संमतीकारणम्** m.inf. to bring a person to agreement. **—byūṭhᵘ —ब्यूठु ।** **संमतीभूतः** 1 p.p. (f. **-bīṭhᵘ -वीठू**), come to agreement, come to an understanding, assenting, acquiescent. **-kāman -कामन्** or **-kāmanā -कामना ।** **मनःकामना** f. the desire of one's heart, a heartfelt longing (K. 339, 596). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **स्मरणेऽनुवर्तनम्** m.inf. to remain in the mind, to be kept in remembrance, to be ever carried in the memory; to be kept secret in the mind.

manukᵘ dŏkh मनुकु दुख् m. remorse (El.).

manas bĕhun मनस् ब्यहुन् । **संमतीभवनम्** m.inf. to agree (to), assent. **—karun —करुन् ।** **स्मरणम्** m.inf. to remember, call to mind. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **गोपनम्** m.inf. to remain in the mind, be kept secret. **—thawun —थवुन् ।** **चित्ते धारणम्, कदापि अविस्मरणम्** m.inf. to put by into the mind, to keep in one's memory, to bear perpetually in mind, never to forget.

man 2 मन् । **परिमाणभेदः** m. (sg. abl. **mana 2 मन**), a certain weight, equivalent to forty seers, a maund (K.Pr. 12, 76, 80, 101, 196; Śiv. 1285).

man 3 मन् । **आढकमितः** m. a suffix used with any numeral except one, two, four, or multiples of four, indicating one and a half seers (or three pounds). Thus **tra-man,** three times one and a half seers or four and a half seers; **pānṣh-man,** five times one and a half seers or seven and a half seers; **shĕ-man,** six times one and a half seers or nine seers; **sath-man,** seven times one and a half seers or ten and a half seers; **nav-man,** nine times one and a half seers or thirteen and a half seers, and so on. But a single one and a half seer is **manoṭᵘ**, q.v.; twice one and a half seers, or three seers, is **pānzuwᵘ**; four times one and a half seers, or six seers, is **trakh,** q.v.; eight times one and a half seers, or twelve seers, is **zᵃ-trakh,** or two *trakh*; twelve times one and a half seers, or eighteen seers, is **tra-trakh,** or three *trakh*, and so on for further multiples of four.

man 4 मन् m. a precious stone (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 792, 1436).

mana 3 मन in **mana-wôñᵘ मन-वोञु ।** **विक्षतदुग्धजलम्** m. whey, the liquid of curds.

manā 1 मना ـنا or (Śiv. 1794) **manāh मनाह ।** **निषेधः** m. forbidding, inhibiting; prohibition, prevention (Gr.M., Śiv. 1794); **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to forbid.

manā 2 मना । बहुलः adj. e.g. much, in great degree, abundant.

mān 1 मान् । मानम् m. honour, respect, reverence, paying honour (to) (Gr.Gr. 137 ; Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1071 ; K. 90, 1130) ; dignity, rank, high reputation, respectability (L.V. 24 ; K. 455, 670, 1071) ; size, extent, magnitude (as a special attribute) (K. 837). **—karun —करुन् । आदरयोजनम्** m.inf. to pay honour (to), show great respect (to), treat with honour (K. 133, 401, 534, 715, 848, 900, 1021) ; to have self-respect (K.Pr. 117) ; to rival (another person) (Śiv. 432 ; Rām. 530 ; K. 852, 1171). **—raṭun —रट्टुन् । स्वादररक्षणम्** m.inf. to keep up one's dignity, to hold one's head high, to show no sign of humiliation (even when asking for necessary help).

māna-hān मान-हान् । मानभङ्गः f. (sg. dat. **-hönü -हांञू**), loss of honour, dishonour, disgrace, humiliation ; cf. **mānas-hān** (K. 797). **-rostu -रंस्तु । अनादरयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-rüṭshü -रंछ्यू**), without honour, unrespected ; (of an occupation) producing dishonour, degrading, derogatory. **-sān -सान् । अत्यादरपूर्वकम्** adv. with great deference, with great respect. **-sostu -संस्तु । संमानयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-süṭshü -संछ्यू**), respected, highly esteemed, venerated ; (of an occupation) producing respect, dignified, honourable. **-wālay -वालय् । अवमानना** f. contumely, indignity, insult, dishonour. **-vyotu -व्यंतु । मानपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭshü -व्यंच्यू**), full of honour, full of self-respect (Gr.Gr. 137) ; (of an occupation or office) earning respect, dignified, honourable.

mānuku मानुकु । आदरोपेतः adj. (f. **mānücü मानंच्यू**), (properly gen. sing.) respected, highly esteemed, greatly respected ; (of an occupation or office) producing honour, dignified, honourable.

mān 2, see **mönü 1.**

manai, mainai, see **mainay.**

mānĕ 1 مانع m. an obstacle, hindrance (Gr.M. **mönī**) ; **—karun —करुन्** (El. *mána karun*) m.inf. to forbid. Cf. **manā 1.**

mānĕ 2 or **mānē 1** معنى m. meaning, intended sense, intent, signification (K.Pr. 30 ; H. iii, 4, 5 ; vi, 14 ; vii, 27, 28) ; the meaning of an action, object, purpose, intention (Rām. 1187).

mānē 2 (El. *máne*), see **mainay.**

manū (? spelling) m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

main मैन् or **mön मांन्** m. a frog (the word is used outside Śrīnagar, El. *mainah*, i.e. **maināh**, with indef. art. ; Gr.Gr. 22) ; cf. **miñ 2. -phal -फल्** m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.; L. 75, *mani-phal*, used medicinally as an emetic).

mainā मैना or **maināwatī मैनावती** f. N.P., N. of Mēnakā or Mēnā, wife of the Himâlaya and mother of Pārvatī. **(mainā)** (Śiv. 895, 1219, 1221, 1490) ; **(maināwatī)** (Śiv. 656, 691, 784, 881, 918, 1103, 1359).

mēn मेन् f. (sg. dat. **mīñü मीञ्यू**), measurement, measuring. Cf. **atha-mēn**, p. 60*a*, l. 17.

mēna-mēn मेन-मेन् । असकृन्मानकर्म f. measuring over and over again, keeping on measuring (e.g. a long piece of land requiring measurement in several places). **-tōl -तोल् । परिमापणव्यापारः** measuring and weighing.

mīn मीन् m. Pisces (the sign of the zodiac) (El. ; Śiv. 480 ; Rām. 419, 1278).

mŏn m. the breast (*mamma*) (El., where the word is probably a misprint for **mŏm**, q.v.).

mōn मोन् । मौनम् m. silence, taciturnity (El. *moṅ*, adj. silent). **—dārun —दारुन् । मौनव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a vow of silence. **—hyonu —ह्यंनु । अपेक्षितेऽपि मौनम्** m.inf. to have recourse to silence, to sit silent and motionless even when one ought to be helping another, to be surly and disobliging. **—karun —करुन्** or **mōnam karun मोनम् करुन् । मौनधारणम्** m.inf. to remain silent, to keep silence.

mön मांन्, see **main.**

mönai, see **mainay.**

mönī 1, see **mānĕ 1.**

mönī 2 मांनी । मानयुक्तः adj. e.g. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful ; —° honouring, obeying (cf. **ān-mönī**, p. 30*a*, l. 32).

mūn 1 मून् or (Gr.Gr. 20) **mūnü मूनू । ऊर्णा** f. sheep's wool, wool (Gr.Gr. 146) (K.Pr. 159, 245). **—anüñü —अनंञू । अतिप्रेरणेऽपि असंमत्या खेदनम्** f.inf. to bring wool ; hence, met. to annoy another by refusing consent to something, in spite of his urging ; cf. the next. **—ösas anüñü —आंसस् अनंञू । प्रेरणार्थातिजल्पने असंमत्या खेदापादनम्** f.inf. to cause wool to grow in a person's mouth ; hence, met. to annoy him by refusing consent to something which he is vehemently urging by word of mouth. **—ösas yiñü —आंसस् यिञू । वक्त्रप्रेरणजल्पनया खेदापत्तिः** f.inf. wool to come in the mouth, to be annoyed, as ab. **—khārüñü —खारंञू । वह्वक्तौ असंमत्या खेदनम्** f.inf. to raise wool, i.q. **—ösas anüñü**, ab. **—khasüñü —खसंञू । वक्त्रभाषणखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. wool to rise, to be annoyed, as ab. **—yiñü —यिञू । वक्त्रप्रेरणया खेदाप्तिः** f.inf. wool to come, i.e. to be annoyed, as ab.

mūni wŏṭhu मूनि व्वंथु । ऊर्णाभरितदेहः, कर्तितोर्णः adj. (f. **—wŏṭshü —व्वंछ्यू**), (of a sheep) very woolly ; that from which the wool has been removed, shorn.

mūnī मूनी । **मौनव्रतः** m. one who has taken a vow of silence.

munᵘ मुनु adj. (f. **munᵘ मुञ्**), husked (L. 461, *mun*).

mūnᵘ मूनु । **लिप्तवप्रम्** m. (sg. abl. **mōni मोनि**), the inner plastered side of a room, etc., a plastered wall (Gr.Gr. 20) (K.Pr. 71, 82, 147). **—hyuhᵘ —हिहु** । **स्तब्धवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ -हिशू**), (motionless) like a wall, (of a person) motionless, taciturn. **mōni tsitra-kār मोनि त्सित्र-कार्** । **वप्रचित्रोत्थितिः** m. the work of a picture on the wall; met. something done by no one knows who (e.g. something carefully deposited, and then being destroyed without anyone, so far as it is known, approaching it; in such a case it is said that one of the pictures on the wall must have got up and done it), mysterious damage.

mūnᵘ मूनु, see **mūn**.

mānch मांछ्, mönch मांछ्, see **mā̃ch**.

mānchar मांछर्, etc., see **mā̃char**.

mand मंद् adj. e.g. slow, tardy, inactive, lazy (Gr.M.). Cf. **mondᵘ**.

mānḍ मांड्, see **mā̃ḍ**.

manḍī मंडी f. an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business (Gr.M.).

mandiā (? spelling) m. ivy (*Hedera Helix*, El.).

mĕndⁱ म्यंदि, see **myondᵘ**.

mĕndⁱ म्यंडि, see **myondᵘ**.

miònd, see **myondᵘ 1**.

mŏṇḍ 1 म्वंड् m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a demon (in Skt., *Muṇḍa*) who with Caṇḍa was killed by Dēvī, the consort, or *Śakti*, of Śiva. **mŏṇḍa-daham म्वंड-दहम** । **तिथिविशेषः** the 'Muṇḍa-tenth', the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt., *Vaiśākha*) (April–May), on which the slaughter of Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa is celebrated.

mŏṇḍ 2 म्वंड् । **विधवा** f. a widow (a widower is **mŏṇḍurᵘ**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; L. 465, *mund*; K.Pr. 145; K. 551).

mŏṇḍa-kaṭh म्वंड-कठ् । **विधवापुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a widow's son (who needs a father's care and is laxly brought up). **—lakhun —लखुन्** । **अतितिरस्कारः** m.inf. to disgrace a respectable person by abuse. **—pötʰᵃr —पांथ्र्** । **विधवासमुदायः** m. a group of widows, esp. all the widows in a joint family household. **-shāhzāda -शाह्ज़ाद** । **विधवावत्सलः** m. 'a widow's prince', the spoilt darling child of a widow.

mŏṇḍa 3 म्वंड (for 1 and 2, see under **mŏṇḍ 1** and 2) । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितावारः** m. a turn to play (as in 'it's so-and-so's turn to play'); used esp. with ref. to outdoor games, e.g. in the indigenous tip-cat, for the turn of the player who strikes the 'cat' out of the hole into which it is thrown by the **mŏṇḍa-dar,** or bowler. Similarly in cricket and the like. The word is also used met. as in 'my turn will come to pay you off for this'. **-dar -द्र्** । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितोधारकः** m. the opponent to the party who is 'in'; e.g. the bowler in the game of tip-cat. **—darun —द्रुन्** । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितापालनम्** m.inf. to act as a **monḍa-dar,** as ab. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to have the turn to be in, as ab. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. such a turn to come to a person.

mondᵘ मंन्दु । **मन्दः** adj. (f. **münzᵘ मंज़ू**), slow, dull, stupid (naturally or from disease or other cause); thin, emaciated, delicate, sick (Gr.Gr. 140); (of something wooden or metallic, or clothes or the like), worn out, worn away. Cf. **mand** and **mṓṇḍᵘ 4**.

mṓṇḍᵘ 1 म्वंडु । **स्थाणुः** m. the trunk or stump of a tree, including the solid part of the root (cf. **mŏṇḍᵘ 1**) (El. *mánd*) (cf. **khŏḍa-m°,** p. 392*a*, l. 50, and **nasta-m°,** s.v. **nast**); a log, a heavy block of wood (Gr.Gr. 37, Śiv. 1856); a pillar; **—°** any clumsy lump, cf. **gala-mṓṇḍᵘ,** p. 282*a*, l. 50, or used in the names of various cakes (cf. **alapōshĕ-mṓṇḍᵘ,** p. 22*b*, l. 27; **lāyĕ-mṓṇḍᵘ,** p. 543*a*, l. 48), or in such compounds as **kana-mṓṇḍᵘ,** p. 448*a*, l. 11, the root of the ear; **murkha-mŏṇḍᵘ,** a fool-block, an utter fool.

mŏṇḍⁱ-ala म्वंडि-अल । **मूलोद्धारः** m. tottering of the trunk, rooting up; hence, utter destruction; cf. **ala 4. -pākh -पाख्** । **चिरकालपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), log-cooking, i.e. cooking on a fire on which a whole chopped log is consumed; met. cooking for a very long time. **-zyunᵘ -ज़िनु** । **स्थाण्विन्धनम्** m. log firewood, a log chopped up for firewood.

mṓṇḍᵘ 2 म्वंडु m. gruel-water, the water in which rice or the like has been boiled. Cf. **aḍa-mṓṇḍᵘ 1,** p. 11*b*, l. 14.

mṓṇḍᵘ 3 म्वंडु or **mondᵘ मंडु** m. rubbing clothes in the wash (cf. **amondᵘ,** p. 8*a*, l. 43); used in the following: **—dyunᵘ —द्युनु** । **वस्त्रादिविमर्दनम्** m.inf. to rub clothes in the wash (cf. **aḍa-mṓṇḍᵘ 2,** p. 11*b*, l. 19).

mṓṇḍᵘ 4 म्वंडु । **कुण्ठितः** adj. (f. **mŏṇḍᵘ 3 म्वंडू**, sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य**; for **mŏṇḍᵘ 1** and **2,** see s.vv.; for **mŏnjĕ 1** and **2,** see **mŏṇḍᵘ 1** and **2**), (of a tool, weapon, or the like) blunt-edged, blunt (cf. **kana-m°,** p. 448*a*, l. 12, dull of hearing) (Gr.Gr. 30, 74, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21); (of a person) dull, stupid (El. *maund*); simple-minded (K.Pr. 93).

mônḍᵘ मोंड़, see **māḍun.**

mŏnḍᵘ 1 म्वंड़ू । शाकादिनालिका f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ 1 म्वंज्य**, for **2** see **mṓnḍᵘ 4**), the thick stalk of a vegetable (f. of **mṓnḍᵘ 1**); that part of the stalk of a vegetable or other growth which is below ground, including the upper part of the root (cf. **hĕnga-mŏndᵘ**, the root of a horn, p. 339*a*, l. 42); used —° to indicate something lumpy and hidden (as in **dana-m°**, p. 221*b*, l. 42; **hirⁱ-m°**, p. 367*a*, l. 47; **nāga-m°**, s.v. **nāg 1**), a hidden lump or store of wealth, or to indicate some kind of cake (cf. **adrakh-m°**, p. 15*b*, l. 6; **alapōshĕ-m°**, p. 22*b*, l. 30; and **nadȧrⁱ-m°**, s.v. **nadorᵘ**); cf. also **mūla-mŏnjĕ**, p. 567*a*, l. 36.

mŏnjĕ bĕhun म्वज्य ब्यङ्हन् । अक्रियीभवनम् m.inf. to become workless, (of an official or the like) to lose one's post, become out of work (cf. **mas mŏnjĕ bĕhun**, s.v. **mas 1**); (of a business or the like) to become slack, to go downhill. **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । अक्रियीकरणम्** m.inf. to put out of work, dismiss from a post; to cause (a business) to become slack. **-dĕl -द्यल् । कडम्बत्वक्** m. the bark of the stem of a vegetable. **-gāḍa -गाड । मत्स्यमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f.pl. a kind of fish pasty. **-gūlᵘ -गूलु । शृङ्गाटमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम्** (sg. dat. **-gōli -गोलि**), a kind of pasty of water-chestnuts. **-gorᵘ -गंरु । तैलपक्वभक्ष्यभेदविक्रेता** m. (his wife is **-gȧrⁱ-bāy -गंरि-वाय्**, but a woman who follows the same profession is **-gürᵘ -गंरू**), a maker, or seller, of pasties, a confectioner (K.Pr. 142). **-hākh -हाख् । स्थूलकडम्बशाकम्** (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a vegetable with a thick stalk. **-khav -खव् । कडम्बस्थभ्रम्** f. a hole in the ground in which vegetable stalks are kept (as in a silo) for use in winter. **-kŏṭhᵘ -कांठू । कडम्बत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **-kāchĕ -काच्च**), the hard wood-like stalk of a vegetable or its bark. **-nadorᵘ -नदंरु । बिसमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम्** m. a pasty of lotus-stalks. **-ray -रय्** m. a certain disease of the rice-crop, in which the roots are attacked, and the plant withers from the root upwards (L. 334, *munj rai*).

mŏnḍᵘ 2 म्वंड़ू f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ म्वंज्य**), trampling, rubbing with the feet (cf. **manḍun**, used —° as in **lata-mŏnḍᵘ**, trampling with the feet, trampling down, crushing under the feet (K. 237); so (of the hands) **ṭsari-münḍᵘ**, clapping the hands in derision (K. 222, 232).

mŏnḍᵘ 3 म्वंड़ू, see **mṓnḍᵘ 4.**

mundī or **mundī butī** m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.) (cf. **gūrukᵘ mundī**, p. 298*b*, l. 11).

munödī मुनांदी مناادي f. proclamation by beat of drum. **—nērünᵘ —नेरंन्नू** f.inf. proclamation to issue, proclamation to be made (Rām. 92, 1001, 1069, 1679). **—phirünᵘ —फिरंन्नू** or **—phiravünᵘ —फिरवंन्नू** f.inf. to make proclamation, proclaim (Rām. 89, 679).

mandach मंदक्क । मन्दात्वम् f. (sg. dat. **mandachi मंदक्कि**), modesty, bashfulness, shame (Gr.Gr. 125, 137; Gr.M.; W. 114; K.Pr. 4; Śiv. 871, 884; K. 662, 1141). **—kāsünᵘ —कासंन्नू । लज्जापनयनम्** f.inf. to remove modesty, to cure (a person's) modesty. **—pĕñᵘ प्यंन्नू । लज्जावेशः** f.inf. bashfulness to attack (a person). **—wŏthünᵘ —व्वथंन्नू । लज्जापगमः** f.inf. bashfulness to rise (i.e. to depart).

mandacha-buthᵘ मंदक्क-वुथु । लज्जाशीलः m. bashfulness-faced, shamefaced. **-vĕṭsar -व्यत्सर् । सलज्जत्वम्** m. natural shamefacedness, born modesty. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ -व्यंत्सू**), full of native modesty, bashful, of modest disposition (Gr.Gr. 137, Gr.M.).

mandochᵘ मंदंक्कु adj. (f. **mandüchᵘ मंदंक्कू**), ashamed, become bashful (K. 328). **-motᵘ -मंतु । अवाप्तलज्जः** adj. (f. **mandüchᵘ-müṭsᵘ मंदंक्कू-मंत्सू**), caused to feel bashfulness, put out of countenance, abashed (Rām. 886, 1468); one who is stopped (from making a request or the like) by bashfulness, abashed.

mandachun मंदक्कुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mandachyōv मंदक्क्योव्**, also written **mandachōv मंदक्कोव्**), to become bashful, to become shamefaced, to become ashamed, feel shame, be abashed (Gr.Gr. 125, 171; K.Pr. 4, 26, 59, 135; Śiv. 354, 489, 839, 884, 886, 1288; Rām. 1241, 1773; K. 566, 661, 664, 675, 686, 721, 775, 801, 1134, 1143).

mandachō-motᵘ मंदक्को-मंतु । लज्जितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **mandachē-müṭsᵘ मंदक्के-मंत्सू**), ashamed, feeling shamefaced.

mandachāwun मंदक्कावुन् । लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandachôwᵘ मंदक्कोवु**), to make (a person) ashamed, to put to shame, to confuse (Gr.Gr. 171; K.Pr. 16, 119, 259; YZ. 23, 466; Śiv. 22, 73, 89, 124, 225, 525, etc.; Rām. 292, 347, 364, 386, 764, etc.).

mandachāwan-küṭᵘ मंदक्कावन्-कंटू । लज्जोत्पादिनी(कन्या) f. a daughter, etc., who puts (respectable) parents, etc., to shame. **-kaṭh -कठ् । लज्जाजनकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**; f. **-küṭᵘ -कंटू**, ab.), a son (or other youth) who puts his (respectable) parents (or other respectable people) to shame.

mandachôwᵘ-motᵘ मंदक्कोवु-मंतु । निन्द्या लज्जितीकृतः perf. part. (**manachövᵘ-müṭsᵘ मंदक्कांवू-मंत्सू**), put to shame (e.g. of a respectable person put

to shame by public abuse, or by a disreputable child), disgraced.

mandōdarī मंदोदरी f. N. of the wife of the demon Rāvaṇa. According to the Skt. *Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa*, she was also the mother of Sītā, having become accidentally pregnant of her, in Rāvaṇa's absence, by drinking milk mixed with the blood of certain Ṛṣis. See JRAS. for 1921, p. 422. There is nothing like this in the *Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa* (Rām. 46, 422, 430, 665, 964, etc.).

mandüj^{ü} मंद्जू । सक्थि f. the inner fleshy part of the thigh (El.); the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 49); cf. **mandul**, of which this is the fem. **mandajĕ-hor^{u} मंद्ज्य-ह़ंरु । सक्थियुग्मम्** m. the two thighs, the thighs (looked upon as a pair).

manḍüj^{ü} मंड्जू । जनसमाजः f. a number of people sitting in a circle; **bĕhun manḍüj^{ü} karith,** to sit in a circle (Gr.M.); f. of **manḍul,** q.v.

mŏnḍüj^{ü} म्वंड्जू, **mŏnḍukh म्वंडुख्**, see **nyoñ^{u}** and **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (s.v. **nĕñĕ** 3).

mānḍukh मांडुख् m. (sg. dat. **mānḍakas मांडकस्**), N. of a particular musical air (in Skt. *maṇḍaka*) (Śiv. 1827, where the comm. translates the word by 'breath').

mŏnḍukh म्वंडुख् m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍakas म्वंडकस्**), a frog, usually in the compound **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (see **miñ** 2) and **nĕñĕ-m°** (see **nĕñĕ** 3).

mandal 1 मंडल् m. the Sanskrit form of **manḍul,** q.v., used in religious terms such as **dwādashānta-manḍal,** p. 262*b*, l. 15 (L.V. 33, Śiv. 1656).

mandal 2 मंडल् । देशः m. (properly the same as **mandal 1**), a circular disk (i.q. **manḍul**) (L.V. 75); a circular tract of ground; hence, a territory or province (approximately circular in form) ruled by a single king (Śiv. 1539, 1823).

mȧndila मंदिल (= مندیل) **। उष्णीषविशेषः** m. a kind of long fine woollen turban or turban cloth, woven with silk and gold thread.

mandul मंदुल् । सक्थि m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंदलस्**), the hip, thigh; the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 166, 208). Cf. **mandüj^{ü}** and **maīshĕ-m°**, s.v. **müsh^{i}.**

mandal-bachĕ मन्दल्-वच्च । सक्थिकूले f.pl. the edges of the thighs. **-gạkh^{ü}r^{ü} -गंख्रू । सक्थिघर्षणम्** f. rubbing the ground with the buttocks. **-hor^{u} -ह़ंरु । सक्थियुग्मम्** m. the buttocks (spoken of as a pair). **-vyoṭh^{u} -व्यंठु । स्थूलसक्थिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü} -व्यंठू**), fat-buttocked.

manḍul मंडुल् or **manḍul^{u} मंडुलु । चक्रवालम्, परिवेषः, चित्रमण्डलम्** m. (sg. dat. **manḍalas मंडलस्**), a circle (Śiv. 128, a circle of dancers) (Śiv. 1325, 1390; K. 294); a circular piece of ground on which people meet; the orbit of a heavenly body (Śiv. 198, 1663); a circle of pictures of the gods in the hall of sacrifices (Śiv. 960); a picture of the orb of the sun painted in the houses of Brāhmaṇas of Kashmīr on the seventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha*) (June–July). **bū-manḍul,** the circuit of the earth, the whole earth, the terrestrial globe (K. 13, 17); **ranga-manḍul,** an arena (K. 433); **rāsa-manḍul,** the circular dance of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula (K. 293); **yĕgña-manḍul,** a sacrificial arena, the hallowed ground on which a sacrifice is being held (K. 305). **—shĕhalun —श्हलुन् । चिरकालमनु वर्षणम्** m.inf. cooling rain after a long season of heat to occur.

manḍȧl^{i}-brôhmun मंड्लि-ब्रोह्मुन् । यागविशेषे चित्रमण्डललिपिकृत् m.inf. the Brāhmaṇa who paints the above pictures in the hall of sacrifice. **-masāl -मसाल् । चित्रमण्डलरागचूर्णसमूहः** m. the powdered paints used in making the above pictures. Cf. **masāla.**

mĕnd^{i}lad म्यंन्दिलद् । कोठयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mĕnd^{i}ladiñ म्यंदिलदिञ्**), afflicted with leprosy (W. 111).

mônḍ^{u}-mot^{u} मोंडु-मंतु, see **māḍun.**

manḍan 1 मंडन् । केशवपनम् m. shaving off of the beard and moustache (as is done by Hindūs at sacred bathing places, on the death of a parent, or in certain ceremonies of initiation).

manḍan 2 मंडन् m. a room, a chamber. This is the word in use towards Bārāmūla (El.).

mandain, see **mandyuñ^{u}.**

mandun मन्दुन् । मथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond^{u} मंदु**; 2 p.p. **manzōv मज़ोव्**), to churn, beat up (a liquid) (K.Pr. 224; Śiv. 1461, 1838, 1869; K. 161); to spill (intr., El.); met. to explain thoroughly a long and intricate book or other subject (*quasi*, to extract its butter, or essence, by churning) (Śiv. 49). **mond^{u}-mot^{u} मंन्दु-मंतु । आलोडितः** perf. part. (f. **münz^{ü}-müts^{ü} मंज़ू-मंत्सू**), churned; thoroughly explained, as ab.

manḍun मंडुन् । ऊर्णपटनिर्णेजनम्, अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **monḍ^{u} मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव्**), to adorn (a woman or child with fine clothes, ornaments, etc.), to bedizen, deck, bedeck; to anoint, rub (El.); to tread, trample down (El.); esp. to wash woollen cloth (by kneading it with the feet in a trough, with soap, etc., and water) (K.Pr. 174). Cf. **māḍun.**

maṇḍan 3 मंडन् in **maṇḍan-gar मंडन्-गर्** or **maṇḍan-gorᵘ मंडन्-गंरू** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजकः** m. (f. **-gürᵘ -गंरू**), a professional cleaner of woollen cloth or of woollen garments, as ab. (his wages are **maṇḍawañ**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 149). **maṇḍan-gar-bāy मंडन्-गर्-वाय्** or **maṇḍan-gàrⁱ-bāy मंडन्-गंरि-वाय्**। **और्णपटनिर्णेजकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a cleaner. **maṇḍan-garī मंडन्-गरी** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजनवृत्तिः** f. the profession of washing woollen goods, as ab. **-wŏkhul -ब्वखुल्** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजनोदूखलम्** m. (sg. dat. **wŏkhalas ब्वखलस्**), the trough in which such woollen goods are trodden.

moṇḍᵘ-motᵘ मंडु-मंतु । **विहितनिर्णेजनादिसंस्कारः** perf. part. (**müṇḍᵘ-müṭṣᵘ मंडू-मंच्यू**, sg. dat. **manjĕ-maṭṣĕ मंज्य-मच्य**), adorned, bedecked; (of woollen objects) cleaned, as ab.

māṇḍun मांडुन्, see **māḍun**.

mĕṇḍun म्यंदुन् conj. 3 to suffer from leprosy (cf. **myondᵘ** 1), used in the following:—**mĕṇḍith marun म्यंदिथ् मरून्** । **महाव्याध्यनुभवोत्तरमरणम्** m.inf. to die of leprosy (or some other terrible disease) (an expression used principally in malediction).

mŏṇḍun म्वंडुन् । **मन्दीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏṇḍyōv म्वंड्योव्**), (of an edged tool, weapon, etc.) to become blunt, become dull-edged; (of an intelligent man) to become dull, stupid; to become weak. **mŏṇḍyō-motᵘ म्वंड्यो-मंतु** । **कुण्ठीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **mŏṇḍyē-müṭṣᵘ म्वंड्ये-मंच्यू**), blunted; (of someone formerly intelligent) become stupid, blunted in wit.

mandanāwun मंदनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandanôwᵘ मंदनोवु**), to cause to churn; to cause to be churned, to churn (Śiv. 855, n.ag.); to spill (tr., El.). Cf. **mandun**.

māṇḍanāwun मांडनावुन्, see **māḍanāwun**.

mandĕñ मंद्यञ्, **mandiñ मंदिञ्**, **mandiñukᵘ मंदिञ्युकु**, **mandiñĕn मंदिञ्यन्**, **mandiñĕs मंदिञ्यस्**, see **mandyuñᵘ**.

mandüñᵘ मंद्यूञ् । **नवनीतगोल.** f. a ball of butter (used either —°, compounded with a word meaning 'butter', or alone).

maṇḍaph मंडफ् । **मण्डपम्** m. (sg. dat. **maṇḍapas मंडपस्**), a hall for ceremonial occasions (such as sacrifices, public meetings, and the like) (K. 1015).

mandar मंदर् or **mandĕr मंद्यर्** or **mandir मंदिर्** । **मन्दिरम्** m. a temple, a pagoda (Śiv. 21, 868, 1178, 1181, 1731, 1747); a palace (K. 810–11, 1045, 1115, *mandar*). **mandĕr-brôhmun मंद्यर्-ब्रोह्मुन्** । **मन्दिरपूजकः** m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas -ब्रोह्मनस्**), a temple-Brāhmaṇa (who officiates at sacrifices and other rites). **-bröhmüñᵘ -ब्रोह्म्यूञ्** । **मन्दिरब्राह्मणी** f. a temple-Brāhmaṇa woman (who performs ceremonies, etc.); the wife of a temple-Brāhmaṇa.

mandirⁱ मंदिरि । **मठाध्यक्षः** m. the person in charge of a temple, and responsible for its management.

mandōra मन्दोर । **विशालोन्नतशाला** f. a large masonry building, a palace (Rām. 1784).

mŏṇḍurᵘ 1 म्वंडुरू । **मृतपत्नीकः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍaras म्वंडरस्**), a widower (a widow is **mŏṇḍ 2**, q.v.).

mŏṇḍurᵘ 2 म्वंडुरू । **स्थाणुः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍaras म्वंडरस्**), the trunk, or stump, of a tree, a log (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 231).

mŏṇḍᵘrᵘ म्वंड्रूरू । **ह्रस्वस्थाणुः** f. a small short stump or trunk of a tree, a small log.

mūni-dār मूनि-दार् । **ऊर्णावदंशयुतः, ऊर्णायुतः** adj. e.g. a cloth of mixed cotton and wool; a kind of cotton cloth made to resemble woollen stuff with fine spots; (as adj.) woolly, covered with wool (of a sheep, etc.).

mŏṇḍᵃran म्वंड्रन् । **कुण्ठीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍᵃrüñᵘ म्वंड्र्यूञ्**), the act of making blunt (a sharp weapon, tool, etc.); causing a clever man to be stupid.

mŏṇḍᵃrun म्वंड्रून् । **कुण्ठतापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṇḍᵒrᵘ म्वंड्रू**), to make blunt (a weapon, tool, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mŏṇḍᵃrāwun म्वंड्रावुन् । **कुण्ठितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṇḍᵃrôwᵘ म्वंड्रोवु**), to make blunt (a weapon or a tool); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mĕṇḍis म्यंडिस्, see **myondᵘ**.

mŏṇḍus म्वंडुस् or **mŏṇḍusᵘ म्वंडुसु** । **वैधव्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍasas म्वंडसस्**), widowhood (Gr.Gr. 144). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **वैधव्यपालनम्** m.inf. to live a widow, to endure widowhood.

maṇḍav मंडव् । **सद्मविशेषः** m. a kind of house found in forest villages. Cf. **gana-maṇḍav**, p. 287*b*, l. 32.

maṇḍawañ मंडवञ् । **और्णपटनिर्णेजनभृतिः** f. wages for cleaning cloth by kneading it (cf. **maṇḍun**).

māṇḍay मांडय्, see **māḍay**.

mandyuñᵘ मंद्युञ् । **मध्याह्नः** m. (sg. dat. **mandiñĕs मंदिञ्यस्**), midday (El. *mandain*).

mandĕñ मंद्यञ् or **mandiñ मंदिञ्** । **मध्याह्नम्** adv. at midday (K.Pr. 176, *mandĕni*; 193, 228, *mandini*). **-gürᵘ -गंरू** । **मध्याह्नवेला** f. the midday hour. **-gaṭa -गट** । **मध्याह्नध्वान्तः** f. darkness at midday; met. misgovernment, misrule, maladministration (with its accompanying calamities); unduly ignoring, turning the cold shoulder (to a person). **-ṭhag -ठग्** । **प्रत्यक्षवञ्चकः** m. a midday robber, an open swindler, swindling a person before his very eyes. **-ṭūr -चूर्** । **प्रत्यक्षहरचोरः** f. a midday thief, a thief who steals by day, a thief who steals in the presence of his victim.

mandĕñuk[u] **मंद्यञुकु** or **mandiñuk**[u] **मंदिञुकु** । **मध्याह्नसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mandiñüc**[ü] **मंदिञ्चिचू**), of, or belonging to, midday.

mandĕñĕn मंद्यञन् or **mandiñĕn मंदिञन्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157; K.Pr. 66; YZ. 127, 350; Śiv. 332, 351, 1756; Rām. 1023, 1145). **-bögi** -**वांगि** or **-bögin** -**वांगिन्** । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

mandĕñĕs मंद्यञस् or **mandiñĕs मंदिञस्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday. **-bögi** -**वांगि** or **-bögin** -**वांगिन्** । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

mŏnāfa مُنافِع m. gains, profit, surplus profits (Gr.M.).

mang मंग् । **याचना** f. a demand, begging, request for something (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 610; K. 489; H. xi, 16). **—āsüñ**[ü] **—आसंञ्चू** । **सर्वतो याचनोद्भवः** f.inf. begging to come into existence, general asking for something to occur, universal demand for something on account of its scarcity or rarity. **—lagüñ**[ü] **—लगंञ्चू** । **असकृत् प्रार्थनयोगः** f.inf. (of something hitherto disregarded or made little account of) a sudden and general demand or inquiry for anything to occur. **—yiñ**[ü] **—यिञ्चू** । **दूरात्प्रार्थनागमः** f.inf. a demand (for anything) to come from various distant places.

manga-mang मंग-मंग् । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f. continually or frequently asking for something. **-mang karüñ**[ü] **-मंग् करंञ्चू** । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f.inf. to ask frequently for something (esp. for food) (W. 144, K.Pr. 135).

manga मंग in **hanga-manga, hanga ta manga,** see **hanga,** p. 339*a*, l. 26.

mĕng म्यंग् । **शङ्खास्थि** f. the temple of the head (El. *menga, myeng*). **—hāvüñ**[ü] **—हावंञ्चू** । **असमर्थत्वे सगर्वोक्तिः** f.inf. to show the temple, a scornful contradiction or counter-statement to be made in emulation by a powerless person. **—karüñ**[u] **—करंञ्चू** । **मद्गर्वाविष्कारः** f.inf. to make scornful contradiction or counter-statement, as ab.

mĕnga-dag म्यंग-दग् । **शङ्खवाधा** f. a blow on the temple, i.e. continual unseemly prating or chattering; a headache (caused thereby) (K.Pr. 158). **-dagal** -**दगल्** । **निरन्तरजल्पाकः** adj. e.g. a continual chatterer. **-ṣöri** -**ष़ांरि** । **शङ्खमध्यभागः** m.pl. the middle part of the temple. **—wŏthañĕ —व्वथञ** । **गर्वरोषप्रकाशनम्** f. pl. inf. the temples to rise, to frown in anger.

mĕngan-nār 1 म्यंगन्-नार् (for 2, see **mĕngun**), fire in the temples, anger accompanied by flushing of the temples.

mŏng 1 म्वंग् । **मुद्गः** m. a species of pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo* (El. *Phaseolus Max* or *Radiatus*) (Gr.Gr. 51, 164; W. 134, 155; L. 330, 338, 440; K.Pr. 42, 180). It is said to have cooling properties, and is much used as a diet for invalids.

mŏnga-düj[ü] **म्वंग-दंज्** । **मुद्गक्षेत्रम्** f. a mŏng-field, a field prepared for sowing this pulse, or in which it is a crop. **-hāl** -**हाल्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-höj**[ü] -**हांज्**), a kind of rice bearing a fat round-shaped grain. **-muzawar** -**मुज़वर्** । **मुद्गरसपाकविशेषः** m. mŏng-soup, a kind of drink (cf. our barley-water) made of water in which the pulse is boiled. It is given to invalids; cf. **muza-war,** s.v. **muza.** **-phol**[u] -**फंलु** m. a little, or small quantity of mŏng (Gr.Gr. 164). **-shāl** -**शाल्** । **धान्यभेदः, अतिचञ्चुः** m. a kind of rice with a fat round-shaped grain (cf. **-hāl,** ab.); 'a mŏng-jackal,' a very timid person, a great coward (one who hides himself, like a jackal, even in a field of short-stalked mŏng, when he sees a little dog in the distance). **-ṣŏgan** -**च़ुगन्** । **अनन्तपरिमाणम्** m. 'fours of mŏng', i.e. what seems a very little to turn out, on calculation to be immeasurably great, a trifle becoming immense. The allusion is to a popular story, in which a king agreed to pay a physician a fee for curing his piles as follows: on the first square of a chessboard were to be placed four grains of mŏng; on the second square four times that number, or 16; on the third square four times the number on the second square, or 64; on the fourth square four times the number on the third square, or 256; and so on through the 64 squares, the number on each square being four times that on the preceding square. The fee was to be the total amount of grains so placed.

The king looked upon this as a very trifling matter and gave the necessary orders; but when the total came to be calculated out it came to millions of maunds. Indeed, so great was the amount, that the king could not pay it, and had to make over his whole kingdom and private property in order to discharge the debt. **-wor**[u] -**वंरु** । **मुद्गपिष्टकः** m. a cake of mŏng-flour mixed with sauce and fried.

mŏng 2 म्वंग् । **मद्गुपक्षी** f. a certain bird, the Lesser Cormorant, *Graculus sinensis* (L. 132, *mung*).

mŏng 3 म्वंग् । **भङ्गारेणुगुलिका** f. a pill of charas (the resinous inflorescence of the hemp-plant) prepared for smoking.

mangal मंगल् । **कल्याणम्** m. happiness, good luck, felicity; a blessing, benediction, expression of good wishes, auspiciousness (Śiv. 1186, 1745); an auspicious ceremony (e.g. the festival on recovery from sickness); the planet Mars (El.). **-wār** -**वार्** m. Tuesday.

mĕngal म्यंगल् । गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a temple (of the head) ; met. haughty, arrogant, domineering, hectoring, blustering.

mongla (? spelling and gender), saffron in a dry condition, made from the white base of the flower-stigma. It is not the best quality (L. 344).

mŏngil म्वंगिल् । काष्ठमयमुद्गरविशेषः f. a kind of wooden maul for applying plaster ; a club, a mace (K. 390).

mŏngōl म्वंगोल् । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. a wild creeper chiefly found in forests, used internally as a remedy for skin diseases (L. 76, *mangal*).

mŏngôl^{u} म्वंगोलु । जलजक्षुद्रपत्रभेदसमूहः m. a kind of water-weed, with numerous small leaves floating in masses over the water. **mŏngöl^{i}-byôl^{u} म्वंगॅलि-व्योलु । असंख्यसमुदायः** m. the seed of this plant ; met. a collection of innumerable articles.

mangun मंगुन् । प्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mong^{u} मंगु**, f. **münj^{ü} मंजू** (K. 488, 588, 718) ; 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव्**), to ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, crave (Gr.Gr. 125, 129 ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 25, 31, 56, 105, 136, 150 ; YZ. 541 ; Śiv. 308–10, 707, 753, 1173, etc. ; Rām. 63, 149–52, 612, etc. ; K. 67, 142, 268, 278, 306, 423, etc. ; H. xi, 14 ; xii, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19) ; to ask (a person to approach), to call up (a person to oneself) (K. 374, 996). **hisāb mangun,** to call for (a person's) account, to call a reckoning (K.Pr. 246). **—lāyĕkh —लायख् । प्रार्थनायोग्यः** adj. c.g. fit to be asked for (e.g. owing to the known liberality of the giver, its abundance, or desirability). **—tagun —तगुन् । प्रार्थितफलाभिसंधिः** m.inf. to know how to ask for, to be skilled in begging for something desired ; to intend to get something asked for.

mong^{u}-mot^{u} मंगु-मंतु । प्रार्थितः perf. part. (f. **münj^{ü}-müts^{ü} मंजू-मंच्यू**), asked for, demanded (Rām. 592) ; asked, entreated (for something) (K. 26).

mangan-bāna मंगन्-वान । प्रार्थनोचितभाग्यम् m. a vessel of asking, i.e. a person suitable for being asked, or suitable for asking. **-buth^{u} -वुथु । प्रार्थनधार्ष्ट्यम्** m. a face for asking, audacity in asking, barefaced begging, the conduct of a sturdy beggar. **-hār -हार् । प्रार्थनोचितः** adj. c.g. worthy of being asked for. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । प्रार्थयन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an asker, a beggar.

maṅganī मंगनी । प्रार्थनीयः impers. fut. part., c.g. (of a thing) about or fit to be asked for ; (of a person) about or fit to be asked from.

mangith nyun^{u} मंगिथ् निनु, m.inf. to ask for and get, to receive on demand. **kūr^{ü} mangith niñ^{ü},** to take and marry a girl (K.Pr. 83).

mĕngun म्यंगुन् । मेषाजशकृत् m. (sg. dat. **mĕnganas म्यंगनस्**), sheep (or goats') dung (El. *mengin* ; L. 459, *mengan*) ; (met.) a little boy (because small and of no account) (K.Pr. 249). **mĕngan-nār 2 म्यंगन्-नार्** (for **1**, see **mĕng**) **। मेषकरीषाग्निः** m. a fire of dried sheep (or goats') dung.

manganāwun मंगनावुन् । अर्थापनम्, स्वसमीपे आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manganôw^{u} मंगनोवु**), to cause to be asked for, to get someone to ask for ; to send for, cause to be brought to one (YZ. 497 ; Śiv. 675 ; Rām. 263, 274, 593 ; K. 1034 ; H. vi, 16 ; xi, 8) ; to claim (El.).

mĕngañ म्यंगञ् or **mĕngün^{ü} म्यंगंञ्यू । आखुशकृत्** f. rat's dung (f. dim. of **mĕngun,** q.v.).

mĕngañĕ-gôr^{u} म्यगञ-गोरु । शृङ्गाटविशेषः a kind of water-chestnut (the unbroken nut). **-gör^{ü} -गॅरू । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः** f. the dried kernel of the preceding.

mŏngur^{u} म्वंगुरु । अजपोतः m. (sg. dat. **mŏngaras म्वंगरस्**, Gr.Gr. 58 ; f. **mŏng^{ü}r^{ü} म्वंगॅरू**, Gr.Gr. 33), the young of a goat, a kid (Gr.Gr. 35).

mangata मंगत । दत्तकः m. an adopted son. **—anun —अनुन् । दत्तकतया स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to adopt (so-and-so) as a son.

mangatuk^{u} मंगतुकु । दत्तकत्वेन स्वीकृतः adj. (f. **mangatüc^{ü} मंगतॅच्यू**), one who has been adopted, an adopted son or daughter.

mĕngāṭh म्यंगाठ् । गर्वचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕngāṭas म्यंगाटस्**), an indication or mark of pride or arrogance (e.g. such as the mode of wearing a turban, etc.) (cf. **mĕng**). **—hāwun —हावुन् । गर्ववृत्त्या भाषणम्** m.inf. to display such an indication ; hence, to assume a threatening or bullying attitude.

mangathyörī मंगथ्यॅरी । भैक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession of begging, mendicancy.

mangathyôr^{u} मंगथ्योरु । भैक्षवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is **mangathyārĕñ मंगथ्यार्यञ्**, but a female beggar is **maṅgathyör^{ü} मंगथ्यॅरू**), a professional beggar, one who lives by mendicancy.

mangawun^{u} मंगवुनु । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. **maṅgavüñ^{ü} मंगवंञ्यू**), one who begs or asks for something ; a beggar, mendicant (K.Pr. 135, K. 992).

māngay मांगय्, see **māgay.**

manāh मनाह्, see **manā 1.**

munahjim मुनह्जिम् (= منجم) m. an astronomer, an astrologer (Rām. 132).

manōhar मनोहर् adj. c.g. heart-captivating, charming, lovable (Śiv. 853).

mānjĕ मांज्य, see **mājĕ**, s.v. **māḍun.**

mŏnjĕ 1 म्वंज्य, see **mŏṇḍ^{u} 4** and **mŏṇḍ^{ü} 1** and **2.**

mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य adv., as in **aḍ-mŏnjĕ** (p. 10*a*, l. 41), at a reduced price. ? Cf. **mŏnḍ^{ü} 1.**

môj^{u} मोंजु, see **mõj^{u}**, s.v. **mājun.**

munj in **munj rai** (L. 334), see **mŏnjĕ-ray,** p. 575*a*, l. 38.

mṇj^{u}hōr म्वंजुहोर् (also written **munjhōr मुंज्होर्**) or (El.) **magar मगर् । मार्गशीर्षः** m. the name of the ninth month of the Hindū year (in Sanskrit *Mārgaśirṣa* and Hindī *Aghan*, and corresponding to November-December) (El. *monjhór*; W. 107, *mònjhor*; K.Pr. 128; Rām. 1634; K. 267).

mŏnjhūri म्वंज्हरि adv. in the month of Mṇj^{u}hōr (Rām. 206).

munajjim منجم, see **munahjim.**

mŏnjal म्वंजल् or **mŏnjĕl म्वंज्यल् । मान्यः** adj. e.g. possessing a hidden root (cf. **mŏnḍ^{ü} 1**); hence, met. respected, honoured, highly thought of, worshipful, distinguished (cf. **hĕngal-mŏnjal,** p. 339*b*, l. 45).

môj^{u}-mot^{u} मोंजु-मंतु, see **mõj^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **mājun.**

mānjĕ-maṭsĕ मांज्य-मच्य, see **mājĕ-maṭsĕ**, s.v. **māḍun.**

müj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} मंजू-मंच्, see **mangun.**

mānjun मांजुन्, see **mājun.**

mŏnjĕr म्वंज्यर् । मन्द्ता m. clumsiness, unskilfulness, want, or loss, of dexterity (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

manjít, see **mazēṭh.**

mŏnjaṭa म्वंजट or **mŏnjaṭh म्वंजठ् । वराटकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏnjaṭas म्वंजटस्**), a kind of cowry-shell with three corners.

manjyōv मंज्योव्, see **mangun.**

manka मन्क । मणिविशेषः m. a snake-stone, a certain stone which is believed to have the power of extracting the poison from a snake's bite.

munakh मुनख् (= منخی) **। द्राक्षाफलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **munki मुन्कि**), a species of dried grapes or raisins, bloom-raisins.

munka-caṭiñ मुन्क-चटिञ् । द्राक्षाविशेषमयलेह्यविशेषः f. a 'chutnee' or jam made from these raisins (used as a medicine). **-shīra -शीर । द्राक्षाफलविशेषरसः** m. the expressed juice of these raisins soaked in water.

mankal मन्कल् منقل **। अङ्गारधानिका** f. a charcoal brazier, a chafing-dish.

mōnāl m. the Impeyan pheasant, which is said to be found in Kashmīr (El.).

mönil मोनिल् । मानयुक्तता f. pride, self-respect, the condition of one who keeps up his sense of dignity (even when reduced to poverty) and who refuses to ask for help.

munul^{u} मुनुलु । और्णमयः adj. (f. **mun^{u}j^{ü} मुन्जू**), made of wool, woollen (El. *monul*) (Gr.Gr. 146); *paṭṭū*, or coarse woollen cloth (El.).

mōnam karun मोनम् करुन्, see **mōn karun** (p. 573*b*, l. 22).

mānmān मान्मान् । परस्परस्पर्धा f. (sg. dat. **mānmönī^{ü} मान्मोंजू**), mutual emulation, mutual competition, mutual out-vying (among several persons engaged on similar occupations, and each trying to win a wager or price) (K.Pr. 66; Śiv. 1313, 1519, 1533). **—lagün^{ü} —लगंजू । अन्योन्यमुखप्रेक्षिता** f.inf. to regard each other in emulation.

mānmönī^{i} मान्मोंत्रि । अहंपूर्विकया adv. in emulation.

manmath मन्मथ् m. love, amorous passion, lust, carnal desire (L.V. 43); Kāma, the Indian Cupid.

manan 1 मनन् । मननम् m. the act of thinking or consideration, meditating or reflecting (upon); thought, reflection, study (Śiv. 1001, 1792). **-māl -माल् । मङ्गलमाल्यम्** f. a kind of jewelled garland bound on the head of a bride in a wedding ceremony (Śiv. 1204).

manan 2 मनन् । मृन्मयाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. **manüñ^{ü} मनंजू**), a kind of **kāg^{ü}r^{ü}**, or portable brazier, used mainly by boatmen. It is made entirely of pottery within and without, and is not covered with wicker-work. It is carried about under the clothes for warmth (W. 124, K.Pr. 129) (cf. **nāra-m°**, s.v. **nār**).

manaṇĕ-tīl dazun मनंज्-तील् दज़ुन् । अत्युपतापासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. the oil of a brazier to burn or blaze up (and burn the body); met. to become utterly involved in calamity. **-tīl zālun -तील् ज़ालुन् । अत्युपतापानुभावनम्** m.inf. to set on fire the oil in a brazier (as ab.); to involve a person in utter calamity.

mānanā मानना f. honouring, respecting. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंजू** f.inf. to show respect (to), pay reverence (to) (K. 722).

mānun मानुन् । संमतिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môn^{u} मोनु**, f. **mön^{ü} मोंजू**; 2 p.p. **māñōv माञोव्**), to respect, revere, esteem highly (Śiv. 414, 449, 472, 984, 1049, 1204, 1298, etc.; Rām. 71; K. 898, 905, 1043, 1053); to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 693, 944); to agree to, assent to, comply with (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 261; YZ. 515; Śiv. 695; K. 323, 403, 405, 574, 718, 846); to take, assume, suppose; to heed, follow (advice) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 135, K. 616); to take for granted, grant; to think of, call to mind, remember (K. 1155); to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, look upon as (L.V. 23, 73; Śiv. 48, 280, 877, 1062, 1449, 1503, etc.; Rām. 180, 1513, 1645; K. 113, 341, 533); to hold to be true or right, to approve of

(K.Pr. 2; Śiv. 1133, 1311, 1555, 1773; K. 582); to obey (Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 256; Rām. 748, 840; K. 240, 466, 630); to give in to, submit to (K.Pr. 182, K. 623).

mānunᵘ **मानुन्** m. obedience; **na-mānun**ᵘ, disobedience (Gr.M.).

mônᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **मोनु-मंतु** । **संमतः** perf. part. (f. **mön̄**ᵘ**-müṭs**ᵘ **मांञ्-मंच्**), agreed to, approved of, etc., as ab.; generally approved of (by everyone), highly esteemed or respected (K.Pr. 163).

mēnun मेनुन् । **मापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūn**ᵘ **म्यून्** (Gr.Gr. 26), f. **mīn̄**ᵘ **मीञ्**; 2 p.p. **mēñōv मेञोव्**), to measure (length, superficies, or quantity) (Gr.Gr. 5, 21, 104; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 155; YZ. 421; Śiv. 1592); to estimate, guess (El.).

mēnan-bāna मेनन्-वान । **परिमाणपात्रम्** m. a measuring vessel, a measure (holding so much). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **मापकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a measurer, surveyor.

myūnᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **म्यून्-मंतु** । **विहितमितिकः** perf. part. (f. **mīn̄**ᵘ**-müṭs**ᵘ **मीञ्-मंच्**), measured, that which has been measured.

munan मुनन् । **कुट्टनम्** f. (sg. dat. **munün̄**ᵘ **मुनंञ्**), the act of pounding (grain in a mortar), husking (grain in a mortar).

munun मुनुन् । (**धान्यादेः**) **अवखण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mun**ᵘ **मुनु**, f. **muñ**ᵘ **मुञ्**), to pound (grain in a mortar), to husk (in a mortar) (L. 461; K.Pr. 15, 147; Śiv. 1533). **mun**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **मुनु-मंतु** । **अवखण्डितः** perf. part. (f. **muñ**ᵘ**-müṭs**ᵘ **मुञ्-मंच्**), (of grain) husked (in a mortar).

mānand मानंद् مانند or **mönind मांनिंद्** prep. like, resembling, after the likeness of; **bē-mānand**, incomparable (Śiv. 775); **mönind-ĕ-bahar** = مانند بحر, like the sea, like a river (K.Pr. 64).

mananāwun मननावुन् । **प्रसादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mananôw**ᵘ **मननोवु**), to cause to agree to; to persuade, appease, console, soothe (Śiv. 24, 1634, 1786; Rām. 1525, 1636, 1676, 1691, 1731). **mananôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **मननोवु-मंतु** । **प्रसादितः** perf. part. (f. **mananöv**ᵘ**-müṭs**ᵘ **मननांवू-मंच्**), appeased, soothed.

mānanāwun माननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mānanôw**ᵘ **माननोवु**), to cause to be honoured (Śiv. 1211).

mŏnāpha स्वनाफ, i.q. **mŏnāfa**, q.v.

manᵃ**r मनर्** or **man**ᵘ**r**ᵘ **मनंरू** । **शाङ्किकः, मणिकारः** m. (his wife is **man**ᵃ**r-bāy मनर्-वाय्**) (see below), but a female lapidary is **man**ᵃ**rĕñ मनर्यञ्**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39), a lapidary, a man who works on precious stones or on shells, a shell-worker (Gr.Gr. 148). **-bāy -वाय्** । **शाङ्किकस्त्री** f. a lapidary's wife. **-koṭ**ᵘ **-कंटु** m. the son of a lapidary (used with the idea of praise), a true son of a lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132); hence, a good, or skilled, lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thöj**ᵘ **-थांजू**, also written **manar-thöj**ᵘ **मनर्-थांजू** । **मणिकारचक्रम्** m. a lapidary's polishing wheel or lathe (worked with a bow). **-wān -वान** । **शाङ्किकसमाश्रयः** m. a lapidary's shop or workshop.

manir in **manira-dāg** m. *Aconitum sp.* (L. 74, used to make a hair-wash).

mānir मानिर् adj. e.g. spiteful, envious (El.).

manörī मनारी f. ornaments for women, consisting of bracelets, rings for the nose, ears, and neck, made of earthenware, tin, iron, brass, and copper (El. *manári*).

munörᵘ **मुनारू** f. diminishing, waning, in **ḍĕka-manör**ᵘ, p. 204*b*, l. 12, q.v.

manᵃ**rĕñ मनर्यञ्** f. a female lapidary, etc.; see **man**ᵃ**r.**

mānarĕñ मानर्यञ् । **मानवती** f. an honoured woman, i.e. a true, faithful, and loving wife (Śiv. 668).

máṅs (El.), see **mās 1.**

mānas मानस् m., i.q. **man 1,** mind, the seat or faculty of reason and feeling, the thinking faculty, the heart, soul (L.V. 2); the faculty of imagination (L.V. 27).

móṅs, see **mŏ̄s**ᵘ.

munösib مناسب adj. e.g. proper, suitable (Gr.M., W. 149).

mānsh (El.), see **mīsh**ⁱ.

manshĕ मनश منشأ । **इच्छा** m. (with indef. art. **manshāh मनशाह्**, Gr.M.), origin, beginning; motive, object, intention, design (Gr.M.); purport, tenor, drift.

manōsh मनोश् m., i.q. **manush,** q.v. (Rām. 25, 51, 100).

manush मनुश्, **manŏsh मन्वश्**, **manōsh मनोश्**, or **manŏshy मन्वश्य** । **मनुष्यः** m. (sg. dat. **man**ᵃ**shĕs मनशस्**), a man, a human being (i.e. *homo*, as distinct from supernatural beings and brutes) (L.V. 81, 107; Rām. 27, 63, 65, 139, 339, 576, 578, 863, 1498; K. 56, 490, 680, 754); (pl.) people in general (Gr.M.).

manᵃ**shĕ** (or **manŏshĕ**)**-bŏy मनश(मन्वश)-ब्वय्** । **मनुष्यगन्धः** m. (the gender is reported as masculine, but the word **bŏy** is feminine; cf. **mōṭsa-bŏy,** s.v. **mōṭsh,** which is fem.), the smell of a man; the (unexpected) smell of human habitations (in a forest or desert place). **-lūkh -लूख्** m. the world of men (Rām. 515, 609, 1262). **-zāth -ज़ाथ्** । **मनुष्यजातिः** m. mankind, the human species (Rām. 1167).

munshī منشي m. a writer, scribe, secretary, amanuensis (Gr.M.).

mŏnīshŏr म्वनीश्वर् । मुनीश्वर: m. a king among sages, a great sage of ancient days (Śiv. 277, 631, 676, 696, etc.; Rām. 951, 1682, 1752; K. 47, 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 1038, 1054); met. a sedate gentle-natured man who, at the present day, leads an ascetic life, a man of saintly disposition.

manŏshy मन्वश्य् m., i.q. **manush,** q.v.

mánskhel (El.), see **māz-khĕl,** s.v. **māz.**

manaskār मनस्कार् m. perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure, pain, etc.), used in the following:—**manaskār rōzun मनस्कार् रोज़ुन् । चित्ताभोगवृत्ति:** m.inf. to devote one's attention exclusively to some object or work; the attention to be devoted exclusively, as ab.

man^{a}sun मन्सुन् । संकल्पेन प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **man^{o}s^{u} मन्सु**), to give something in fulfilment of a vow, to devote something to pious uses, make a pious endowment. **man^{o}s^{u}-mot^{u} मन्सु-मंतु । प्रतिपादित:** perf. part. (f. **man^{ü}s^{ü}-müṭsh^{ü} मन्सू-मंच्**), given, etc., as ab.

manasāwun मनसावुन् । मन्त्रपूर्वकमुत्सर्ग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manasôw^{u} मनसोवु**), to dedicate anything (with appropriate religious ceremonies, and the recital of proper texts); to make a solemn (promise, vow, etc.) (Rām. 627).

mānatā मानता । अत्यादर: f. extreme respect, great reverence shown to a superior or great honour shown by a superior to an inferior (K. 906).

manoṭ^{u} मनंटु । आढक: m. a weight of one and a half seers (i.e. three pounds) (K.Pr. 13, 44, 136). Cf. **man** 3.

manàṭ^{i} mēnàn^{i} मनंटि मेनंनि । अतिविरोधविधानम् m. pl. inf. to weigh amounts of one and a half seers; met. associates to quarrel mutually. —**mīnith khĕn^{i} — मीनिथ् ख्यंनि । परस्परविरोधविधानम्** m. pl. inf., id.

manàṭ^{i} (or **man^{a}ṭ^{i}**) **dab khyon^{u} मनंटि (मन्टि) द्व् ख्यंनु । दण्डोपभोग:, औद्धत्यभङ्गाप्ति:** m.inf. (of an arrogant or insolent person) to become quieted, be brought to one's senses, be taught one's place (by punishment, suffering, or the like) (K.Pr. 56). **manàṭ^{i}** (or **man^{a}ṭ^{i}**) **dab pyon^{u} मनंटि (मन्टि) द्व् प्यंनु । दण्डानुभवेन शमनम्, औद्धत्यभङ्गानुभव:** m.inf. becoming quieted, etc., as ab., to occur to a person.

mānth मांथ्, i.q. **māth,** q.v., s.v. **māth.**

mānṭh मांठ्, mönṭh मोंठ्, see **māṭh, mōṭh.**

manath मनथ् । श्रद्धा f. (**manüṭsh^{ü} मन्चू**), acknowledgment, assent; faith, trust (Rām. 46); promise, vow; desire, intention. Cf. **mānath.**

mānath मानथ् । भक्ति: f. (sg. dat. **mānüṭsh^{ü} मानंचू**), belief, religious belief. Cf. **manath.**

minath मिनथ् (= منت) **। उपकारयाचना** f. (sg. dat. **minüṭsh^{ü} मिनंचू**), kindness, favour, obligation; grace, courtesy; entreaty, humble and earnest supplication, an entreaty which humiliates the entreater, asking a favour (Gr.M.); grateful thanks, praise. —**hĕñ$^{ü}** —ह्यंञ्। **उपकारस्वीकार:** f.inf. to acknowledge the granting of a favour, to admit an obligation. —**kaḍüñ$^{ü}** —कडंञ् । **प्रार्थनया लाघवस्वीकार:** f.inf. voluntarily to undergo the humiliation of asking a favour. —**mānath** —**मानथ् । विवाहप्रार्थनम्** f. the formal begging (for the bride), the formal proposal of marriage made by the bridegroom's people to the bride's people. —**thaviñ$^{ü}** —थविंञ् । **उपकारेण लाघवारोपणम्** f.inf. to humiliate a person (i.e. by the granter calling the grantee's attention to his generosity) in granting a favour, to put (a person under) an obligation.

miniṭsh^{ü}-rost^{u} मिनंच्-रंस्तु । परयाचनालाघवोपहतिहीन: adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -रंच्**), (obtained) without the necessity of asking a favour.

miniṭsh^{ü}n-tal karun मिनंच्नून्-तल् करुन् । असकृदुपकारकर्मणा लाघवापादनम् m.inf. to humiliate a person by often putting him under favours (and talking about it).

mönth मोंथ्, see **mōth.**

mūnṭh^{u} मूंठु, see **mūṭh^{u}.**

mônṭhun^{u} मोंठुनु, mönṭhon^{u} मोंठनु, see **mōṭhon^{u}.**

mānthár (El.), see **mōth^{a}r 1.**

manth^{a}r मन्थर् or **mant^{a}r मंतर् । मन्त्र:** m. (sg. dat. **mantras मंत्रस्**), a passage of the Vēdas, a holy text; a formula sacred to any particular deity, a mystical verse, magic formulary, spell, charm, incantation (L.V. 11, 34, 39, 40, 58; Śiv. 11, 126, 154, 632; Rām. 956; K. 877–8). Cf. **mōth^{a}r 1.**

mönth^{a}r मोंथ्र्, i.q. **mōth^{a}r 1** and **2.**

mōnṭhur^{u} मोंठुरु, i.q. **mōṭhur^{u}. mōnṭh^{ü}r^{ü} मोंठ्रू**, i.q. **mōṭh^{ü}r^{ü}. mönṭhur^{u} मोंठुरु**, i.q. **mōṭhur^{u}**, qq.v.

mūnṭhür^{ü}, etc., **मूंठ्रू**, i.q. **mūṭhür^{ü}**, etc.

mūnth^{a}r मूंथ्र्, i.q. **mōth^{a}r 1** and **2,** q.v.

mūnth^{ü}r^{ü} मूंथ्रू, i.q. **mūth^{a}r,** see **mōth^{a}r 2.**

manṭun^{u} मन्टुनु m. three pounds of anything (El. *manṭun*). Cf. **manoṭ^{u}.**

mant^{a}r मंतर्, see **manth^{a}r.**

mántr, see **mōth^{a}r 2.**

mūntrun^{u} मूंत्रुनु, i.q. **mūtrun^{u}.**

mūntrāwun मूंत्रावुन्, i.q. **mūtrāwun.**

mínṭs (El.), see **miṭsh 1.**

mönṭsh मोंट्श्, i.q. **mōṭsh.**

mūntshur^{u} मूंछ्रु, **mūntsh^{a}ran मूंछ्रन्**, **mūntsh^{a}run मूंछ्रुन्**, see **mūtshur^{u}**, **mūtsh^{a}ran**, and **mūtsh^{a}run.**

mantsaran (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an antidysenteric and in menorrhagia (L. 75).

manawun मनवुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manow^{u} मनंवु**), to calm, appease (Śiv. 160). **manow^{u}-mot^{u} मनंवु-मंतु । प्रसादितः** perf. part. (f. **manüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} मनंवू-मंच़ू**), appeased.

manāwun मनावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manôw^{u} मनोवु**), to cause (through a third person) another person to agree (to a course of conduct, esp. to give something), to persuade a person (through another) to give something. **manôw^{u}-mot^{u} मनोवु-मंतु । संमानितः** perf. part. (f. **manöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} मनांवू-मंच़ू**), caused to agree (by a third person), as ab.

mānawun^{u} मानवुनु । संमन्यमानः n.ag. (f. **mānavün^{ü} मानवंच़ू**), one who honours or respects (Śiv. 1194); one who has full faith (in a god, a spiritual teacher, a religion, or the like); one who is persuaded (to agree).

mēnawun^{u} मेनवुनु । मितिकर्मणि प्रवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **mēnavün^{ü} मेनवंच़ू**), one who weighs or measures, a weighman, a measurer.

mēnawañ मेनवञ् । मानवेतनम् f. wages paid for weighing or measuring, a weighman's fee, etc.

munawañ मुनवञ् । धान्यकुट्टनभृतिः f. wages for pounding grain in a mortar, wages for husking.

munawar मुनवर् (= مُنَوَّر) adj. e.g. illuminated, enlightened; elucidated, explained, illustrated; clear, bright, brilliant. **—karun —करुन् । पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a person brilliant; i.e. to endow him completely with wealth, health, prosperity, and virtue. **—gatshun —गछुन् । पूर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. suddenly to become endowed, as ab.

maināwatī मैनावती, see **mainā.**

manāwath मनावथ् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **manāvüts^{ü} मनावंच़ू**), persuading a giver through a third person (to give or do something). Cf. **manāwun.**

mainay or **mainai मैनय् । अल्पमात्रः** adj. e.g. a little, a few (of any mass or group of persons or things) (El. *manai, máne*; W. 130, *mónai*). **—kāla** (or **wakta**) **pĕṭha —काल (वक्त) प्यठ** adv. from a short time, a short time ago, lately (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to diminish, lessen (El. *máne k.*). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to diminish, grow less (El. *máne s°*).

manz मञ्ज़ । मध्यम, मध्ये m. the middle, midst, mean (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1662, Rām. 1123); **aṭa-manz,** the middle of a market, a place where four ways meet (p. 56*a*, l. 32). Cf. **anz-manz** (p. 36*b*, l. 35).

adv., in the middle, mid (Śiv. 1206, 1463, 1478, 1671; H. xii, 11).

postpos. (governing dat.), in, within (Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 44, 98; Śiv. 16, 21, 64–6, 72, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; Rām. 74, 164, 208, 216, 272, etc.; K. 222, 256, etc.; H. ii, 1, 7, etc.); in (of time, as in **brinzis-manz,** in the twinkling of an eye) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 605, 829, 913, 1066, 1209); into (Gr.M.; Śiv. 118, 126, 158, 322, 343, 409, 437, etc.; K. 233, 621, etc.); between (Rām. 1269); among, amidst (Śiv. 69, 446, 580, 791, 1199; Rām. 87, 112).

As a postpos. this word naturally follows the word it governs, but occasionally (e.g. K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 64, 6[illegible]2, 87, 89, 92, etc.; K. 118, 193, 231) it precedes it. Occasionally also this postposition governs the abl. instead of the dat., as in **vĕvahāra-manz** (Śiv. 587); **manz mana** (Śiv. 1406); **manz tapōwana** (Śiv. 1409); **prayāga-manz** (Śiv. 1172).

manz-anz मञ्ज़-अञ्ज़ । अन्तर्वर्ती adj. e.g. being or dwelling inside, including or comprised in; cf. **anz-manz. -atha -अथ । हस्ततलम्** m. the middle of the hand, the palm of the hand; cf. **athas-manz,** p. 66*b*, l. 1. **—atsun —अचुन् । मध्यप्रवेशः** m.inf. to come in, intervene, come between; to become a surety (between two people) (K.Pr. 136). **-bāg -वाग् । मध्यभागे** m. the middle, the interior (Śiv. 329); adv. in the middle, within, in the interior, in the centre (Gr.M.; L. 458; K.Pr. 103; Śiv. 914, 1459, 1668, 1695; K. 251, 294, 631, 719); postpos. (governing dat.) in the middle (of) (W. 97; YZ. 107; Śiv. 20, 329, 1107, 1547, 1588, 1756; Rām. 426, 543, 723, etc.); into the middle (Rām. 910, 1713). **-bāga -वाग** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from in the middle, from, out of (W. 98; K. 283 (adv.), 894 (adv.)); also **manz-bāg** in this sense, as in Rām. 632. **-bāguk^{u} -वागुकु । मध्यभाग-संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-bāgüc^{ü} -वागंच़ू**), of, or belonging to, the interior. **-bāgan -वागन् । मध्यभागे** adv. in the middle, within, in the interior (Śiv. 329). **-güñ^{ü} -गंञ़ू । गुदोर्ध्वभागः** f. the middle slice of a fish (see p. 294*a*, l. 12); (in a human being, etc.) the middle lump of flesh, the flesh above the anus. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** m.inf. to take into (one's company), to accept (so-and-so) as a member of a company or association (K.Pr. 80). **-manḍali natsun -मंडलि नचुन् । अयोग्यत्वे मध्यवर्तित्वम्** m.inf. to dance in the middle circle, to interfere improperly or malevolently

in other people's business. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to grasp the middle; to throw one's arms round a person's waist (K. 399).

manza मज़ । **अन्तरा** adv. and prep. (governing abl.) from within, from in, from among (W. 98; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 15, 18, 31, 122, 239, 666, etc.; Rām. 80, 1567, etc.; K. 32, 728; H. viii, 7, 11; x, 12, etc.); **dŏyau manza,** from among two, (which) of two; occasionally governing dat. as in **timanạy-manza** (Śiv. 34); **manza zalas,** from out of the water (K. 245, 758), but **zala-manza** (K. 272); **asĕ manza,** from among us (K. 287).

Occasionally also this word is used instead of **manz,** as in **aki dama-manza,** in a single instant (Śiv. 1130), **dyāna-manza,** in meditation (Śiv. 1789); **nagara-manza,** in the city (Śiv. 1822); **ṣaḍi-manza,** in the milk-pail (Śiv. 1837).

Used as an adv. at an interval of so much (Rām. 1719); on such-and-such an account, accordingly, therefore (K. 316); on the contrary, but (K. 1095).

manza-mara मज़-मर (also written मज़्-अमर) । **अनियतकादाचित्ककाले** adv. about the middle, i.e. at some indefinite time, during about some short time or other (esp. on the same day as that in which the speaker uses the expression) (cf. Gr.Gr. 84 and **mara** 3). **-maruk^{u}** -मरुक् (also written मज़्-अमरुक्) । **कादाचित्कः** adj. (f. **-marüc^{ü}** -मर॑च्), of, or belonging to, some indefinite short time (esp. of to-day, as ab.). —**wŏṭh^{u}** —व्॑थु । **मध्यतः संपन्नः** adj. (f. **-wŏṭsh^{ü}** -व्॑छ्), risen from the middle, suddenly risen (in wealth, power, etc.) (and not by inheritance or from his youth); suddenly intervening or interfering in the middle of another's business or conversation. —**wŏthun** —व्॑थुन् । **मध्यत उत्थानम्** m.inf. suddenly to rise in wealth or power (and not by inheritance or from boyhood); to rise and depart from an assembly; to interfere mischievously in someone else's business or conversation. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । **भाषणभङ्गः** m.inf. to interrupt, or intervene in, a conversation.

mànz^{i} मं॑ज़ि, postpos. governing abl., even within, just between; exactly between (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1397, 1462, 1504, 1733; K. 171); (governing dat.) (Rām. 931); from within (Śiv. 1386). —**aṭsun** —अच्सुन् । **हस्तक्षेपः** m.inf. to interfere (selfishly, kindly, or maliciously) in another's business, to dip one's finger into another's pie. —**bög^{i}** —वां॑गि or —**bögin** —वां॑गिन् । **मध्यतः** adv. from within. —**'tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over (water, by going) into it, to wade across (Rām. 778).

mánz (El.), see **maīz.**

mĕnz^{ü} म्यं॑ज़्, see **myond^{u} 2.**

mönz^{ü} मां॑ज़् । **मञ्जिष्ठा** f. henna, the powdered leaves of the henna plant, or Broad Egyptian Privet (*Lawsonia alba*, etc.), beaten up with catechu and made into paste, much used by women on festive occasions for dyeing the hands and the soles of the feet a reddish orange, and sometimes by men for dyeing their beards (YZ. 79, 329, 446, 546; Śiv. 910).

münz^{ü} मं॑ज़्, see **mond^{u}.**

manzil मंज़िल् منزل m. a stage in a journey (Rām. 946); the distance of a complete journey (possibly of many stages) (Rām. 885, 1430); **manzil ba manzil** (منزل بمنزل), adv. stage by stage (Rām. 831); **manzil-mubārakh,** welcome to a person arriving from a journey (Rām. 751).

manzila मञ़िल (= منزل) (i.q. **manzil,** q.v.) । **प्रयाणकम्** m. (sg. dat **mànz^{i}las** मं॑ज़िलस्), a place for alighting, an hotel, caravanserai; a house, lodging; a mansion of the moon; a story or floor (of a house); a day's journey, a stage (in travelling) (Śiv. 1309, 1627). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **दूरप्रयाणकात्ययः** m.inf. to complete a long and wearying stage. —**pyon^{u}** —प्यं॑नु । **दुःसहवाधापातः** m.inf. a long wearying stage to fall to the lot of a traveller; met. some difficult and toilsome necessity to fall to the lot of a helpless person. —**ṭsaṭun** —च्॑टुन् m.inf. to travel (El., Rām. 207).

mànz^{i}las wātun मं॑ज़िलस् वातुन् । **दुःसाध्यकर्मसमापनम्** m.inf. to arrive at (the end of) the stage; met. finally to reach the last stage of a difficult and toilsome business, to have the end of such in sight.

manzīla मञ़ील in the following:—**manzīla yun^{u}** मञ़ील यिनु । **विनाशापातः** m.inf. (of a person) sudden ruin to occur.

manzul^{u} मञ़ुलु m. a child's swinging-cot, a swing-cradle (Śiv. 352, 1321, 1379 ff.; Rām. 632; K. 118–19). Cf. **guga-manzul^{u},** p. 279*b*, l. 34.

münz^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} मं॑ज़्-मं॑च्, see **mandun.**

manzar मज़र् । **मन्दता** m. weakness (of persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness (Gr.Gr. 140); slowness, clumsiness, feebleness.

manzūr मज़ूर् or (H. i, 12) **mônzūr** मोज़ूर् منظور adj. e.g. approved of, admitted, accepted, sanctioned (Śiv. 636, 692, 900; H. i, 12).

manzur^{u} मंज़ुर् m. (f. **manz^{ü}r^{ü}** मंज़्रू), a cripple (El.).

mĕnzar म्यंज़र् । **कोठयुक्तता** m. leprosy, illness from leprosy.

mĕnzur म्यंज़ुर् or **mĕnz^{a}r म्यंज़र्** । **इन्धनविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **mĕnzaras म्यंज़रस्** ; f. **mĕnzarĕñ म्यंज़र्यञ्‌**), a seller of firewood, a wood-seller ; cf. **narakuk^{u}-m°**, s.v. **narukh**. **mĕnzar-wān म्यज़र्-वान्‌** or **mĕnzàr^{i}-wān म्यंज़रि-वान्‌** । **इन्धनक्रयविक्रयाश्रयस्थानम्‌** a public fire-wood market.

mĕnzargī म्यंज़र्गी or **mĕnzàr^{i}gī म्यंज़रिगी** । **इन्धनविक्रयवृत्तिः** f. the profession of selling firewood.

mạnz^{a}run मंज़रुन्‌ । **विकलीकरणम्‌** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạnz°r^{u} मंज़रु**), to make imperfect, to diminish (Gr.Gr. lvii).

mĕnzarĕñ म्यंज़र्यञ्‌ । **इन्धनविक्रयिस्त्री** f. a woman who sells firewood ; the wife of a male seller of firewood. See **mĕnzur**.

mánzirát (El.), see **maīz**.

mạnz^{a}rāwun मंज़रावुन्‌ । **विकलीकरणम्‌** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạnz^{a}rôw^{u} मंज़रोवु**), i.q. **mạnz^{a}run**, q.v.

munazāth मुनज़ाथ्‌ (= منزّه), pure (of God) (H. vii, 1).

manzōv मञ़ोव्‌, see **mandun**.

manzyum^{u} मञ़्यिमु । **मध्यमः** adj. (f. **manzim^{ü} मञ़्यिमू**), middle, intermediate, internal (Gr.Gr. 152, Śiv. 1467) ; middling, mediocre, moderately good, middle-class (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136) ; cf. **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**, p. 37*a*, l. 18. **—yôr^{u} —योरु** । **विवाहादिदूत्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **manzim^{ü} yārĕñ मञ़्यिमू यार्यञ्‌**, Gr.Gr. 135, a female go-between) an intermediary, a go-between (Gr.Gr. 135, 142 ; W. 149 ; K.Pr. 260 ; Śiv. 1670) ; a broker (Gr.M.) ; a matchmaker, a go-between who arranges a marriage, a go-between in love matters (L. 261, 268 ; Śiv. 713 ; Rām. 134).

manzim^{ü} yörī मञ़्यिमू यारी । **दूत्यम्‌** f. the action or profession of a matchmaker or broker. **—yār^{a}z —यारज़्** । **विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः, दूत्यवेतनम्‌** f. the action or profession of a matchmaker, the office of a go-between (Gr.Gr. 142) ; the profession of a broker (Gr.M.) ; the wages or fee paid to a matchmaker.

mañĕ मञ्‌, see **müñ^{ü} 1**.

miñ 1 मिञ्‌ । **चुम्बनम्‌** m. a kiss (on the mouth, cheek, forehead, or the like), kissing (Gr.Gr. 132) ; cf. **mŏñ** and **muñ**. **miñĕ-pūt^{u} मिञ्‌-पूतु** । **मुखचुम्बनम्‌** m. a loving kiss on the mouth (face to face) (esp. as given to a child) (Gr.Gr. 132). Cf. **mŏñe-pūt^{u}**, col. *b*, l. 5, and **muñĕ-pūt^{u}**, col. *b*, l. 39.

miñ 2 मिञ्‌ । **भेकः** f. a frog (cf. **main**). **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh मिञ्‌-मंडुख** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas -मंडकस**), a frog (Śiv. 1827). Cf. **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh**, s.v. **nĕñĕ 3**.

mīñ^{ü} मीञ्‌, see **mēn** and **mēnun**.

mŏñ म्वञ्‌ । **चुम्बनम्‌** m. kissing on the cheek (among women) ; cf. **miñ 1** and **muñ**. **—karun —करुन्‌** m.inf. to kiss (El. *monyi karun*).

mŏñĕ-pūt^{u} म्वञ्‌-पूतु । **चुम्बनम्‌** m. a loving kiss on the cheek of a child (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M. **muñĕ°**). Cf. **miñĕ-pūt^{u}**, col. *a*, l. 43, and **muñĕ-pūt^{u}**, l. 39 bel.

mon^{u} 1 मंञ्‌ । **त्रासः** m. fear, alarm. **—bĕhun —व्यहुन्‌** । **त्रासावेशः** m.inf. fear to sit down, terror to take possession of a person (and remain), constant fear (of something) to be experienced. **—bĕhanāwun —व्यहनावुन्‌** । **त्रासोद्भावनम्‌** m.inf. to put and keep a person in constant fear. **-dāñĕ -दाञ्‌** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is dark on one side and pale red on the other.

mon^{u} 2 मंञ्‌ adj. (f. **müñ^{ü} मंञ्‌**), weighing so many *man* (of one and a half seers, or three pounds each). Used **—°** as in **daha-mon^{u}**, weighing ten *man* (p. 199*a*, l. 13). See **man 3**.

mön^{ü} 1 मांञ्‌ । **हिमानी** f. a great collection of snow, a snowdrift, the piled-up snow on a mountain side, such as may fall in an avalanche, an avalanche (L. 458, *mān* ; Śiv. 1301, 1308 ; Rām. 1579). **māñĕ-bayĕ मांञ्‌-वय** । **हिमानीकर्तृकव्याघातभीतिः** f. fear of (being overwhelmed by) an avalanche.

mön^{ü} 2 मांञ्‌ । **रागद्रव्यविशेषः** f. a kind of dye-stuff (for dyeing woollen or cotton cloth black).

mön^{ü} 3 मांञ्‌ । **परिमाणविशेषः** f. a certain weight equivalent to four maunds or 160 seers of two pounds each. See **man 2**.

mön^{ü} 4 मांञ्‌, see **mānun**.

muñ मुञ्‌ । **चुम्बनम्‌** m. an affectionate kiss on the forehead or cheek (usually of a child) ; cf. **miñ 1**, **mŏñ**. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **चुम्बनम्‌** m.inf. to take a kiss, to kiss. **—karun —करुन्‌** । **बलाच्चुम्बनम्‌** m.inf. to take a kiss on the mouth by force, to kiss, esp. an unwilling child or woman.

muñĕ-pūt^{u} मुञ्‌-पूतु । **बालकविषयचुम्बनम्‌** m. a kiss (given to a darling child). Cf. **miñĕ-pūt^{u}**, col. *a*, l. 43, and **mŏñĕ-pūt^{u}**, l. 5 ab.

muñ^{u} मुञ्‌ । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye, i.q. **müñ^{ü} 1**.

muñ^{ü} मुञ्‌ f. the pupil of the eye (K. 394, 927, 1123).

müñ^{ü} 1 मंञ्‌ f. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 90, 191, 243, 1174, 1367 ; K. 184). **-phol^{u} -फंलु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1423) ; the image of in the pupil of the eye (El. *manyaphul, manyiphul*).

mañĕ मञ्‌ । **नेत्रान्तरप्रदेशः** (**अक्षिगोलः**) f.pl. the two eyeballs. **-phol^{u} -फंलु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of

the eye. —**phērañĕ** —**फेरञ्‌। स्नेहवृत्त्यपगमः** f. pl. inf. the eyeballs to turn ; met. affection or friendship to depart. **-phyur^{u}** -**फिरू ।प्रेमापगमः** m. turning of the eyeballs ; met. departure of love or respect (for a person).

müñ^{ü} 2 मंञ्‌ in the following :—**müñ^{ü}-gôḍ^{u} मंञ्‌-गोड्‌। मन्यामांसम्‌** m. (sg. dat. **-gödis** -**गोडिस्‌**), the flesh of the nape of the neck. **-göḍ^{ü}** -**गोड्‌** or **-gör^{ü}** -**गोरू। मन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-gājĕ** -**गाज्य**), the nape of the neck.

müñ^{ü} 3 मंञ्‌ in **üḍ^{ü}-müñ^{ü}** (p. 13*b*, l. 26). The word is fem. of **moñ^{u} 2**, q.v.

m^{a}ñĕ-mür^{ü} मञ्र-मंरू or **miñĕ-mür^{ü} मिञ्र-मंरू ।हरिणीविशेषः** f. a female deer, a doe, a hind (H. ii, 8, 9).

mīñ^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} मीञ्‌-मंच्‌, see **mēnun.**

möñ^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} मोञ्‌-मंच्‌, see **mānun.**

muñ^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} मुञ्‌-मंच्‌, see **munun.**

möñ^{ĕ}ran मोञ्रन्‌ । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **möñ^{ĕ}rüñ^{ü} मोञ्रंञ्‌**), gaining or inducing a person's consent, agreement, or compliance ; gaining or inducing confession, admission.

möñ^{ĕ}run मोञ्रुन्‌ । संमाननम्‌ conj. 1 (1 p.p. **möñ^{o}r^{u} मोञ्रू**), to cause or induce a person to consent, agree, or comply (K. 616) ; to cause or induce a person to confess ; causal of **mānun,** q.v. in all its senses.

möñ^{ĕ}rāwun मोञ्रावुन्‌ । संमाननम्‌ conj. 1 (1 p.p. **möñ^{ĕ}rôw^{u} मोञ्रोवु**), i.q. **möñ^{ĕ}run,** q.v. (K. 616).

māñōv मान्रोव्‌, see **mānun.**

mēñōv मेञ्रोव्‌, see **mēnun.**

māph माफ्‌ or **muāf** معاف adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māphas माफस्‌**), pardoned, forgiven ; subst., m. forgiveness (K.Pr. 124). —**karun** —**करुन्‌** m.inf. to pardon (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 423, 593).

möphī मोफी or **muöfī** معافي f. forgiveness, pardon (Gr.M.).

mupht मुफ्त्‌ (= مفت) gratuitous, gratis ; (in Kāshmīrī) easy, (a task) which costs nothing (Rām. 726). Cf. **muft.**

mar 1 मर्‌ । मठः m. a hut, a small house (K.Pr. 7, 138) ; an ascetic's leaf-hut in the forest ; a shelter or small hut (erected in desolate or forest localities as a refuge for travellers) (RT.Tr. II, 387) ; a cell, a small room (cf. **bata-mar,** a store-room for food (p. 137*a*, l. 27). This word is not uncommonly —° in place names ; cf. **āh^{a}l-mar** (p. 17*b*, l. 38 ; **ālāṭsh^{i}-mar,** p. 26*a*, l. 8). El. also has *mar*, f., a fort, a castle. —**hĕn^{i}** —**ह्यंनि । निगूढवनप्रस्थादिस्थानाश्रयणम्‌** m. pl. inf. to take huts, i.e. from grief, distress, distaste for the world, or the like, to take to a solitary hermit's life in some cave, in the forest, or the like.

mar 2 मर्‌ m. (a corruption of **manḍal 2,** in the sense of 'territory'), a province, tract, as in **Kashmīra-mar,** the land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

mara 1 मर in **mara-phēra मर-फेर । अनिच्छावृत्तिः** m. turning of wish ; hence, (after agreeing to do something, or being ordered to do it) to do it unwillingly, e.g. in distributing something, to worry the recipients by grudging or delay, even while consenting to carry out the distribution. Cf. **marwāna.**

mara 2 मर in the following :—**mara-mar मर-मर्‌ । प्रायेण मृत्युः** f. general mortality, a great number of deaths occurring in any locality (owing to epidemic, massacre, etc.) ; the near approach of death, the last flicker of life (when all hope of recovery is abandoned). **-mara** -**मर । जीवनाशायगमः** m. the abandonment of all hope of life, being at the point of death.

mara 3 मर a suffix added to cardinal numerals to indicate 'about'. Thus, from **aiṭh,** eight ; **aiṭha-mara,** about eight ; **daha-mara,** about ten (p. 199*a*, l. 15) (W. 103). Also added to **manz,** in ; see p. 584*a*, l. 22. Cf. Gr.Gr. 84, where the suffix is given as **amara,** the initial **a** being the termination of the oblique case of the numeral.

mār 1 मार्‌ । हिंसा m. killing, taking life, slaughter, murder (Gr.Gr. 124 ; W. 114 ; Rām. 217, 1032) ; hitting, beating, striking (cf. **ācĕ-mār,** p. 53*b*, l. 11 ; **cōca-mār,** p. 157*a*, l. 31 ; **gir-mār,** p. 303*a*, l. 6). —° sometimes indicates a person who kills, strikes, or hits, as in **chūrī-mār,** a dagger-striker, one who strikes (himself) with a dagger (p. 165*a*, l. 42). This word also takes the form **māra,** q.v., s.v., from which in the oblique cases it is indistinguishable. —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु । अभ्याहननम्‌** m.inf. to give killing, to kill (Rām. 103) ; to give a beating, to drub (Rām. 618, 961, 1276). **-gaṇḍ** -**गंड्‌ । बन्धनाघातः** m. tying up and beating, a kind of punishment, in which the victim's arms and legs are tied up, and then he is thumped with fists. —**gaṭshun** —**गक्कुन्‌ । हिंसोद्भवः** m.inf. murder to occur. —**hyon^{u}** —**ह्यंनु । आहत्यनुभवः** m.inf. to receive a beating. —**khasun** —**खसुन्‌ । हिंसाभियोगारोपः** m.inf. a charge of murder to be brought. —**khyon^{u}** —**ख्यंनु । आहत्यनुभवः** m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten. —**karun** —**करुन्‌ । हिंसाकर्म** m.inf. to commit murder. —**maṭi khasun** —**मटि खसुन्‌ । हिंसाभियोगारोपः** m.inf. murder to mount on the shoulder, a charge of murder to be brought (against a person).

māra-būth मार-बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -बूतस्**), a demon of murder, a murderous demon (L.V. 71). **-dĕv -द्यव्** । **दुर्मरणबाधा** m. a death-demon, torment caused by an evil death, or due to some evil death. **-wārĕñ -वार्यञ्** । **मृतप्रसवयित्री** f. a midwife who attends the birth of a dead child.

mār 2 مار m. a serpent, a snake (cf. **kŏla-mār**, p. 437*a*, l. 28) (YZ. 35, 64, 141). **mār-i-pētsān**, a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

mār 3 मार् m. the Hindū god of love, Cupid; love, passion. **māra-mot**^{u} **मार-मंतु** । **रागातिशयः** m. extreme love, affection, fondness (YZ. 37); an ardent lover (Rām. 1585).

mār 4 मार् । **नदीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **mör**^{ü} **1 मारू**, Gr.Gr. 75; for **2**, see **môr**^{u} **2**; for **3**, see s.v.), N. of a canal issuing from the Ḍal lake, and passing behind that part of the city of Śrīnagar which lies on the right bank of the river Vĕth (Jĕhlam). It empties itself into the Ăcār marshes north-west of the city (cf. RT.Tr. II, 416) (K.Pr. 137), a lake genl. (El.).

mör^{ü}**-bal मारू-वल्** । **कुल्यातीर्थम्** m. N. of a landing place with masonry steps on the bank of the Mār (Gr.Gr. 165). **-hönz**^{ü} **-हांज़ू** । **कुल्याविशेषनाविकः** m. a boatman living or plying on the river Mār (they have a bad name); met. an impudent, dishonest, evil-conducted fellow. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्** । **कुल्याविशेषनाविकी** f. the wife of such a boatman; met. an impudent, unchaste, dishonest woman. **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञु** । **सारसकुल्याजलम्** m. the water of the Mār (noted for its purity) (Gr.Gr. 73); lake-water genl. (El. *mārcóin*).

māra मार m. killing someone or some animal, murder; as adj. e.g. beaten, killed (El. *márah*, K.Pr. 138); cf. **mār 1.** **-cīr**^{i} **-चीरि** । **मरणोद्दन्तपत्रम्** f. a letter announcing a death. **-gāḍay -गाँडय्** । **बन्धनमारणकर्म** f. the action of binding and beating a person (cf. **mār-gaṇḍ**, p. 586*b*, l. 38). **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** । **व्याघातापत्तिः** m.inf. to go to death or to beating, to be killed (YZ. 477; Rām. 701, 868, 972, 1424; H. x, 7, 8, 13); met. to be obstructed, impeded. **-hātsh -हाक्ष्** । **मारणाभियोगः** f. (sg. dat. **-hātsi -हात्सि**), a charge or accusation of murder. **-hātsh yiñ**^{ü} **-हाक्ष् यिञ्** । **मारणाभियोगारोपः** f.inf. an accusation of murder to be made (against a person). **—karun —करुन्** । **अभ्याहननम्** m. to knock down finally, to give a knock-out blow, to kill (e.g. by a sudden blow) (Rām. 1585, 1726 (met.)); (of a business) to knock down a work or an occupation, to obstruct it so that it cannot be resumed. **-mār -मार्** । **वाङ्मुखेनाभ्याघातः** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), a fight between a number of armed men; utter killing, death in every part of the body (Rām. 1484); (on the occasion of an epidemic) a multitude of deaths. **-māray -मारय्** । **अन्योन्याभ्याघातः** f. mutual beating or striking, a broil, affray. **—sōpanun —सॉपनुन** m.inf. (so-and-so's) death to have occurred; hence, to have become dead, to be dead and gone (Rām. 1381); cf. **māray sōpüñ**^{ü}, s.v. **māray.** **-wātul -वातुल्** । **वधनियोज्यचण्डालः** m. a public executioner (Gr.M.; H. viii, 4, 11–13; x, 12). **-wāt**^{ü}**j**^{ü} **-वातंजू** । **वधकचण्डाली** f. a female executioner (for executing women); the wife of an executioner.

māri मारि adv., used —°, an old obl. case of **mār 1**, q.v. 'by striking by'; hence, through, by reason of, on account of, in consequence of, as in **dŏkha-māri**, by reason of sorrow, i.e. compassionately, pitifully (p. 206*b*, l. 2).

mīr 1 मीर् میر । **नायकः** m. a chief, leader, master, head, prince; a title by which the Saiyids (or descendants of the family of Muḥammad) are called; the winner in a game; esp. in the game of **mīri mīri phatsh** played by children (see **mīr 2**). Used —° to indicate something specially large or excellent, as in **dāna-mīr**, a big cooking-stove (p. 221*a*, l. 39); **jāna-mīr**, a darling son (p. 374*b*, l. 25); **gagar-mīr**, Sir Rat (K.Pr. 63); **jāna-mīr** in Rām. 1126 is translated 'a living being' (*quasi*, a lord of life, one who possesses life). **mīr-akhur** = میر آخور m. a master of the horse, a head groom (K.Pr. 95).

mīr 2 मीर् or **mīr**^{ü} **मीरू** । **क्रीडाविशेषस्थभविशेषः** f. the larger hole in the ground which serves as a mark in the game of pitching walnuts, called **mīri mīri phatsh**, for an account of which see K.Pr. 142. The smaller hole is called **phatsh.** **mīri gatshun मीरि गक्कुन्** । **जयाप्तिः** m. to reach the mark (in tipcat) (Śiv. 1015) or in the above game; met. to win (in gaming, disputing), to succeed in an almost hopeless task.

mōr 1 मोर् । **मयूरः** m. a peacock (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203; Śiv. 1640; K. 922, 951). **-muj**^{ü} **-मुजू** f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*) (El. *mormúj*; L. 67, 82, *mor mujh*). **-pakh**^{a}**ch -पख्च्** । **मयूरपत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-pakhcas -पख्चस्**), a peacock's feather. **-tīr**^{ü} **-तीरू** । **मयूरपत्रः** f. the feather of a peacock's tail. **-ṭsaṇd**^{a}**rakh -च़ंद्रख्** । **चन्द्रकः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsandrakas -च़ंद्रकस्**), the expanded tail of a peacock.

mōra-chal मोर-छल्, see **mŏrchala.** **-kach -कछ्** । **तृणलताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kachas -कछस्**), a kind of creeping grass possessing narcotic properties (L. 76). Cf. **kach.**

mōr 2 मोर् । **आकृतिः** m. the general appearance, look, or guise (of a man, etc., which distinguishes him or it from others).

mōra मोर । **संमुखे** adv. in front of, face to face (Rām. 704, 1407; K. 579, 660, 759). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **संमुखे स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in front (of an opponent), to set obstacles, etc., in his way. **—roṭᵘ-motᵘ —रंटु-मंतु** । **संमुखे गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **—rüṭᵘ-müṭsᵘ —रंटू-मंच़ू**), seized or taken before a person's (esp. the owner's) face. **—raṭun —रटुन** । **संमुखे ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take, or seize (something) in front of a person or before his face.

morᵘ 1 मरु or (vill.) **modᵘ मंडु** । **कायः** m. the body (of a man) (El. *maur*) (H. ii, 5–7, 9–11); (with suff. of indef. art.) **morᵘāh मरुाह**, Rām. 671).

mārⁱ-dyādumᵘ मंरि-द्यादुमु । **प्रशस्ताचरणः, वृद्धः** adj. (f. **-dyādümᵘ -द्याद्मू**), one who has reached old age, old, aged, an ancient; one who is virtuous, worthy (i.e. distinguished by quietness of character, self-restraint, truth, religious feeling, etc.). **-dyādāmⁱ mahanyuwᵘ -द्यादमि महनिवु** । **वृद्धमनुष्यः** m. an old man who is the oldest in a company, the senior present. **mārⁱ-sāday मंरि-साद्य्** । **शरीरसाधनम** f. caring for the body, attending to and curing an invalid; the custom of performing the funeral rites over an imitation of the body of a Brāhman who has died, and whose body for any reason cannot be found. The imitation body is made of leaves, etc.

maris bĕhun मरिस् व्यञ्न् । **सुप्रतिष्ठितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be in comfortable circumstances (i.e. without care or sorrow, and well supplied with creature comforts).

morᵘ 2 मरु । **विटङ्कः** m. a dovecot (cf. **kōtar-morᵘ**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 57); a fowl-house (cf. **kŏkar-morᵘ**, p. 432*a*, l. 38) (El. *mur*) (Gr.Gr. 9); a hut (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **mar 1.**

moru (? **môrᵘ 1**, q.v.), a certain caterpillar which causes considerable loss to trees, especially to the Wych Hazel (L. 157, 459).

môrᵘ 1 मोरु m. a killer, one who kills; used —° as in **hata-môrᵘ**, p. 357*b*, l. 28.

môrᵘ 2 मोरु । **मृतकल्पः, निःसारः** adj. (f. **mörᵘ 2 मारू**), killed; as one dead, swooned, or the like; struck, hit (cf. **nījĕ-m°**, s.v. **nījᵘ 1**); (of grain, etc.) infertile, infecund, barren, husk without grain; (of a plant) dead, withered. Cf. **mārun.**

môrᵘ 3 मोरु in **mörⁱ-mondᵘ मारि-मंन्दु** । **सुन्दरः** adj. (f. **-münzᵘ -मंज़ू**), beautiful, pretty, lovely, well-formed (El. *mārmund*) (YZ. 316).

mörī मारी । **मार्युपसर्गः** f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mȧricᵘ**).

mörᵘ 3 मारू (for **1**, see **mār 4**; for **2**, see **môrᵘ 2**) । **एडकी** f. a female sheep, a ewe (one which has not yet had young).

mur 1 मुर् m., i.q. **murasŏr,** q.v.

mur 2 मुर् । **शाखा** f. a small branch, a spray, a twig; cf. **mūrᵘ 2.** **mura mura मुर मुर** । **संकटस्थितिः** f. a condition of being crowded together.

muṛ मुड् (?) m. myrrh (W. 6).

mūr मूर् f. squeezing, shampooing, twisting, husking (grain), etc., used —° as in **atha-mūr,** p. 60*a*, l. 29; **hĕlⁱ-mūr,** p. 364*b*, l. 8 (Gr.Gr. 127, K. 890); ? sharpness, expertness (in K.Pr. 222).

mūrⁱ मूरि । **मलवाहिनालिका** f. (sg. dat. **mōrĕ मोर्य**), a drain, gutter, sewer.

murᵘ 1 मुरु । **संवीतवस्त्राग्रभागः** m. the front part of a man's or woman's long coat (the lower part of which hangs down, and can be lifted up like an apron to receive anything); a sleeve (El. *mŭr*), the width of sleeve or trousers at wrist or ankle (Gr.Gr. 19); see **murᵘ.** **—dārun —दारुन्** । **याचना** m.inf. to hold up the front skirt of a coat (to receive, e.g. grain); met. to beg for alms, to ask for something (Rām. 1486). **—wahārun —वहारुन्** । **कस्यचित्पारलौकिकनिर्वाहार्थयाच्ञा** m.inf. to spread out the skirt; esp. to hold out the skirts (as ab.) for alms, but without asking for anything. This, in former times, was a custom in Kashmīr when some respected old man died in poverty. His children used then to collect contributions in this way to provide funds for the necessary funeral rites, etc. Cf. **murᵘ barünᵘ**, s.v. **murᵘ**, bel.

murⁱ-düjᵘ मुरि-द्यूज़ू । **वस्त्राग्रभागे योजितखण्डम्** f. a patch sewn on to the front of such a coat. **-māgay -माँगय्** । **दैन्येन प्रार्थनम** f. very humble petitioning (indicated by holding the front skirt as ab.) (K.Pr. 174). **-palav -पलव्** । **वस्त्राग्रभागः** m. the front of a coat, as ab. **-ṭsoṭᵘ -च़ंटु** । **विभेदितायभागकम(वस्त्रम्)** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ -च़ंटू**), (a coat) of which the front has been torn.

murᵘ 2 मुरु m. a jingling repetition of **shurᵘ**, a child, as in **shurⁱ-murⁱ,** children, etc., i.e. a man's family, his household (Gr.M., K. 786).

mūrᵘ मूरु adj. (f. **mūrᵘ 1 मूरू**), husked (of grain), used —°, as in **aḍ-mūrᵘ**, p. 11*b*, l. 22.

muru (?) m. a rice crop followed by pulses or buck-wheat (L. 336); cf. **beth-muru,** p. 139*b*, l. 42.

mur^{ü} मुरू f., i.q. **mur^{u} 1,** q.v., used in the following :— **mur^{ü} barüñ^{ü} मुरू वरंञ्** । **दानविशेषः** f.inf. to put alms into the front skirt of a garment (cf. **mur^{u} wahārun,** s.v. **mur^{u} 1**). When any respected old man died in poverty it was formerly the custom for one of his children (esp. his youngest daughter-in-law) to hold out her skirt in this way, into which the relations of the deceased put contributions towards the funeral expenses, etc. —**gatshüñ^{ü}** —**गक्षंञ्** । **वसनाग्रभागजीर्णतोद्भवः** f.inf. the front of a garment to go, i.e. to be worn out or torn. —**yiñ^{ü}** —**यिञ्** । **हानिसंभवः** f.inf. loss to occur (as the result of some work involving great labour, and from which profit was expected, but which has received an unexpected check).

muri běhun मुरि व्यङ्न । **आसत्या समीपोपवेशनम्** m.inf. to sit on (another's) front skirt, to sit close to a person (to see that he does his work properly). —**bihith dör^{ü} khünzüñ^{ü}** —**विहिथ् दोरू खूंज़ंञ्** । **संमुखे कोमलवाचा श्रोक्रोशनम्** f.inf. to sit close to a person and pluck his beard, i.e. under pretence of displaying affection to abuse a person by using gentle language.

mūr^{ü} 2 मूरू । **शाखा** f. (pl. nom. **mūrĕ मूर्य,** not **mōrĕ मोर्य,** Gr.Gr. 62), a small branch, a spray, a withe, a twig (i.q. **mur,** q.v.) (cf. **atha-mūr^{ü},** p. 60*a*, l. 31; **dön^{ü}-mūr^{ü},** p. 223*b*, l. 9; **dōtan-mūr^{ü},** p. 258*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62; Rām. 1190, 1250; K. 91). **mūrĕn māz tulun मूर्यन् माज़् तुलुन्** । **तोदनदण्डविधानम्** m.inf. to raise the flesh with twigs, to flog a man with twigs on the bare flesh.

mūr^{ü} 3 मूरू । **अधिक्षेपः(असूया)** f. a charge of an offence brought by the guilty person against an innocent person. —**karüñ^{ü}** —**करंञ्** । **दोषे प्रत्याक्षेपः** f.inf. to bring such a charge.

mür^{ü} मंरू । **आन्तरसूक्ष्मसारः** f. the fine core, nucleus, or pith of a fruit, grain, or wood.

mirāb (= ميرآب) m. the officer in charge of irrigation, in special charge of each main channel, whose duty used to be to see to repairs and to call out labour (L. 323).

mŏrba स्वर्ब or **mŏrabbā स्वरब्बा** (= مربي) । **सिताक्तपाकविशेषः** m. preserved fruit, preserve, jam, conserve, confection (cf. **dön^{ü}-m°,** p. 223*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M. *mŏrabba*).

murabbī مربي m. a patron, protector, the guardian of an infant (Gr.M.).

màric^{ü} मंरिचू । **मारी** f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mörī**).

màr^{i}ca-bud^{ü} मंरिच-वुडू । **महामारी** f. a particularly deadly epidemic killing quickly, cholera. **màr^{i}ca-dĕv मंरिच-द्यव्** । **मारीरोगात्मराक्षसः** m. the demon of an epidemic such as cholera. **màr^{i}ca-dĕviñ मंरिच-द्यविञ्** । **मार्यात्मराक्षसी** f. the female demon of the same. **màr^{i}ca-kôn^{u} मंरिच-कोनु** । **मारीहेतुकमृत्युः** m. a death from cholera or similar violent epidemic. ? Cf. **kān 1.**

mŏrchala स्वर्छल, mŏrachala स्वरछल, or **mōrachal मोरछल्** । **वर्हगुम्फः** m. a whisk, or fan, of peacock's feathers (for driving away flies, etc.). It is used in state ceremonies (e.g. carried and used over a king, an idol, or the like). **-bardār -वर्दार्** । **वर्हगुम्फवाही** m. the carrier, or wielder, of such a whisk (Śiv. 1148). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **अत्यादरविधानम्** m.inf. to use such a whisk (YZ. 171; Rām. 1079, 1132); met. to show great honour, or hospitality, to a guest.

mrad म्रद् । **कोमलप्रकृतिः** adj. e.g. soft, tender; esp. (of a human being) mild, gentle, affable, kind.

mard मर्द् مرد । **पुरुषः** m. a man, vir, male human being (W. 149; K.Pr. 103, 250, 260; Śiv. 974).

marda-mahanyuw^{u} मर्द-महनिवु । **पौरुषगुणविशिष्टः** m. a male man, i.e. a thoroughly masculine man, an able-bodied man endowed with all his wits, a real man. **-nāl -नाल्** । **पौरुषवस्त्रगलभागः** m. the neck-piece of a man's garment. **-nor^{u} -नंरु** । **पुरुषवस्त्रबाहुः** m. the sleeve of a man's garment. **-phĕran -फ्यरन्** । **पुरुषवसनम्** m. a man's *phĕran*, i.e. the garment worn by Kāshmīrīs of both sexes, somewhat like a night-gown with wide sleeves. **-pöth^{a}r -पोथ्र्** । **पुरुषव्यापारः** m. the work of a man, or work suitable for, or intended for, a man, man's work (as distinct from woman's work). **-pôsh^{u} -पोछु** । **पौरुषकार्पासवसनम्** m. a man's undergarment (made of cotton, and worn next the skin). **-zan -जन्**, man or woman (H. vii, 23).

mardi मर्दि, see **marēd.**

mardī मर्दी । **पौरुषम्** f. manhood, virility, manliness, valour (Rām. 487).

marēd मरेद् । **शिलाविशेषचूर्णम्** f. (sg. dat. **marēdi मरेदि** or **mardi मर्दि**), a certain pinkish-white powder formed from a certain stone. It is used for marking swastikas, circles, or other mystic religious signs. —**wahārüñ^{ü}** —**वहारंञ्** । **परप्रवेशनिरोधः** f.inf. to spread out this powder, i.e. by means of a charm or similar mark, to prevent the access of outsiders to any act or person.

mardi-phol^{u} मर्दि-फलु or **marēdi-phol^{u} मरेदि-फलु** । **अभ्रकविशेषचूर्णसमूहः** m. a quantity of this powder. **-phĕkh -फ्यख्** or **marēdi-phĕkh मरेदि-**

फ्यख् । शिलाचूर्णसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), id. **-rᵃkh** -र्‍ख् or **marēdi-rᵃkh** मरेदि-र्‍ख् । शिलाचूर्णरेखा f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -र्‍खि), a line marked with this powder (e.g. at a sacrificial rite, the mark of a swastika or mystic circle, or a boundary line circumscribing the operations). **-rᵃkh trāvüñᵘ** -र्‍ख त्रावंञ्यू । अग्निविशेषचूर्णेन सीमाविधानम् f.inf. (at a sacrifice, etc.) with this powder to mark the boundary line enclosing the holy ground within which the operations take place, and within which access is prohibited to unauthorized persons or things.

mirdā मिर्दा (= میردہ, a decurion) m. in the following:—

mirdā lagun मिर्दा लागुन् । नायकंमन्यता m.inf. to interfere, unsolicited, in another's work by assuming the leadership and setting to work at it.

mŏrda म्वर्द مردہ । मृतः adj. e.g. dead, defunct (K.Pr. 9, 145, 165); as subst., m. a dead body, a corpse (Gr.M. *murda*) (Rām. 130, 1500).

murād مراد m. will, intention, purpose (Gr.M. K.Pr. 100). Cf. **nā-m°**.

murīd मुरीद् مرید । उपासकः m. a candidate for admission into a Musalmān religious order, during his state of probation; a disciple, a proselyte, a scholar, a follower, a pupil (L. 288, 460; K.Pr. 212, 222); a devotee, a hermit.

murödⁱ मुरांदि । पामरस्त्री f. a low vile woman (in conduct, appearance, or occupation); the wife of such a man.

mardumāzörī मर्दुमाज़ोरी (= مردم آزاری) f. oppression, tyranny; (in Kāshmīrī) met. the conduct of a lovely woman, amorous sport (H. x, 12).

mardan मर्दन् m. rubbing, shampooing; anointing (with unguents) (K. 973).

mardāna मर्दान مردانہ । पुरुषसंबन्धी adj. e.g. manlike, virile; manly, brave; of, or pertaining to, or suitable for, a man.

mŏrdār म्वर्दार् مردار । व्यभिचारिणी m. a dead body, a corpse; carrion; as adj. e.g. dead; impure, polluted, obscene; dirty (El.); (in Kāshmīrī, as subst., f.) an unchaste woman, a strumpet, trull.

mardāwun मर्दावुन् । विमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mardôwᵘ** मर्दोवु), to rub away, to wear out (a garment, dish, or the like) by use; to rub down with ointment a boil or the like.

mardāwana āmotᵘ मर्दावन आमंतु । प्राप्तमर्दनः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüʦᵘ** —आमंच्यू), rubbed away, worn away by use (e.g. a garment, dish, or the like); (of a boil or the like) reduced by rubbing down, as ab. **mardāwana yunᵘ** मर्दावन यिनु । मर्दनावाप्तिः m.inf. pass. to become worn away by use, as ab.; (of a boil, etc.) to be reduced, as ab.

mardôwᵘ-motᵘ मर्दोवु-मंतु । मृदितः perf. part. (f. **mardövᵘ-müʦᵘ** मर्दोवू-मंच्यू), rubbed, as ab. (in both senses).

mrag म्रग् । मृगः m. (f. **mragiñ** म्रगिञ्, q.v.), a deer, an antelope (L.V. 47); (m.) a buck, stag; (f.) a doe. **mraga-shĕr** म्रग-श्र् or **-shēr** -शेर् or **-shōr** -शोर् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. N. of the fifth lunar asterism (in Skt., *Mṛga-śirah*).

mragī म्रगी । रोगविशेषः f. epilepsy, falling-fits (attributed to possession by an evil spirit).

marg 1 मर्ग् مرگ । मरणदुःखम् m. death (YZ. 559, 562); (in Kāshmīrī) grief caused by a death (esp. of one on whom many depend) (cf. **jāna-marg**, p. 374*b*, l. 28). —**pharun** —फरुन् । मृत्युना विनाशः m.inf. ruin caused by the death of someone on whom the ruined person was dependent to occur.

marga-būñᵘ मर्ग-बूञ् । दृष्टवद्भकुटुम्बमृत्युवृद्धा f. (sg. dat. **-bōñĕ** -बोञ), a woman who has grown old and seen many of her descendants and relations die before her. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखबाधितः adj. (f. **-hüʦᵘ** -हंच्यू), afflicted and sorrowing owing to the death of someone very dear. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-vĕʦᵘ** -व्यंच्यू), full of sorrow for the same reason.

marg 2 मर्ग् । अधित्यका f. a valley or plateau high up among the mountains (full of wild flowers, with level ground and a cool pleasant climate). Frequent —°, as in **gul-marg**, p. 283*b*, l. 23.

mārg मार्ग् m. a road, a way, a path (lit. and fig.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 63, 82; Śiv. 1655, 1801); (in pl.) ways (i.e. customary actions) (Gr.M.)

margōla मर्गोल مرغول । अर्धचन्द्राकृतिः, डोरकविशेषः f. twists and turns; crisp, curly, or waving hair; quavering, trilling, or shaking of the voice; a crenated arch; a tassel for tying up and closing the end of a pillow.

margalad मर्गलद् । प्रियमृत्युखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **margaladiñ** मर्गलदिञ्), one who is sorrowing for the death of a dear one (esp. of one on whom the person sorrowing was dependent).

mragiñ म्रगिञ् । हरिणी f. (f. of **mrag**, q.v.), a female deer, a doe.

mragāzĕn म्रगाज़्यन् । मृगचर्म f. (sg. dat. **mragāzĕñᵘ** म्रगज़्यंञ्यू), the skin of a deer (esp. of the black antelope) (used by Hindū ascetics as a seat, garment, etc.).

marhabā मर्हबा مرحبا interj. welcome! hail! God bless you! bravo! (Śiv. 657; H. ii, 10).

marham मर्हम مرہم m. dressing (for wounds), ointment, salve (K.Pr. 146).

marjal or **yīmarjal** m. the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El.).

māraka معرکہ m. a field of battle, tumult (El.); quarrelling, strife (K.Pr. 137); an assembly, meeting, congregation (Śiv. 89; H. vii, 23).

mārūk, see **māryuk^{u}.**

murkh मुर्ख़् । मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. **murkhas मुर्खस्**), a fool, an ignorant fool, a blockhead (Śiv. 1215).

murkha-bŏd मुर्ख-बुद् । मूढबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz^{ü} -बुज़ू**), fool's-wit, stupidity, silliness, simplicity (Śiv. 352, 881, 1791). **-bŏz^{ü} gatshun -बुज़ू गछुन् । परमूर्खबुद्धाचरणम्** m.inf. to follow a fool's advice. **-cŏbur -चुवुर् । युवा मूर्खः** m. a young fool (esp. one born of intelligent parents). **-mŏṇḍ^{u} -मुंड् । अतिमूढः** m. 'a block of a fool', a blockhead, an utter fool.

mūrkh मूर्ख्, i.q. **murkh,** q.v. (Śiv. 744–5, 762, 1873, 1900; K. 641).

markhbān मर्ख्वान् m. a carrier who conveys goods on mules or ponies, a muleteer (L. 364, 383, 459).

murkhagī मुर्खगी । मूर्खवृत्तिः f. the conduct or actions of a fool; conduct like that of a fool, incompetence, ineptitude.

mārkhōr मार्खोर् (= ماخور) m. the wild goat of Ladak, the Markhor (Gr.M.).

mīrakhōr (= میرآخور) m. a master of the horse; a groom (El.). I.q. **mīr-akhur,** p. 587*b*, l. 32.

murkhas or **murakhkhas** مرخص adj. e.g. permitted (to leave), allowed (to depart). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to dismiss (an assembly) (H. viii, 11).

murkhot^{u} मुर्खुत् । मूर्खत्वम् m. stupidity, folly, silliness, (Gr.M.).

mŏrâlī स्वरंली or **muralī मुरली । वाद्यविशेषः** f. a flute, fife, pipe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 989, 998, 1323, 1439, 1453; K. 260–2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 412). **-dar -दर्** m. he who carries a flute, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 260). **-manōhar -मनोहर्** m. he who charms with a flute, another N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 853).

marm 1 मर्म् । हृदयनाडी f. a certain tube believed to exist in the heart, the vitals, a vital part of the body.

marm 2 मर्म । गूढो ऽभिप्रायः f. the hidden or secret meaning of anything, the pith, or essential, meaning; the secret or hidden intention of a person.

marma मर्म । अस्थिसंधयः f. pl. the joints of any limb.

marmar 1 मर्मर् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. a rustling sound, rustling, murmuring, murmur; crackling, crackle; sound of crunching, etc.

marmar 2 मर्मर् مرمر m. marble, usually in the phrase **sang-ĕ-marmar,** employed with the same meaning.

marmor^{u} मर्मरु । शीतहिमव्याप्तमार्गः m. a road covered with hard frozen snow (and, hence, made passable owing to freedom from mud and inequalities).

murmur^{i} मुर्मुरि । भक्ष्यविशेषः f., i.q. **murĕ-murĕ,** q.v.

murĕ-murĕ मुर्य-मुर्य । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. pl. (also **murmur^{i} मुर्मुरि**, f. sg.), a certain dish made of rice first slightly boiled and then parched.

maramath (= مرمت) m. (sg. dat. **maramatas मरमतस्**), repairing, repair (El., Gr.M.); **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to repair (El.).

marīna मरीन । पटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in varied colours (? = merino).

marīnuk^{u} मरीनुकु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **marīnüc^{ü} मरीनंचू**), made of this cloth.

marīna-sond^{u} मरीन-संन्दु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -संज़ू**), id.

marun 1 मरुन् । संदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mor^{u} मंरू**, Gr.Gr. 223; also optionally conjugated like **marun 2,** Gr.Gr. 204. The causal of this verb is **maranāwun,** Gr.Gr. 175) to paste on (e.g. paper on a wall), fasten on, fasten together (cf. **khām marun,** p. 400*a*, l. 34). **mor^{u}-mot^{u} मंरु-मंतु । संदापितः** perf. part. (f. **mür^{ü}-müt^{ü} मंरू-मंचू**), pasted on.

marun 2 मरुन् । मरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mūd^{u} मूदु**, K. 625, 689; f. **mŏyĕ स्वय**, YZ. 76; 2 p.p. **mŏyōv स्वयोव्**, Gr.Gr. 211, 223, 228. The causal of this verb is **mārun,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 175), to die, to expire (Gr.Gr. 5, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 12, 35, 68, etc.; K.Pr. 28 (*mod* for **mūd^{u}**), 63; YZ. 42, 110, 401, 408; Śiv. 156, 243, 622, 1279, 1585, 1760, 1900; Rām. 161, 176, 463, 518, etc.; K. 105, 369, 562, 625, 660, 689, 804; H. ii, 3, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 2, 7, 11; x, 7; xii, 19); to fade, wither; to be lost (as a stake or bad debt); to be dead (as in a game); (of an object aimed at or a target) to be hit (Śiv. 1752) (cf. **nishāna m°**).

mūd^{u}-mot^{u} मूदु-मंतु or **mūmot^{u} मूमंतु । मृतः** perf. part. (f. **mūmüt^{ü} मूमंचू**, Gr.Gr. 111, K. 560), dead (Śiv. 707; Rām. 960; K. 678; H. ii, 3, 4, 10; viii, 1; x, 8; xii, 20); a long time dead (as a corpse); a dying person (as good as dead) (K.Pr. 146).

mâr^{i} mâr^{i} yun^{u} मंरि मंरि यिनु । मृत्यनुवृत्तिक-जीवनम् m.inf. dying over and over again to come (back), to survive some deadly task, to come safely through a forlorn hope.

marun 3 मरुन or **marun^{u} मरुनु** m. death, the act of dying (K.Pr. 136, 138, 203; YZ. 183, 556; Śiv. 342, 622, 706, 1197, 1340, 1424; Rām. 99, 177, 874, 1486, 1762; K. 187, 355, 439, 847); esp. Death personified (sg. gen. **maranun^{u} मरुनुनु**, L.V. 73–76); **yitha maranas,** as if for death, as if dead (K. 55, 65); when **—°**, this word may mean 'wretched', 'despicable' (= Skt., *halakaḥ*), as

in **pŏtra-marun,** (his) despicable son (K. 22). —**maṣh^{ĕ}run** —**मंश्रुन्** or —**maṣh^{ĕ}rāwun** —**मंश्रावुन्** m.inf. to forget death, to be heedless as to death, to act as if one would never die (Rām. 177). —**māshĕvith** —**माशविथ्** । **मरणभयविस्मरणोत्तरम्** adv. having forgotten death, i.e. (doing something) after banishing all fear of death, acting as if one would never die. According to I.K. IX, i, 10 (= Gr.Gr. 104, 198), this phrase is used in a causal sense,—'having caused (so-and-so) to forget death', but the above is the meaning given by other authorities. —**zānun** —**ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to know death, to heed death, to conduct oneself with the knowledge that death is inevitable, opp. to —**maṣh^{ĕ}run,** ab. (Rām. 177).

maran-dāra मरन्-दार । **मरणभीतिः** f. fear of death; cf. the **maranün^{ü} shŏkh** of L.V. 73–6. **-gür^{ü} -गंरु** । **मरणक्षणः** f. the moment of death, a person's destined hour of death. **-kāl -काल्** । **मृत्युसमयः** m., id. **-nĕng -न्यंग्** । **मरणावस्थासमयः** m. the time of dying, (in speaking of someone dead or dying) the time of the condition of a dying man, the period or time during which a person is dying. **-viz^{ü} -विज़ू** or **marana-viz^{ü} मरन-विज़ू** । **मरणवेला** f. the hour of death, the time of death (e.g. spoken of when warning a person as to his behaviour) (Śiv. 287, 1331, 1901; Rām. 376).

marana-sar मरन-सर् । **उपस्थितमृत्युः** adj. e.g. one who is at the point of death.

màrin- (or **màrin^{i}-)bāgĕ** (or **bög^{i}**) **मंरिन्-(मंरिनि-)वाग्य (वांगि)** । **मरणचिह्नोपलक्षणम्** m.pl. the visibility of death, the signs of approaching death becoming visible (e.g. by failing health). **-bög^{i} yin^{i} -वांगि यिनि** । **मरणनिमित्तोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. the signs of approaching death to become visible (e.g. by a dream, omen, or failing health). **-nĕng -न्यंग्** । **मरणावस्थाक्षणः** f. (of a dying person) the time of the condition of dying, the moment of death. **-nĕngan -न्यंगन्** । **मरणक्षणे** adv. at the time of death, on a person's death-bed (e.g. of a person's last words, a death-bed gift, or the like). **-vidān -विदान्** । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारः** m. the last rites performed to a dead person. **-vidön^{i} -विदांनि** । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारोपयोगिधनम** m. the money expended on the last rites of a dead person. **-wān -वान्** । **मरणकिंवदन्ती** f. (sg. dat. **-wön^{ü} -वांत्रू**), a rumour (true or false) of a person's death (with **pĕñ^{ü} प्यंत्रू**, such a rumour to become current). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ्** । **मृत्युपानम** m. death-water, a drink which makes a person afraid of death; a poisoned drink.

maranan aṭsun मरनन् अट्सुन् । **मरणोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to be at the point of death or to be inflicted by some incurable and fatal disease; to feel oneself as good as dead, to give up the hope of life (from some terrifying predicament or the like).

maranán^{i}-dyön^{i} मरनंनि-द्यांनि । **मरणावस्थापातचिन्ता** m.pl. anxiety as to the coming of death, a continual apprehension of death. **-ṭshraṭh -क्रठ्** । **मरणदुःखखेदाविष्कारः** m.pl. (pl. dat. **-ṭshraṭan -क्रटन्**), terror (due to the knowledge of the immediate certainty) of death.

marith मरिथ् conj. part. having died (Rām. 303, 812, 877); **marith ös^{i},** they were having died, they had died (Śiv. 706); often used as an adv., meaning 'after death', as in K.Pr. 13, 145, 262; Rām. 1530; H. iv, 7. —**gaṭshun** —**गक्षुन्** m.inf. to die (= Hindī *mar jānā*) (Rām. 264, 753, 1381, 1425, 1577; H. vi, 16). —**martaba** —**मर्तब** । **मरणोत्तरसंस्तवः** m. praise of a person after he is dead (though he may not have been praised when he was alive) (cf. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*); similar praise of something lost or destroyed.

mārun मारुन् । **आघातः, ताडनम्, लक्ष्यभेदनम्, द्रवता(भस्म)सात्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môr^{u} मोरु**. Causal of **marun 2,** q.v.), to kill, slay (Gr.Gr. 175, 206, 207; Gr.M.; L.V. 30, 43, 71, 77; K.Pr. 80, 262; YZ. 48, 101, 147; Śiv. 112, 120, 709–10, 1252, 1369, etc.; Rām. 38, 65, 105, 108, 227, 334, 350, 365–7, etc.; K. 33–5, 39–41, 52, 64, 81, 86, etc.; H. ii, 7, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; viii, 4, 12, 13; x, 5, 12, 15, etc.); [**pān mārun,** to kill oneself, commit suicide (Śiv. 1439; Rām. 165, 387, 646, 877, 1370, 1605), cf. bel.]; to destroy, ruin (Śiv. 13, 1753); to strike, beat, thump, smite (Gr.Gr. 104, 124, 197; L.V. 83; K.Pr. 138; YZ. 16, 50, 93; Rām. 371, 440, 584; K. 433; H. v, 6); [**pān mārun,** to beat oneself (Rām. 404, 1162, 1536), cf. ab.]; to attack (K. 663); to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat (cf. **gōṭh mārün^{ü},** to win at chess, p. 311*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 106, 214, 280, 1797; K. 570, 627); to seize, take, capture, catch; to master, subdue, tame, mortify (affections, appetites, lusts, etc.), reduce to quietude or subjection (L.V. 49); to quench, allay, suppress, smother (Śiv. 1078); to apply, fix, fasten; to strike, hit (the mark) (Rām. 1042) (cf. **nishāna, m°**); to shoot, discharge, fire (a gun, etc.), hurl (a missile), lay on (a sword, etc.);

to strike up (a run, dance, etc.), raise or set up (a cry), make or do (esp. with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness) (e.g. **grāyĕ māranĕ,** to strike

flutterings, to flutter, p. 306*a*, l. 27; YZ. 64; Rām. 1118; **gata mārȧn**^{i}, to faint often, p. 310*a*, l. 15; **kör**^{ü} **mārüñ**^{ü}, to bend the neck, to shake the head, p. 467*a*, l. 19, K.Pr. 77; **thāh mārüñ**^{ü}, to dive, Rām. 546; **tāla māraṇĕ**, to clap the hands, Śiv. 276, 374, 1453; **ṭhāla māraṇĕ**, to strike leaps, to bound along, Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328);

to melt, make liquid (metals, etc.); to reduce to ashes.

mör^{i} **mör**^{i} **मोरि मोरि** freq. part. beating repeatedly, giving a severe flogging (to so-and-so).

môr^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मोरु-मंतु । हतः** perf. part. (f. **mör**^{ü}**-müṭh**^{ü} **मोरू-मंच़ू**), killed; struck; melted, etc., as ab.

māran-wôl^{u} **मारन्-वोलु । अभ्याघाती** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a killer, a striker, a beater, etc., as ab.; as adj. deadly (El.).

mörith trāwun मोरिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to kill, slay (H. x, 8). **—ṭhunun —ठ्ठुनुन्** m.inf. (an intensive compound = Hindī *mār ḍālnā*), to kill outright, to slay (W. 85; Rām. 232, 1163, 1376, 1414).

mōrun मोरुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrun,** s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v. Cf. **mūrun,** of which it is apparently a by-form. To be distinguished from **mōrüñ**^{ü}, q.v.

muran मुरन । मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **murüñ**^{ü} **मुरंञू**), the act of husking (grain, etc.) by rubbing between the hands or under the heel. Cf. **mūran.**

mūran मूरन । त्वङ्निष्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ**^{ü} **मूरंञू**), the act of shelling (paddy, peas, etc.) between the hands, etc. (cf. **hĕl**^{i}**-mūran**) (p. 364*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 121); friction of, or rubbing, the skin gently with the tips of the fingers (e.g. to allay itchiness); twisting between the fingers, squeezing, etc. (cf. **atha-mūran,** p. 66*a*, l. 38, and **mŏchĕ-mūran,** s.v. **mŏṭh**^{ü}) (K.Pr. 146). **—diñ**^{ü} **—दिञ्ञू । अङ्गुल्यग्रादिना मर्दनम्** f.inf. to tickle with the tips of the fingers; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it).

mūrun मूरुन् or **mūḍun मूडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षणम्, भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūr**^{u} **मूरु**), to shell or husk (grain, pulse, etc.) by rubbing between the hands, etc. (Gr.Gr. 19, 121, 127); to rub the skin (e.g. of the palm of the hand) gently with the tips of the fingers (to allay itchiness, etc.); to crush with the teeth, or eat, parched pease, etc.; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it); to twist the hand, as in **atha mūrith nyun**^{u}, to twist the hand and take, to wrench out of the hand (Gr.M.); **atha mūrun,** to wring the hands (in sorrow, etc.) (Rām. 724); **kŏchĕ mūrun,** (of a suckling child) to rub the bosom, to snuggle in the bosom, to be at rest in the bosom (L.V. 70). **mūr**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मूरु-मंतु । निष्कृष्टत्वक्कः** perf. part. (f. **mūr**^{ü}**-müṭh**^{ü} **मूरू-मंच़ू**), husked, rubbed, eaten, etc., as ab.

mörinj मोरिंज् m. N. of a certain demon (in Skt., *Mārīca*), son of Sunda and Tāḍaka. He was severely wounded by Rāma in the latter's boyhood (Rām. 109). During the period of Rāma's banishment Rāvaṇa persuaded Mārīca much against his will to take the form of a golden deer, and so to entice Rāma from his hermitage. Sītā was thus left an easy prey to Rāvaṇa. On this occasion he was killed by Rāma (Rām. 344, 366, 375, 433).

maranānt मरनान्त m. the end of death, death (K. 540).

maranāwun मरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maranôw**^{u} **मरनोवु**), to cause to be pasted or joined together (causal of **marun 1,** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 175).

māranāwun मारनावुन् । अभ्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māranôw**^{u} **मारनोवु**), to cause to kill, to incite to kill, to have (so-and-so, or such-and-such an animal) killed, to cause to be slain (Rām. 1473, 1476); to cause to be slain, and hence, to capture a piece (in chess) (Rām. 1314); to ruin, mar, spoil (Rām. 1160).

mōranāviñ^{ü} **मोरनावंञू । शमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōranöv**^{ü} **मोरनांवू**. This verb is used impersonally in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle; cf. **mōravün**^{ü}), to appease, cool (one's own, or another's, anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.).

mōrüñ^{ü} **मोरंञू । शान्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p., f. **mōryēyĕ मोर्येय**. This verb is conjugated in the feminine), calm (of anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.) to be produced (to a person), to be calmed, to become quieted (Rām. 490); (of a flower or the like) to droop, become flaccid. **mōryō-mot**^{u} **मोर्यो-मंतु । शममुपगतः, अवनतः** perf. part. (f. **mōryē-müṭh**^{ü} **मोर्ये-मंच़ू**), calmed, as ab.; (of a flower) drooping, become flaccid.

marāra मरार m. *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.). Cf. **camkāth.**

murr in **murr sapadun,** to exist (El.).

murra मुर्र f. in **ḍūn**^{i}**-murra,** p. 224*a*, l. 18, q.v.

murörī मुरारी m. the enemy of the demon Mura, who was slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna); a N. of Krishna (Śiv. 720, Rām. 3).

marsī मर्सी (= مرثیہ) **। शोकोत्सवभेदः** f. a lamentation for the dead, a dirge (esp. the one sung during the Mŏharram in commemoration of Ḥasan and Ḥusain).

mirās मिरास् (= میراث) m. inheritance, heritage, hereditary estate, patrimony (cf. **möl**^{i}**-mirās,** p. 566*b*, l. 19) (Gr.M., L. 428).

mirös[i] मिरा॑सि (= ميراثي) । **गायकविशेषः** m. a singer (of a caste which follows that profession from generation to generation). **-bāy -वाय् । गायकविशेषस्त्री** f. his wife; a female of the above caste, who sings with her husband. **-koṭ[u] -कॅटु । गायकभेदपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭ[ü] -कॅटू**), the son (f. daughter) of such a singer; a boy who follows the occupation of such a singer.

mirāsdār (= ميراثدار) m. an owner of hereditary property (L. 428).

mŏrsakār (= مرصّعكار) m. a kind of shawl-work embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377).

murāsŏr मुरास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna). His proper name was Mura, and he was an Asura by tribe. Hence, his name in Sanskrit was *Murâsura* (K. 758 ff.).

martaba मर्तब مرتبه m. station, post of honour, rank, dignity (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 145); time, turn. Cf. **marith martaba,** p. 592*b*, l. 18.

martab-bāna मर्तब्-वान (= مرتبان) । **कुम्भविशेषः** m. a glazed earthenware jar (used for keeping preserves and pickles, etc., in); a vessel of the finest porcelain which poison cannot penetrate.

mrath म्रथ् । मृत्युः m. (sg. dat. **mratas म्रतस्**), death, decease (Rām. 63, 108, 406, 1299, 1397). **—yun[u] —यिनु । मरणापातः** m.inf. death to come.

murth मुर्थ् । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **murtas मुर्तस्**), a man, a person, *homo* (used in counting, as in **z[a]h murth ज़ह् मुर्थ्**, two men; **ṣōr murth त्सोर् मुर्थ**, four men; and so on).

murath 1 मुरथ् । मुहूर्तकालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **muratas मुरतस्**), a moment, an instant, any short period of time; a moment (auspicious or otherwise) for any solemn or important occasion. **—raṭun —रटुन् । यथोचितकाले कार्यारम्भविधानम्** m. to seize the moment, to begin a work at the fixed auspicious moment, or at the time fixed by holy books.

murath 2 मुरथ् । मूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **muriis[ü] मुरॅत्सू** or **murṭs[ü] मुर्त्सू**), an image, an idol (El. *murits*); a statue, a picture, a portrait, an image (Gr.M.; K. 803, 878); figure, form. **murṭs[ü]-gar मुर्त्सू-गर् । चित्रकारः** m. a picture-maker, a portrait-painter, an artist (of pictures), a sculptor (El. *muritsgar*). **-garī -गरी । चित्रकरणवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a portrait-painter, picture-making.

martĕlūkh मर्त्यलूख् m. (sg. dat. **martĕlūkas मर्त्यलूकस्**), the world of mortals, the world (Rām. 551).

murtimōt[u] मुर्तिमोँतु । साक्षात् संपूर्णमूर्तिमान् adj. (f. **murtimōṭs[ü] मुर्तिमोँत्सू**), having a material or bodily form, endowed with a corporeal frame; corporeal, incarnate; personified.

mārtand मार्तंड्, see **maṭan.**

mrutyunzay मृत्युञ्जय् m. a name of Śiva, as he who conquers death, in Skt. *Mṛtyuṁjaya* (Śiv. 376, 916, 1086, 1256, 1698).

marṭs मर्त्स् । मरिचम् m. pepper, black pepper (El. also *marits*; K.Pr. 62 (misprinted *marats*), 138, 233; K. 373). **—mathun —मथुन् । स्वात्मतोदना** m.inf. to pound pepper; met. goading oneself, i.e. (in fury, despair, etc.) beating oneself, tearing one's own face with one's nails or the like. **—ṣāpun —त्सापुन् । क्रोधेन भाषणम्** m.inf. to chew pepper; met. shouting out to people generally when in a rage.

marṭsa-gŏsôn[u] मर्त्स-ग्वसोनु । अत्यायहः m. (sarcastically) a peppery saint, u.w. ref. to a child (esp. a boy) who is of a passionate disposition. In Sanskrit literature there are various legends of peppery saints, whose curses caused great mischief. **-pŏnd -प्वंद् । मदः** f. (sg. dat. **pŏndi प्वंदि**), pepper-sneezing; met. pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance. **-pŏnda trāwañĕ -प्वंद् त्रावञ । सकोपरोषगर्वाविष्कारः** f. pl. inf. to emit pepper-sneezes; met. arrogantly to display rage (esp. to one's inferiors). **-pīpiñ -पीँपिञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः, वाद्यविशेषः** f. a teetotum (a kind of top); a kind of musical instrument (played by blowing into it) (cf. **pīpiñ**). **-ṭĕchĕr -च्यछ्र् । मरिचतिक्तता** m. pepper-heat; irritability (of character). **-wāgun -वाँगुन् । मरीचवृन्तकम्** m. long pepper, red pepper, a pod of red pepper, a red chilli, *Capsicum sp.* (L. 346; H. v, 6). **-wāgan-āra -वाँगन्-आर । मरीचवृन्तमालिका** m. a chain or string of red chillis, dried and kept for winter use. (They are strung on a thread, like a necklace.)

murṭs[ü] मुर्त्सू, muriṣ, murüṣ[ü] मुरॅच्सू, see **murath 2.**

murṭshā मुर्क्षा । मूर्छा f. fainting, swooning (Gr.M.; K. 474, 657).

mŏrṭshākār म्वर्क्षाकार् । चित्रविशेषचित्रितः adj. e.g. an embroiderer, a man (or woman) who embroiders or does similar work.

marṭsün[ü] मर्त्सॅन्त्रू । अन्तःकोपावेशः conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mürṭs[ü] मर्त्सू**. This verb is always construed impersonally in the feminine, with the logical subject in the dative, as in **marṭsān chĕ-s मर्त्सान् छ्यस्**, there is inward wrath to him, i.e. he is inwardly wrathful; cf. Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215); inward wrath to attack, indignation to be felt, impatience to be felt (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 248).

marṭsāviin[ü] मर्त्सावंत्रू । अन्तःकोपोद्भावनम् f. conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **marṭsöv[ü] मर्त्सावू**. This verb is construed impersonally in the feminine (cf. **marṭsün[ü]**)), inward wrath to be caused to a person, indignation to be caused to a person.

marwāna मर्वान । इच्छा m. private intention (to do something contrary to instructions), doing something (with a private contrary intention); cf. **mara 1. —phērun —फेरुन् । इष्टेच्छापरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. a secret intention (as ab.) to be changed.

marawun[u] **मरवुनु** n.ag. (f. **maravüñ**[ü] **मरवंञ्**), one who is dying, a person at the point of death.

mārawun[u] **मारवुनु । घातकः** n.ag. (f. **māravüñ**[ü] **मारवंञ्**), one who kills, a slayer (Śiv. 856, 1321); a murderer, a homicide (K. 64); a beater, one who beats, a flogger. **tshāla mārawun**[u], one who leaps (cf. p. 593*a*, l. 6) (Śiv. 1322).

mōrawun मोरवुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrawân**[i], s.v. **nakh 2**, q.v.; cf. **mūrun.** To be distinguished from **mōravüñ**[ü], q.v.

mārawañ मारवञ् । क्रीडाविशेषः, आघातवेतनम् f. wages paid for beating (a person, cattle or other animals); N. of a certain game, in which small balls are aimed at a mark.

mōravüñ[ü] **मोरवंञ् । शान्त्यनुभवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōrüv**[ü] **मोर्‍वू**. This verb is used impersonally, and in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 214, 220). (anger, sorrow, pain, etc.) to be assuaged, calmed (cf. **mōrüñ**[ü]); to assuage, calm, appease, cool (as ab.) (cf. **mōranāvüñ**[ü]).

murawath मुरवथ् مروت f. manhood, virility, fortitude (cf. **bē-murawath**, K.Pr. 30); humanity, generosity, benevolence, kindness; urbanity, affability, politeness. **—karüñ**[ü] **—करंञ् । उपकारेण तोषणम्** f.inf. to practise kindness or civility (towards), show kindness (to), deal kindly (with).

māray मारय् f. killing, beating, i.q. **māra**, used —° as in **hūn**[i]**-māray**, p. 336*b*, l. 48; **māra-māray**, p. 587*b*, l. 7. **—karüñ**[ü] **—करंञ्** f.inf. to slay, kill, murder (Śiv. 578). **—sōpüñ**[ü] **—सॉपंञ्** f.inf. to become killed, to be killed.

mūray मूरय् f., i.q. **mūr**, q.v. Cf. **hĕl**[i]**-mūray**, p. 364*b*, l. 8.

māryuk[u] **मारिकु । वधपाशः** m. (El. *márúk* and *maryuk*[u]), a noose, a lasso (El.); a hangman's noose; a scaling ladder used by thieves (El.); a horse's halter (El.). Cf. **möl**[i]**-mā°**, p. 566*b*, l. 22.

mar[a]**z मरज़** مرض m. disease, sickness, illness, malady, distemper (K.Pr. 138). **marza-dĕv मर्ज़-द्यव् । दुष्टरोगः** m. a severe sickness, a deadly or incurable disease (ascribed to possession by a demon).

marāz मराज़ । प्रदेशविशेषः (मडवाराज्यम्) m. one of the two great divisions of the Kashmīr valley, embracing the whole south-east end. The ancient name was Maḍavarājya. The other division is called Kamrāz (Kramarājya), q.v. for further particulars; cf. RT.Tr. II, 436 (K.Pr. 138; H. xi, 5). **marāzuk**[u] **मराज़ुकु । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **marāzüc**[ü] **मराज़ंच्**), of, or belonging to, Marāz.

marözi[i] **मरा॑ज़ि । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in, Marāz, q.v.

marzalad मर्ज़लद् । दुष्टरोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **marzaladiñ मर्ज़लदिञ्**), suffering from an incurable disease.

marzan-jōsh m. *Origanum vulgare* (El.).

mas 1 मस् । मद्यम् m. wine. It is made out of the juice of the grape, which grows luxuriantly in Kashmīr (El.; L.V. 104; K.Pr. 5, 102, 138, 139; YZ. 193, 209, 343, 366; Śiv. 1203, 1220, 1260, 1326, 1823, 1844, 1874; H. vii, 31). **-khôs**[u] **-खोसु । मधुपानपात्रम्** m. a wine-glass, a wine-cup (YZ. 275). **—mŏnjĕ bĕhun —म्वंज्य व्यङ्न् । परसंचितद्रव्यभोगाग्निः** m.inf. the wine to lose its office (cf. **mŏnjĕ bĕhun**, p. 575*a*, l. 15); hence, to use (secretly, and without opposition) property or wealth accumulated by another. **-wūṭ**[ü] **-वूँटू** f. a jar of wine. **-wūcĕ-pĕṭh nĕnd**[a]**r -वूँच्य-प्यठ् न्यन्द्र् । निश्चिन्ततयोपवेशनम्** f. sleep on a wine-jar, i.e. to sit apart and without care.

mas 2 मस् । केशः m. the hair of the head (Rām. 283); cf. **masth 1. -kala 1 -कल । केशपूर्णकपालः** m. (for **2**, see s.v.), a head covered with hair. **—kāsun —कासुन् । केशवापः** m.inf. to cut the hair, to do haircutting, to shave (Gr.M., Śiv. 1351). **-lang -लंग् । केशपाशः** m. a woman's head of hair (esp. unbound). **—pārun —पारुन् । केशवेष्टनकर्म** m.inf. to plait or bind (a woman's) hair, to comb the hair (Gr.M.). **-pāray -पारय् । केशवेष्टनकर्म** f. the act of plaiting or binding (a woman's) hair. **-wōkh -वॉख् । पश्चाद्वद्धकेशपाशः** f. (sg. dat. **wōki वॉकि**), a woman's long plaited hair hanging down behind. **-wāl -वाल् । एकतरवालः** m. a single hair of the head.

mas 3 मस् ink, in the following:—**mas-phyor**[u] **मस्-फ्यॉरु** or **-phyūr**[u] **-फ्यूरु । अनुस्वारः** m. a spot of ink; the dot which indicates the sign anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet. **-phīr**[i] **am -फीरि अम । अंकारः** m. the syllable *am*, written **अं**.

mas 4 (? spelling) f. a boot, stockings reaching to the calves of the legs (El. spells this word *mas* and *mass*).

mas 5 मस्, i.q. **masth 2**, q.v. intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 90, 189); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad; intoxicated with pride, arrogant (Śiv. 81, Rām. 614); (as subst.) intoxication, etc. (Rām. 636).

māṣ 1 मास् । मासः m. a month (El. *máás*) (Śiv. 1351, 1443; Rām. 1258); cf. **mal-māṣ**, p. 564*a*, l. 7.

māsa-nēth[a]r मास-नेथ्र् । मासिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the last day of the first month of the life of a newly-born child (L. 260). **-wār -वार् । मासिकश्राद्धम्** f. (amongst Hindūs) the monthly *śrāddha*, or commemorative offerings of *piṇḍas*, or rice-balls, on the day of the month on which a person died. This goes on each month for a year after his death, on the same date of each month.

māsan-andar मासन्-अन्द्र् । मासवयस्कः adj. e.g. 'among the months', i.e. a child or animal whose age can only be counted by months and not by years. **-hond[u] -ह़न्दु । मासकालिकः** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -ह़ंज़ू**), of (so many) months.

māṣ 2 मास् m. flesh (Śiv. 762, 763). Cf. **māmas** and **māz.**

māṣ 3 मास् । मातृष्वसा f. a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (L. 458, L.V. 97, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1445, Rām. 734); cf. **māsatur[u]. -pör[i] -पोरि । क्रतकमातृष्वसा** f. an adoptive maternal aunt, a woman who adopts or treats a child as if it were her real nephew or niece on her sister's side.

māsa-hihur[u] मास-हिह्रु । दम्पत्योर्मातृष्वसृभर्ता m. the husband of the maternal aunt of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt's husband; cf. **muṭh[i]-māṣ,** s.v. **muṭh[u]. -hash -हश् । भर्तुः पत्न्या वा मातृष्वसा** f. the mother's sister of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt. **-nāñ -नाञ् । मातृमातृष्वसा** f. the mother's sister of a mother, a mother's maternal aunt, a maternal grand-aunt.

māsi-hond[u] मासि-ह़न्दु । मातृष्वसृसंबन्धी, मातृष्वसृगृहम् adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -ह़ंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal aunt; (as subst., m.) the home of a maternal aunt.

ma-sö म-सो, see **ma 1.**

mĕs म्यस् । अपक्वशृङ्गाटफलम् f. the soft unripe fruit of the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut (cf. **gôr[u] 1**). It is easily split with a knife or by the nails, and is considered a great delicacy (Gr.Gr. 25, *myas*).

mṍs[u] म्वसु or **mus[u] 1 मुसु । लघुमूलकम्** m. a kind of small globular turnip (Gr.Gr. 17). **mŏs[i]-gŏg[ü]j[ü] म्वसि-ग्वगंजू । लघुमूलकविशेषः** f., id. Cf. **gŏg[a]ji-mus[u],** p. 279*a*, l. 19.

mõs[u] मोँसु adj. (f. **mõs[ü] मोँसू**), of (so many) months old (El. *móṅs*); (YZ. 367, Rām. 628, K. 43) (cf. **nawa-m°,** s.v. **nav 1**).

musā मुसा or **mūsā** موسیٰ m. Moses (K.Pr. 85 (sg. dat. *musi*); H. iv, 5); **sang-ĕ-mūsā,** N. of a close-grained black stone used for ornaments (L. 65).

mus[u] 2 मुसु (for **1**, see **mṍs[u]**; for **3**, see **musun**) । **श्रमः** m. weariness, fatigue, exhaustion (from overwork, etc., or sorrow, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—atsun —अच्चुन् । श्रमप्राप्तिः** m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to enter (i.e. to be felt or experienced). **—kaḍun —कड्डुन् । श्रमत्यागः** m.inf. to put away the feeling of such fatigue or exhaustion (e.g. by resting, or by the receipt of happy news, etc.). **—nērun —नेरुन् । श्रमापगमः** m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to depart (as ab.).

musībath मुसीवथ् مصیبت m. (sg. dat. **musībatas मुसीवतस्**), adversity, misfortune, disaster (W. 137; K.Pr. 77, 87).

musāda مساعدہ m. aid, assistance (L. 409, 432, 450). **tukhm musāda,** an advance of seed-grain made by Government to cultivators (L. 407, 409, 432, 450).

musāfar, musöfir (= مسافر) m. a traveller (El., K.Pr. 134, YZ. 45).

mis-gor[u] मिस्-गरु m. a coppersmith (El.).

māsh माश् । अपहृवे मौनम् m. (of a trustee or the like) committing breach of trust (with regard to what has been entrusted to him) and saying nothing about it, secret breach of trust or peculation. Cf. **māshĕl.**

mashĕ मश् in the following:—**mashĕ karun मश् करुन् । प्रेमालिङ्गनम्** m.inf. (a child) to embrace or caress affectionately (its parents).

māshĕ माश् । माषः (परिमाणविशेषः) m. a jeweller's or goldsmith's weight, equal to eight *ratti* or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius.*

maīsh मैँश्, i.q. **müsh[i],** q.v.

mish 1 मिश् । अपाङ्गः f. the outer corner of the eye, the edge of the eyelid (El.).

mish 2 मिश् । सूक्ष्मकण्टकाग्रम्, चर्म f. the point of a fine thorn; a splinter of wood (El., Gr.Gr. 13); a small loose piece of skin, a rag-nail (El., Gr.Gr. 147); cf. **mishyul[u]. mishĕ-ḍog[u] मिश-ड़ंगु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटविशेषः** m. a kind of sharp-pointed whitlow.

mish 3 मिश् f. *Caruncula lachrymalis* (El.).

mish 4 मिश् interj. a drawl used for urging cattle along, etc.; hence, a word indicating repulsion (K.Pr. 237).

mīsh मीश् or **mēsh मेश् । मेषराशिः** f. the Ram, the zodiacal sign Aries (Śiv. 476, Rām. 1279).

mösh[ü] मोंशू, see **māh.**

mush मुश् ? f. stealing, robbery, theft, only noted in the following:—**mush dith khyon[u] मुश् दिथ् ख्यंनु । सर्वथा वञ्चनम्** m.inf. swindling, cheating in every way (in business). **—dith mŏkul[u] —दिथ् म्वकुलु । केवलतरः** adj. (f. **—dith mŏkülj[ü] —दिथ् म्वकंजू**), utterly solitary, entirely alone, with no second, unique.

mush[ü] मुशू, see **muhun.**

müsh[i] मूँशि or **mūsh मूँश्** or **müsh मूँश्** or **maīsh मैँश् । महिषी** f. (f. of **mūsh[u] मूँशु**, q.v.; sg. dat.

maīshi मैंशि or **mōshi मौंशि**, Gr.Gr. 67), a buffalo-cow, a milch buffalo (El. *mānsh*; Gr.Gr. 132; L. 360, *mesh*).

maīshĕ- (or **mōshĕ-**) **dŏd मैंश-** (**मौंश-**) **द्वद्** । **महिषीक्षीरम्** m. buffalo-milk. **-dāla -द्वाल** । **महिषचर्म** m. buffalo-hide. **-guhᵘ -गुहु** m. buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251). **-gurᵘ -गुरु** । **अतिपुष्टदीर्घाङ्गः** m. 'a buffalo-horse', a fierce-looking, brawny, long-limbed fellow (esp. a fool). **-krörᵘ -क्रोरू** । **महिषदुग्धमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of cake made of dried buffalo-milk. **-koṭᵘ -कोटु** । **महिषः** m. a young buffalo (usually fierce) (El. *mánsha-kaut*) (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mandul -मंदुल्** । **स्थूलोऽलसः** m. a 'buffalo-rump'; met. a brawny, lazy fellow. **-rôchᵘ -रोछु** । **महिषपालः** m. a buffalo-herdsman.

mūshᵘ मूँशु । **महिषः** m. (f. **mūshⁱ मूँशि** or **mūsh मूँश्**, etc., q.v.), a bull buffalo (Rām. 472).

mashēd al मशेद् अल् । **अलाबूविशेषः** f. a large kind of gourd with red flesh. It is not eaten by Brāhmaṇs.

màshⁱdi मंशिदि (= مسجدي) adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a mosque. **màshⁱdi mala मंशिदि मल** (= مسجدي ملا) । **यवनोपदेष्टृविशेषः** m. the Musalmān teacher in charge of a mosque.

mashīd मशीद् (= مسجد) । **यवनोपासनगृहम्** f. a mosque (K.Pr. 24, 36, 67, 84, 134, 135).

mashgūl मश्गूल् مشغول adj. c.g. busied, occupied, busy, engaged (in) (El. *mushghúl*, Gr.M.).

mashhūrᵘ मश्हूरु مشهور adj. c.g. well-known, famous (K.Pr. 235; YZ. 160; Śiv. 673; Rām. 92, 1133; H. xi, 3).

mashᵉkⁱ 1 मश्कि । **चर्ममयजलपात्रवाहकः** m. a mussuck-carrier, a water-bearer, a 'bhīstī'. Cf. **mashᵉkh 1.**

mashᵉkⁱ 2 मश्कि مشقي adj. c.g. acquired by practice; relating to a copy or exercise; practised on; cf. **mashᵉkh 2.** **—püṭᵘ —पुटु** مشقي پټ । **लिप्यभ्यासपट्टिका** f. a small blackboard used as a slate on which writing is practised, a writing tablet.

mashᵉkh 1 मश्ख् (= مشک) m. a leather bag for carrying water, a mussuck. **mashka-wôñᵘ मश्क-वोञु** । **चर्मस्थूतजलम्** m. water conveyed in, or which has been conveyed in, a mussuck.

mashᵉkh 2 मश्ख् مشق f. writing, drawing (the letters); practice, usage, use (K.Pr. 139); practice for acquirement (by some unskilled learner), bungling practice of a beginner, as in the following:— **—gaṭshüñᵘ —गट्शुञु** । **अनवस्थितचिकित्सा (प्रतिक्रिया)** f.inf. bungling practice to occur, i.e. a remedy to be applied irregularly, intermittently, or ignorantly, so that only harm results. **—karüñᵘ —करुञु** । **अनभ्यस्तहस्तक्षेपः** f.inf. to apply a remedy irregularly, experimentally, or ignorantly, to act as a quack, to experiment (upon); to practise (a game or the like) (Rām. 1594).

māshōkh (= معشوق) m. a beloved man; (in Kāshmīrī) a lover (K.Pr. 4).

mŏshᵉkh म्वश्ख् or **mushᵉkh मुश्ख्**, also written **mushikh मुशिख्** (≒ مشک) । **गन्धः, आघ्राणम्** m. (but f. in the compound **dᵃha-mŏshᵉkh**, p. 198*a*, l. 32) (sg. dat. **mŏshkas म्वश्कस्**, etc.), musk (YZ. 9); a scent, a sweet smell, odour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 1660; Rām. 1096, 1626, 1772) (cf. **nāsti-m°**, s.v. **nāst**); a stink, a foul smell; the act of smelling, sniffing at something that has an odour; a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 36, *mushak*). **—hyonᵘ —ह्यनु** । **आघ्राणम्** m.inf. to take a smell, to smell (something) (Gr.M., W. 88, Rām. 617). **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **गन्धसंक्रमः** m.inf. a smell to take hold, the smell of something to cling to something else. **—wŏthun —व्यथुन्** । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a smell to arise, to become corrupt and stinking. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **गन्धानुभवः** m.inf. a smell to come, the smell of something at a distance to be experienced.

mushka-budij मुश्क-बुदिज् । **धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of paddy with a small, white, highly scented grain (L. 463); the rice grain of this paddy; cf. **kŏla-budij**, p. 437*a*, l. 43. **-barith -वरिथ्** adj. c.g. filled with scent, fragrant (El. *mushkaberrit*). **-vīrᵘ -वीरु** or **-vīr -वीर्** f. the musk willow (cf. **bŏṭa-vīr**, p. 138*b*, l. 43).

mushkàn̄ⁱ-dār मुश्कंनि-दार् । **अतिसौरभ्यम्** m.pl. great fragrance, a very sweet odour (Gr.M.; K. 777, 924).

mŏshĕkhdār म्वश्ख्दार مشکدار adj. c.g. possessing scent, fragrant (Śiv. 501).

mushkil मुश्किल् مشکل adj. c.g. difficult, hard (Gr.M.; W. 149; K.Pr. 114; Śiv. 1191; Rām. 324, 383, 827, 885), i.q. **mushkyulᵘ**, q.v.

mishkīn (= مشکین) adj. c.g. of musk, musky (YZ. 5); black, jetty, raven (of locks) (El., YZ. 17).

mushikas मुशिकस (= مشخص) adj. c.g. ascertained, defined, certain, fixed (El. *mushakhas*). **—karun —करुन्** । **निश्चयविधानम्, नियोगः** m.inf. to come to a decision after much discussion, to confirm, establish, ratify, determine; to select and appoint a person out of many candidates. **—pöṭhⁱ —पोठि** or **—pöṭhin —पोठिन्** । **निश्चयेन** adv. certainly, necessarily.

mushkyulᵘ मुश्किलु adj. (f. **mushkijᵘ मुश्किजू**), difficult, hard (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; dubious, doubtful, obscure; (as subst.) **mushkilĕn-manz**, in difficulties (Gr.M.). Cf. **mushkil.**

mashāl مشعل, see **mashöl**[i] 2.

māshĕl माशल् । गूढचेष्टितः, कामुकी adj. c.g. one who interferes secretly in another's work; (f.) a libidinous woman. Cf. **māsh.**

mashil, see **mashöl**[i] 2.

mashöl[i] 1 **मशॉलि । प्रदीपवाही** m. a torch-bearer.

mashöl[i] 2 **मशॉलि** or **mashāl** مشعل **। प्रदीपविशेषः** f. a torch, flambeau, cresset, a lantern (El. *mashil*; K.Pr. 88, *mashal*).

mishĕl मिशल् । क्षुद्रकण्टकयुतः adj. c.g. (of cloth, leather, a bush, a flower, etc.) covered with small thorns or spines.

mashöl[i]**chī मशॉलिची** (= مشعلچي) **। प्रदीपवाही** m. a torch-bearer, a linkman.

mashim मशिम् । मेदोमलम् f. the scum or dirt of melted fat or butter.

mush[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **मुशू-मंचू**, see **muhun.**

mashīn मशीन् m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.).

mashun मशुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **moṭh**[u] **मंठु** (Gr.Gr. 209, 212); f. **müṭh**[ü] **मंठू**, pl. nom. **machĕ मच्च** (K. 480); 2 p.p. **machyōv मच्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 231). The causal of this verb is **mashĕnāwun मशनावुन्** or **maṣh°rāwun मंश्रावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174)], to be forgotten (by, dat.) (Śiv. 1220; Rām. 1535, 1630); (with subject in the dative) to forget (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; K.Pr. 13, 36, 101; YZ. 430; Śiv. 330, 753, 1688; Rām. 63, 289, 524, 719, 806, 1232, 1234, 1395; K. 91, 159, 409, 470, 480, 1101, 1139; H. v, 7; ix, 8; x, 6).

maṣh[i] **maṣh**[i] **मंशि मंशि । कदाचित् कदाचित्** freq. part. being forgotten over and over again; as adv. sometimes, now and then.

mashith gaṭshun मशिथ् गछुन् । विस्मृतिसंभवः m.inf. to forget (with subject in dat.) (Rām. 871); to become forgetful, to become subject to delusion (L.V. 59, Śiv. 1464).

moṭh[u]**-mot**[u] **मंठु-मंतु । विस्मृतः** perf. part. (f. nom. **müṭh**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **मंठू-मंचू**, dat. **machĕ-maṭsĕ मच्च-मच्य**), forgotten.

mushun मुशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mush**[u] **मुशु**; 2 p.p. **mushyōv मुश्योव्** or **mushōv मुशोव्**, Gr.Gr. lx), to steal.

mashĕnāwun मशनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mashĕnôw**[u] **मशनोवु**), to cause to be forgotten, to forget, i.q. **maṣh**[ĕ]**run** and **maṣh**[ĕ]**rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

maīshĕr 1 मैंशर् । जनाक्रन्दः m. universal or general lamentations (on the occasion of some great public calamity). **—tulun —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोद्भावनम्** m.inf. (of a population, or crowd of people) to raise such lamentations. **—wŏthun —व्हुथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः** m.inf. such lamentations to rise.

maīshĕr 2 मैंशर् m. Maheśvara, one of the names of the god Śiva. Used in the following:—**maīshĕr-wör**[ü] **मैंशर्-वारू । उत्सवसमाजस्थानम् (महेश्वरवाटिका)** f. Maheśvara's garden, a garden or similar place where women assemble and dance with songs on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri and other festivals.

maṣh°rab मंश्रव् । विस्मृतिः m. forgetting, forgetfulness (Gr.Gr. 121); a mistake (El., Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन् । विस्मरणम्** m.inf. to cause or induce forgetfulness (Rām. 1277); to do forgetting, to forget (Rām. 46). **—dyun**[u] **—दिनु । विस्मरणम्** m.inf. to put out of one's memory, to think no more of, discharge from the memory, consign to oblivion.

mashrakh मश्रख् (= مشرک) adj. c.g. shared, common (to many) (El.).

mashrikh मश्रिख् (= مشرق) m. the east (El.).

maṣh[ĕ]**ran मंश्रन् । विस्मरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **maṣh**[ĕ]**rüñ**[ü] **मश्रंचू**), forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

maṣh[ĕ]**run मंश्रुन् । विस्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣh°r**[u] **मंश्रु**), to cause to be forgotten, to forget (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1030). **maṣh°r**[u]**-mot**[u] **मंश्रु-मंतु । विस्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **maṣh**[ü]**r**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **मंश्रू-मंचू**), forgotten (by someone), passed into oblivion.

mush[ĕ]**rān मुश्रान् । राक्षसाकारः** m. (f. **mush**[ĕ]**rön**[ü] **मुश्रांचू**), a demon, a devil; met. an ugly, terrible-looking, wicked man. **-dĕv -द्यव् । राक्षसभूतः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविच्**), a fierce-looking devil, i.q. **mush**[ĕ]**rān. -koṭ**[u] **-कंटु । राक्षसाकारबालकः** m. (f. **-küṭ**[ü] **-कंटू**, dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a son (or daughter) of a devil, a fierce, wicked boy (or girl). **-mṓnḍ**[u] **-म्वंडु । स्थाणुरिव निविष्टरक्षोभूतः** m. a huge evil spirit, or devil, who immovably, like a tree-trunk or pillar, infests some particular place. **—pyon**[u] **—प्यनु । राक्षसभूतसमापातः** m.inf. a demon to fall (upon a person), to become possessed by a devil (involving madness, epilepsy, etc.).

maṣh[ĕ]**rāwun मंश्रावुन् । विस्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣh**[ĕ]**rôw**[u] **मंश्रोवु**), to forget, i.q. **maṣh**[ĕ]**run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 104, 174; L. 460; YZ. 499, 554; Śiv. 87, 342, 438, 1718; Rām. 177, 1231–2, 1674; K. 470, 861); to cause to be forgotten (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 1633, 1648, 1880; K. 247).

maṣh[ĕ]**rôw**[u]**-mot**[u] **मंश्रोवु-मंतु । विस्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **maṣh**[ĕ]**röv**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **मंश्रावू-मंचू**), forgotten, not remembered.

maṣh[ĕ]**rövith मंश्रावित्** conj. part. having forgotten. Sometimes this word takes the form **māshĕvith माशविथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198); see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 106); **tshunun maṣh**[ĕ]**rövith,** to overlook (an offence) (Gr.M.).

mush^{ě}th or **mushth मुश्थ्** (= مشت) । **वद्धमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **mushti मुष्टि**), a fist (Gr.M.) ; a blow with the clenched fist (K. 254, 432, 440, 441) ; a handful, a fistful. **—hāvüñ^{ü} —हावंञ्** f.inf. to show the fist (with the thumb extended) (an action signifying desire for sexual intercourse, and hence used vulgarly to indicate defiance, derision, or 'don't you wish you may get it?') (K.Pr. 14). **—lāyüñ^{ü} —लायंञ्** । **मुष्टिप्रहारः** f.inf. to smite (with) the clenched fist (Gr.M., Rām. 920). **—shunüñ^{ü} —छुनंञ्** । **मुष्टिप्रहारः** f.inf., id. ; met. to swindle in buying or selling, etc.

mushta-har मुश्त-हर् । **मुष्टायोधनम्** f. a fight, or riot, in which the weapons are clenched fists. **-mush^{ě}th -मुश्थ्** । **मुष्टीमुष्टि** f. a mutual fight with clenched fists, a boxing match.

mushtākh मुश्ताख् مشتاق adj. c.g. longing, yearning, enamoured (of), entranced (with, dat.) (H. iii, 1, 7–9).

mushṭikh मुष्टिख् m. (sg. dat. **mushṭikas मुष्टिकस्**), N. of a demon in the employ of Kaṁsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa (in Skt., *Muṣṭika*) (K. 368, 440).

mashwar मश्वर् or **mashwara मश्वर** (= مشورہ) m. counsel, advice, opinion (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to consult, to reconcile (El.).

māshĕvith माश्विथ् for **maṣh^{ě}rövith मंश्रांविथ्** in **marun māshĕvith,** see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) and **maṣh^{ě}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198 ; K.Pr. 106).

mishyul^{u} मिश्युलु । **नखमांसलेशः** m. a tiny spicule of loose skin at the root of, or by the side of, a finger-nail, a 'dolly-idler', ragnail (Gr.Gr. 147) ; a splinter or thorn under the nail (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **mish 2.**

mashīyĕth मशीयथ् مشیت f. will, pleasure, wish, desire (H. vii, 7).

mushyōv मुश्योव्, see **muhun.**

masjid मसजिद् مسجد f. a mosque (= **mashīd,** q.v.).

maskhara मस्खर مسخرہ । **नटः** m. a buffoon, fool, jester, droll, wag, facetious fellow (K. 989). **-pöth^{a}r -पांथर्** । **नटवत्प्रवर्तनम्** m. (of one who is not a professional actor) action like that of a buffoon, comical procedure.

maskhür^{ü} मस्खरू । **उपहासनशीला** f. a woman (not a professional actress) who acts comically.

maskharagī मस्खरगी । **नटवृत्तिः** f. (of a professional actor, or one who is not) the action, conduct, or profession of a buffoon.

maskala मस्कल (= مصقل) (for **1,** see **mas 2**) । **स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः** m. a jeweller's polishing instrument (usually a special kind of stone fixed in a wooden handle).

miskīn مسکین adj. e.g. poor, needy, indigent (El. ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 27, 143) ; (as subst.) a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken (H. ix, 11).

miskīnī مسکینی f. poverty, beggary (H. x, 4).

masal مثل f. a fable, parable, apologue ; a proverb, adage, proverbial saying (Gr.M.) ; a comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor ; with indef. art. **masallā,** by confusion with **musallā** مصلی, q.v. (K.Pr. 170).

masāla मसाल (= مصالح) । **वेसवारः** m. spicery, spices, condiments, seasoning (Gr.M.) ; cf. **mandal^{i}-masāl,** p. 576*b*, l. 19. **—khārun —खारुन्** । **तद्भावे गुणप्रशंसा** m.inf. to raise spices ; met. to praise merit in one who has none. **-gor^{u} -गंरु** । **राजमाषसूदविशेषविक्रेता** m. a maker of a kind of bean porridge (eaten by Musalmāns). **-wür^{ü} -वंरू** । **वेषवारमयपिष्टकविशेषः** f. a kind of spiced cake.

misl मिस्ल् مثل adj. e.g. like, similar, in the phrase **bē-mislu-mānand बे-मिस्लु-मानन्द** بے مثل و مانند, without likeness and comparison, incomparable (Śiv. 775).

môsūl मोसूल् (= محصول) adj. e.g. acquired, collected ; tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage (Gr.M.) ; the result of labour, the crop (of a field, etc.) (Rām. 97).

musla मुस्ल (= مصلی) m. (amongst Musalmāns) a mat or carpet on which to say prayers, a small skin used for this purpose (El.) ; a skin (of any animal), a skin mat, a hide (K.Pr. 213 ; Śiv. 529, 816, 894 ; H. xii, 18, 21, 22).

musal मुसल् m. a pestle ; a club, mace (Śiv. 13, 1160). **musala-dar मुसल-दर्** m. one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160).

masāladār (= مصالحدار) adj. e.g. seasoned with spices. **—wür^{ü} —वंरू** f. a spiced cake ; esp. a cake made of turmeric, salt, carraway-seed, assafœtida, and pulse, eaten at certain household festivals (L. 260, *masá-ladár wári*).

maṣlahath मंसलहथ् مصلحت f. advice, counsel. **—karün^{ü} —करंञ्** f.inf. to hold a consultation, to counsel, advise (K.Pr. 87 ; H. viii, 3 ; xi, 19), to reconcile (El.).

musallā مصلی m. a place of prayer, an oratory, a mosque ; (amongst Musalmāns) a carpet or mat on which to say prayers. Cf. **masal** and **musla.**

mŏsalmān म्वसल्मान् مسلمان or **mŏsarmān म्वसर्मान्** । **यवनधर्मानुसारी** m. (f. **mŏsalmānañ म्वसल्मानञ्** (Gr.Gr. 38) or **mŏsarmānañ म्वसर्मानञ्**), a believer in the religion of Islām, a Musalmān, a Mohammedan, a Moslem (W. 17, *musalmān,* f. *musalmön^{i}* ; K.Pr. 116, 147).

ma'sūm معسوم, see **mösm.**

mausim मौसिम् موسم m. a time, a season (of the year) (Gr.M.).

môsum मोसुम् e.g., i.q. **mösm,** q.v. (sg. ag. **mōsaman मोसमन्**, Rām. 602, 1417; pl. dat. **mōsaman मोसमन्**, Rām. 267, 283), a boy child, a boy (Rām. 267, 280, 356, 380, 447, 806, 1347, 1384, 1533); a girl child, a little girl (Rām. 1621).

mösm मास्थ् or **mös^{a}m मासम्** (= معصوم) । **बाल्यावस्थ:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **mösüm^{ü} मासंमू**), an infant or child (esp. one ten years old or younger) (YZ. 26, *ma'sūm*; Śiv. 471 (f.)); cf. **môsum.** **-bata -वत** । **बालकेभ्यो देयबलिविशेष:** m. offerings of food given to children (given by his sons, etc., on the death of an old man).

mösm^{a}gī मास्मगी । **बाल्याचार:** f. the actions of a child, childishness.

musun मुसुन् । **असम्यग्भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mus^{u} 3 मुसु**; for **1**, see **mǒs^{u}**; for **2**, see s.v.); 2 p.p. **musyōv मुस्योव्** or **musōv मुसोव्**; cf. Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to eat clumsily (instead of putting gobbets neatly into the mouth with the hand, 'chucking' it carelessly into the mouth from a distance), to eat greedily and indecently.

masnad مسند or **masananda मसनंद** । **आस्तरणपटविशेष:** a couch, a throne (Rām. 1218); a large cushion, covered with embroidered rugs and the like. **—pairān^{i} —पैरनि** । **आस्तरणपटविशेषविस्तारणा** m. pl. inf. to spread the rugs, etc., over such a cushioned throne, etc.

māsānth मासांथ् । **मासान्त्याह:** m. (sg. dat. **māsāntas मासांतस्**), (amongst Hindūs) the last day of a solar month.

masnavī मस्नवी مثنوي f. a rhymed poem (H. vii, 33).

mǒsur म्वसुर् or **musur मुसुर्** । **मसूर:** m. (sg. dat. **mǒs^{a}ras म्वंसरस्**), a certain pulse or lentil, *Ervum lens* (El. *masur*). **—karun —करुन्** । **चूर्णशो विधानम्** m.inf. to make mǒsur; met. to pound or crush (some hard substance) to powder.

mǒs^{a}ra-dāl म्वंसर-दाल् । **मसूरमयतरलसूद:** f. split mǒsur, split pease; porridge made of this lentil. **-hĕm -ह्यम** or **musạra-hĕm मुसंर-ह्यम्** । **मसूरशिम्बा, दृढजीविकाश्रय:** f. the pod of mǒsur; met. a secure subsistence for a family during future generations (such as a grant of land rent-free or the like).

mǒsor^{u} म्वसंरु or **musur^{u} मुसुरु** । **शीतलाकिणाङ्कितमुख:** adj. (f. **mǒsür^{ü} म्वसंरू** or **mus^{ü}r^{ü} मुसंरू**), marked with the scars of smallpox, pock-marked.

mǒsarmān, mǒsarmānañ, see **mǒsalmān.**

mǒsarmönī म्वसर्मांनी । **यवनधर्मसंप्रदाय:** f. the Mohammedan religion, Islām, Mohammedanism.

mǒsarmönil म्वसर्मांनिल् । **यवनधर्मसंप्रदाय:** f., id.

musaran मुसरन् । **उद्घाटनम्** f. (sg. dat. **musarüñ^{ü} मुसरंञू**), (of a knot) the act of undoing (i.e. either becoming untied of itself, or being deliberately untied by someone). Cf. **mutsaran.**

musarun मुसरुन् । **उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musor^{u} मुसंरु**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to open (a shut box). Cf. **mutsarun.**

musarana yun^{u} मुसरन यिनु । **उन्मुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become unloosed (of a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to become opened (of a closed box); to become revealed (of secret thoughts); to become published (of something of which the publication was prevented or prohibited).

musor^{u}-mot^{u} मुसंरु-मंतु । **उन्मोचित:** perf. part. (f. **musür^{ü}-müts^{ü} मुसंरू-मंत्रू**), unloosened, opened, etc., as ab.

musarāwun मुसरावुन् । **उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarôw^{u} मुसरोवु**), i.q. **musarun,** q.v. **musarôw^{u}-mot^{u} मुसरोवु-मंतु** । **उद्घाटित:** perf. part. (f. **musarövü-müts^{ü} मुसरांवू-मंत्रू**), i.q. **musor^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **musarun.**

mast मस्त्, see **masth 1** and **2.**

masta मस्त (K. 276), see **masth 2.**

mastī मस्ती or **mas^{i}tī मसिती** مستي f. intoxication, drunkenness (Śiv. 1260); wantonness, lust; pride, haughtiness. **—anüñ^{ü} —अनंञू** । **प्रमादोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. haughtiness, puffed-upness, arrogance, (of one once poor, weak, etc., suddenly become rich, powerful, etc.) to come into existence. **—ladüñ^{ü} —लदंञू** । **प्रमत्तीभवनम्** f.inf. to become haughty, to presume, swagger, give oneself airs. **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू** । **प्रमादोद्भव:** f.inf. insolence to arise.

mōsta मोस्त । **मुस्ता** f. a species of sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis* (the *nāgar mōthā* of India proper) (L. 76, *most*, used as a stomachic medicine). Cf. **bēra-mōsta,** p. 117*b*, l. 30.

mōsti-mūl मोस्ति-मूल् । **मुस्तामूलम्** m. its root (which is long and thin). **-mǒnd^{ü} -म्वंडू** । **मुस्तामूलम** f. the root and lower part of the stalk of this plant.

musut^{u} मुसुटु । **बन्धनहीन:** adj. (f. **mus^{ü}t^{ü} मुसंटू**), loose, not tied up (of straw, firewood, etc., usually tied up in bundles).

masth 1 मस्थ्, mast मस्त्, or (q.v.) **mas 2 मस्** । **केशसह:मू** m. (sg. dat. **mastas मस्तस्**), the hair of the head, the wig (Gr.Gr. 32, 52; L. 460; L.V. 24; Śiv. 197); a curl of hair, ringlet (El.). **—kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to cut the hair, to do hair-cutting, to shave (a person, dat.) (K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19), i.q. **mas kāsun.**

masta-phash मस्त-फश् । **केशवेशप्रसाधनम्** m. hair-dressing, arrangement of the hair. **-wāl -वाल्**, a single hair of the head (L.V. 24).

masth 2 मस्थ, mas^{a}th मस्थ्, mast मस्त् مست, or (q.v.) **mas 5 मस्** । **प्रमत्त:** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mastas मस्तस्**, f. pl. **masta मस्त**, K. 276), intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 383, 1220); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad, insane; proud, arrogant (cf. **dana-masth,** purse-proud, p. 221*b*, l. 46); plump, well-favoured, vigorous (H. vi, 15); elated, transported, overjoyed, delighted (Śiv. 491); —° drunk with; hence, replete with; cf. **māl-mast,** very wealthy (p. 565*a*, l. 17; K.Pr. 133). So **nanga-masta,** entirely naked, mother-naked (K. 276).

mustājir مستاجر m. a tenant, a farmer or farm-holder, a contractor (L. 405, 408, 450).

mustakh मुस्तख् m. (sg. dat. **mustakas मुस्तकस्**), a species of *Chenopodium*. (In Hindī this word signifies *Cyperus rotundus*, a species of fragrant grass; cf. **mōsta**.)

mastāna मस्तान مستانه । **यति:** m. (as subst., f. **mastön^{ü} मस्तांञ्**), drunken, drunk, etc. = **mast** (YZ. 209); as subst., an ascetic who acts like a mad man (or mad woman) (Śiv. 819, 891, 1450) (cf. **nanga-m°**).

mastönil मस्तांनिल् । **उन्मत्तवद्वृत्तिकयतिव्यापार:** f. the action or conduct of a mad ascetic.

mas^{i}tiñ मंसितिञ् । **रेत:** f. semen virile.

mastārū मस्तारू m. *Artemisia indica* (El.).

māsatur^{u} मासतुर् adj. (f. **māsat^{a}r मासत्र्** or **māsat^{ü}r^{ü} मासत्रू**), of or relating to a maternal aunt; cf. **mās 3.** —**bēma —वेम** । **मातृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता** m. the husband of the daughter of a maternal aunt, the husband of a maternal cousin. —**bôy^{u} —बोयु** । **मातृष्वस्रीय:** m. a mother's sister's son, a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 132). —**dryuy^{u} —द्रियु** । **भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीय:** m. the mother's sister's son of a woman's husband, the son of a husband's maternal aunt, a husband's maternal cousin. —**hahar —हहर्** । **पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीय:** m. the mother's sister's son of a wife, a wife's maternal cousin.

māsat^{ü}r^{ü} (or **māsat^{a}r**) **bĕñĕ मासत्रू(मासत्र्)ब्यञ्** । **मातृष्वस्रेयी** f. the daughter of a maternal aunt, a female maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**bây^{i}-kākañ —बंयि-काकञ्** । **मातृष्वस्रीयपत्नी** f. the wife of a mother's sister's son, the wife of a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**sāl —साल्** । **पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a wife, a wife's maternal female cousin. —**zām —ज़ाम्** । **भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a husband.

mistar मिस्तर् مسطر m. a ruler (for ruling lines) (Gr.M.). (It is a series of strings, strained and glued to a paper or pasteboard. The paper to be ruled is pressed upon it, and by slight pressure the ruled lines appear as ridges.)

māsuw^{u} मासुव् । **मातृष्वसृपति:** m. the husband of a maternal aunt, a maternal uncle by marriage. Cf. **mās 3.**

mus^{a}wada मुसवद्, musawwada مسوده, a rough draft, a first sketch (with blottings and corrections), the original draft (of a letter or the like) (Gr.M.).

maswal मस्वल् f. N. of a certain flower (El. m.; Rām. 650, 1031, 1094, 1273).

mösyun^{u} मांसिनु । **मासकालिक:** adj. (f. **mösiñ^{ü} मांसिञ्**), of, or belonging to, a month, (lasting) for a month, (existing) for a month, a month old. Cf. **mās 1** and **nawa-m°**, s.v. **nav 1.**

ma-ta म-त, ma-tā म-ता, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 30).

matā मता । **सारभूत:** adj. c.g. essential, that which is the essence of anything.

māṭa माट f. flesh (El.).

mātā माता f. a mother (Śiv. 494, 624, 869; Rām. 301, 732, 1015, 1187, 1721; K. 535, 1128); used —°, as in **gangā-mātā,** Mother Ganges, p. 292*a*, l. 25 (Śiv. 205, 426, 431, 1137, 1461); **Yĕshōdā mātā,** Mother Yaśōdā (K. 115), and so on.

matī मती f. horse-tail (*Equisetum debile*) (El.).

maut موت, see **mōth.**

mĕṭ^{ü} म्यंटू । **मुष्टिनिष्पीडनेन संहत:** f. (sg. dat. **mĕcĕ म्यच्च**), the ball of any kind of food rolled in the hand before putting it into the mouth, a gobbit of food (cf. **ana-m°,** p. 29*b*, l. 42; **bata-m°,** p. 137*a*, l. 28; **hūn^{i}-m°,** p. 336*b*, l. 50; **mimiz^{i}-m°,** p. 571*b*, l. 21; K.Pr. 247, pl. dat. *michan*, 133 (nom. sg. *miṭ*), 245 (with indef. art. *mĕṭah*); a small lump or ball of the size of such a gobbit (cf. **burza-m°,** p. 130*b*, l. 38, and **bata-m°,** as ab.). —**gaṭshüñ^{ü} —गट्शञ्** । **संहननान्नष्टीभवनम्** f.inf. to become a gobbit, i.e. met. of something soft, to be crushed up into a lump and spoiled. —**karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्** । **निष्पीडनेन व्याघात:** f.inf. to make a gobbit, i.e. met. to crush something up in the hand and so spoil it.

mĕcĕ-khāv म्यच्च-खाव् । **परान्न:** m. (f. **-khöviñ -खांविञ्**), a fellow who eats gobbits, i.e. who goes to people on whom he has no claim and eats gobbits of their food (as a beggar might do). **-tār -तार्** । **अल्पेन निर्वाहणम्** m. accomplishing by gobbits, i.e. met. (in some great work which requires great expense and exertions to carry out) to work at it with very small means.

miṭ, see **mĕṭᵘ**.

miṭᵘ मिटू f. clay (El. *mit*) = **mĕṭsᵘ**, q.v.

mot (? **mŏṭᵘ म्वंटू**) in (?) **mot-nĕnd** f. the third weeding of a rice-crop (L. 463, *motnind*).

mŏṭᵘ म्वंतु, see **mŏtsun**.

mŏṭᵘ म्वंटु । स्थूल: adj. (f. **mŏṭᵘ म्वंटू**, sg. dat. **mŏcĕ म्वच्च**), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 336) (cf. **nala-m°**, s.v. **nal**); great, large; gross; dense, thick (Gr.M., W. 20); coarse. **—drŏṭᵘ —द्रूंटु । अतिस्थूल:** adj. (f. **mŏṭᵘ drŏṭᵘ म्वंटू द्रूंटू**), very stout and strong, thick and hard. **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stout; met. (after long expectation) to give up hope, become hopeless. **—kôḍᵘ —कोड्** m. the cerebrum (El.); cf. **kôḍᵘ 1.** **—karun —करुन् । निराशीकरणम्** m.inf. to render a person hopeless (after long expectation).

motᵘ 1 मंतु । उन्मत्त: adj. (f. **mütsᵘ 1 मंच्यू**, Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70; for **2**, see s.v.), mad, maddened, furious, a madman (Gr.Gr. 9, 37, 140, 143; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; K.Pr. 70, 80, 139, 147, 169; YZ. 259, 310, 474; Śiv. 1661, 1666; K. 195; H. v, 9); silly (W. 20); intoxicated (by liquor, pride, love, passion, etc.), a drunkard (Gr.M.; K. 281, 283–4); overpowered (by sleep, or the like); enraptured, charmed, intoxicated, delighted (K. 108, 936); intoxicated (by), devoted (to), a slave (to), rapturously busy (in something, dat.) (K. 386–7); deep, profound (of sleep) (Śiv. 1311). Often used —° in various figurative senses, as in **kŏlayĕ-motᵘ**, 'wife-mad,' uxorious (p. 442*a*, l. 19); **khᵃñĕ-motᵘ**, habitually and profusely snivelling (p. 405*a*, l. 40); **mahārāza-motᵘ**, a lunatic who thinks himself a king; **māla-motᵘ**, a Crœsus; **mēla-motᵘ**, the festival at a fair; **māra-motᵘ**, an ardent lover; **maza-motᵘ**, ravishing. **pōshĕ-motᵘ**, 'flower-mad,' a flower-fancier (K.Pr. 173). **—bata —वत । अन्नाद्यतिसौलभ्यसौख्यम्** m. comfort owing to great cheapness of food, clothing, etc.

mátⁱ-ala मंति-अल । उन्मादावेश: m. a madman's trembling (cf. **ala 4**), a sudden attack of madness or fury. **-hasun -हसुन् । उन्मत्तवद्विहारी** m. a madman's laughter; hence, a person (esp. a child) who habitually romps and plays like a lunatic. **-mēla -मेल । उन्मत्तसमवाय:** m. a collection of madmen, an assembly of persons maddened by drink, Indian hemp, or the like. **-phash -फश् । कादाचित्कोन्मादावेश:** m. an occasional attack of madness (not occurring at regular intervals, but intermittently). **-pöthᵃr -पांथ्र् । उन्मत्ताचरणम्** m. the conduct of a madman, conduct like that of a madman. **-wôñᵘ -वोञ्नु । सर्वत उन्मत्ताचरणम्** m. maddening water (e.g. of some river, the water of which, when drunk, drives one mad); met. a condition of anarchy or tyranny and wickedness in which the Government officials and the inhabitants of a country all act like madmen. **-wôñᵘ wasun -वोञ्नु वसुन् । प्रमादवृत्तिप्रचार:** m.inf. such a condition of anarchy and wickedness to descend, i.e. to become prevalent.

mütsᵘ nĕṇdᵃr मंच्यू न्यंन्द्र् । गाढनिद्रा f. deep, heavy sleep, coma.

matsa-kŏṇḍul मच्स-क्रंडुल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्ति: m. one who acts like a lunatic, though sane. **-phyār -फ्यार् । उन्मत्तोन्मादोक्ति:, उन्मत्तात्मज:** m. the raving of a mad woman, the nonsense spoken and done by her; the wildly conducted son of a mad woman. **-pöthᵃr -पांथ्र् । उन्मत्तावृत्ति:** f. the conduct of a mad woman; conduct like that of a mad woman; a group or assembly of mad women. **-wardan -वर्दन् । विषमाच्छादनम्** m. clothes that do not fit (i.e. too long, too short, too loose, or too tight for the wearer), badly cut clothes.

motᵘ 2 मंतु m. embracing, hugging (cf. **nāla-motᵘ**, s.v. **nāl 1**) (K. 292, 399). **mátⁱ-mūr मंति-मूर् । सुदायविशेष:** f. a fistful of silver coins given by her mother and other female relations to a bride on her starting after marriage for her husband's house. These are intended to be given by her as presents to her father-in-law's people. Cf. **mēṭhöyⁱ**.

moṭᵘ मंटु । स्कन्धद्वयमध्यभाग: m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders (on which burdens are carried) (for short, translated 'shoulders' in the ff.) (YZ. 551; H. xi, 10); cf. **macyulᵘ**. **—darun —दरुन् । चित्तदार्ढ्यापत्ति:** m.inf. lit. the shoulders to become firm (for bearing a burden); met. to make up one's mind or resolve after consideration, to undertake (some difficult task). **—dārun —दारुन् । साह्यविधानम्** m.inf. lit. to offer one's shoulders (i.e. to help a man to carry a heavy burden) (K. 253); met. to offer help (with money, etc.) to anyone endeavouring to carry out a task beyond his strength. **—dāran-wôlᵘ —दारन्-वोलु । साहाय्यकृत्** n.ag. (f. **—dāran-wājĕñ —दारन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who is by nature ready to give help, as ab. **—dārawunᵘ —दारवुनु । परकार्यभारोद्वाही** n.ag. (f. **—dārawüñᵘ —दारवंञ्नू**), one who is ready and willing to help, as ab., one who bears another's burdens.

mátⁱ-bôrᵘ मंटि-बोरु । स्कन्धभार: m. the burden on (or intended to be placed on) a man's shoulders, a person's load. **-düjᵘ -द्यंजू । पृष्ठ्यवसनखण्डम्** f. the cloth placed between a woman's shoulders (to prevent

the dirt, etc., of her hair spoiling her clothes). **-dāñĕ -दात्र । स्कन्धवाह्यधान्यम्** f. 'shoulders-paddy'. In former times land-tax was paid in kind, the Rājā of Kashmīr taking half the crop, which he sold in the city of Śrīnagar. The royal share was brought to the city in one of three ways—by boat, on horses, or on the shoulders of the cultivators. That brought in the last-named way was called 'shoulders-paddy'. **-palav -पलव् । भाराधाराय स्कन्धवसनम्** m. the shoulders-cloth, a cloth put on the back between the shoulders beneath a load. **-sör[ü] -सांरू । स्कन्धद्वारक-संग्रहः** f. shoulders-collection, moving a pile of articles from one place to another in coolie-loads. **-wôr[u] -वोरु । स्कन्धवाह्यकुम्भः** m. a water-jar made for carrying on the shoulders. **-wōrath -वोरथ् । पृष्ठाच्छादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **wōrüṭs[ü] वोरंचू**), shoulders-cover, a garment just large enough to cover the back down from the shoulders (typical of great poverty).

maṭi मटि adv. on (a person's) shoulders; hence, made over to so-and-so's responsibility (Śiv. 360, 1560; Rām. 211, 217, 362, 512, 850, 1122; K. 426, 489, 519, 565, 749, 1036, 1064, 1068). **—gaṭshun —गक्कुन् । समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to go on to the shoulder, responsibility to be thrust upon one (K.Pr. 81). **—khārun —खारुन् । आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift on to the shoulder; met. to throw the blame of something on to someone else. **—khasun —खसुन् । आरूढीभवनम्** m.inf. blame to be thrown on someone by someone else, as ab.; cf. **khār maṭi khasüñ[ü]**, p. 408*a*, l. 41, and **mār m° kh°**, p. 586*b*, l. 48. **—karun —करुन् । समर्पणम्** m.inf. to make on the shoulder, to make over, or entrust, some thing or work to another (K. 1034). **—mara gaṭshun —मर गक्कुन् । समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become permanently made over or entrusted; cf. the next. **—marana āmot[u] —मरन आमंतु । नित्यानुलग्नः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—marana āmüṭs[ü]—मरन आमंचू**), saddled (for support, safe keeping, etc.) on another till his death; cf. the next. **—marana yun[u] —मरन यिनु । नित्यानुवृत्तियोगः** m.inf. to come on the shoulder till death, (of some person or thing) to be permanently saddled upon another (so that he is responsible for his support or for its safe keeping). **—maṭi —मटि । आश्वास्योत्साहनम्** 'on the shoulder, on the shoulder!'—an expression implying praise and encouragement (Śiv. 1560). **—maṭi din[i] —मटि दिनि । समाश्वासोत्साहनम्** m. pl. inf. to utter cries of praise and encouragement, as ab.

müṭ[ü] मंटू । मणिकम् f. (sg. dat. **macĕ मच्च**), a large earthenware vessel, about three feet in height, for containing such articles as grain, charcoal, or beverages (El. *maṭi*) (El.; K.Pr. 42, 219, 220; Śiv. 1874).

macĕ-katur[u] मच्च-कतुरु । मणिककपालम् m. a broken piece, or sherd, of such a granary. **-wör[ü] -वांरू । लघुकुम्भविशेषः** f. a small jar, two or three inches high, shaped like this granary.

mata-bā मत-वा, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

mutöbik مطابق prep. conformable to (W. 99).

matbal मत्वल् (= مطلب) m. malice (El.).

mutabir (= معتبر) m. a respectable person, a trustworthy person; (in Kashmīr) one of the hangers-on at a Government office, to whom the head delegates his duties (L. 420).

math मथ् । आचारधर्मः, संमतिः, इच्छा, बुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. **matas मतस्**), thought, idea; the teaching of a religion or sect, doctrine, belief, creed, religious opinion (Gr.M.); sect, persuasion, party (in religion or philosophy); agreement with, or adherence to, any doctrine or belief; disposition of mind, design, wish, aim, intention, purpose, eagerness to set to work; advice, counsel; intelligence, understanding, power of comprehension. **—gaṭshun —गक्कुन् । प्रविवर्तिषा** m.inf. eagerness to set to work to become manifest.

mata-wôl[u] मत-वोलु । तत्तन्मतानुवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

matuk[u] मतुकु । (तत्-)मतानुवर्ती adj. (f. **matüc[ü] मतंचू**), gen. sg. of **math,** esp. a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

maṭh 1 मठ् । अलिञ्जरः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas मटस्**), a large earthen vessel or jar (used for storing rice, liquids, etc.) (K.Pr. 139, 145).

maṭa-hönz[ü] मट-हांज़ू । नाविकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hönz[ü]s -हांज़ूस्** or **-hānzas -हाज़स्** (Gr.Gr. 54); the f. **-hanzĕñ -हान्ज्यञ्** indicates a woman of the caste or profession), a boatman who works a very large boat for carrying logs and other heavy timber from the forests. **-hönz[ü]-bāy -हांज़ू-बाय् । नाविकविशेषस्त्री** f. the wife of the preceding.

maṭh 2 मठ् । मठः m. (sg. dat. **maṭhas मठस्**), a small cell or room; a kind of temple dedicated to some particular god (generally built of stone or brick and circular in form), a cella; a travellers' rest-house, as provided in wild parts of the country, where no other accommodation is available; a seminary, college, place of learning.

maṭha 1 मठ । सान्त्वनम् (समाश्वासनम्) m. calming, consoling, reassuring (e.g. a frightened or hurt child)

(K. 234, 451). —**madāra** —**मदार** । **आश्वासनम्** m., id.

maṭha 2 मठ । **मथितम्** m. butter-milk, tyre churned without water; the act of churning, churning. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **मथनम्** m.inf. to churn.

māth माथ् (= ماث) or **māth माँथ्** । **पराजयः** f. (sg. dat. **māti माति**), conquest, defeat, checkmate (in a contest, or in games such as chess) (Rām. 1316). —**dinᵘ** —**दिञ्** f.inf. to checkmate, to beat, defeat, nonplus. —**gaṭshünᵘ** —**गट्शुञ्** । **पराजयाप्तिः** f.inf. to be conquered, defeated, to lose (a game). —**karünᵘ** —**करुञ्** f.inf. to checkmate, beat, defeat (El., K.Pr. 64). —**sapadünᵘ** —**सपदुञ्** f.inf. defeat to occur, to be checkmated, beaten, defeated.

māṭh माँठ् । **पणस्थानम्** m. (sg. dat. **māṭas माँटस्**), a target, or similar place to aim at in various games of chance (El. *mánṭ*).

māṭa-jāy माँट-जाय् । **क्रीडाद्याश्रयस्थानम्** m. a place where there is such a target, a place for gambling, a gambling-hell. **-shāy -शाय्** । **क्रीडापणाद्याश्रयस्थानम्** f., id.

maith मैथ् or **möth मोथ्** (= ميت) । **शवः** m. (sg. dat. **maitas मैतस्** or **mötas मोतस्**), a dead body, a corpse (El. *māt*, dead; K.Pr. 139, sg. dat. *mātas*). **möta-palav मोत-पलव्** । **मृतवस्त्रसमूहः** m. a dead man's clothes, the clothes formerly, in his lifetime, worn by one who is now dead.

mēṭhi मेठि, see **myūṭhᵘ 2.**

mīthⁱ मीथि । **शाकभेदः** f. a certain potherb, *Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, the *mēthī* of India proper (L. 70, 359, *methi*).

mīṭhᵘ मीठ्, see **myūṭhᵘ 2.**

mŏṭh म्वठ् or (q.v.) **mŏṭhᵘ म्वठ्** । **मुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭhi म्वठि**), a fist, the closed hand; a fistful, as much as can be held in the closed hand (cf. **ana-m°**, p. 29*b*, l. 46; **öṭⁱ-m°**, p. 53*a*, l. 31; **dyāra-m°**, p. 270*b*, l. 44; **hāra-m°**, p. 344*b*, l. 43, etc.); shampooing with the closed fist (done to the feet, etc.). —**dinᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **विमर्दनसेवा** f.inf. to shampoo, as ab. —**gandünᵘ** —**गंडुञ्** । **आक्षेपयोजना** f.inf. to clench the fist (at a person); met. to bring a charge (against someone), to charge a person (with some fault). —**trāvünᵘ** —**त्रावुञ्** । **द्यूतप्रवर्तना** f.inf. to let loose the fist; to gamble (holding a fistful of cowries in the hand, the number of which is guessed by the opponent).

mŏṭha-gŏgᵘjᵘ म्वठ-म्वगुंज् । **हस्तमर्दनविवाधना** f. 'fist-turnip', i.e. hurting a person when shampooing him with the fist.

mŏṭhi-phash म्वठि-फश् । **अङ्गविमर्दात्मसेवा** m. fist-stroking, i.e. shampooing, as ab.

mōth मोथ् or **maut** موت m. death (El. *mĕṭ*, *mót*, *móth*; K.Pr. 10, 56, 105, *maut*; H. ix, 4) (cf. **nĕṇdᵃri-m°**, s.v. **nĕṇdᵃr**).

mōta-waröyi मोत-वरोयि adv. without death, immortal (El. *motaverái*).

mōtánⁱ ṭshraṭh मोतनि ट्शठ् । **मरणावस्थाकष्टानुभवः** m.pl. (dat. —**ṭshraṭan** —**ट्शठन्**), the throes of death, the pangs of a dying man; similar pangs experienced at some calamity.

mōṭh मोठ् m., i.q. **muṭhᵘ**, q.v.

mŏṭhᵘ म्वठु or **moṭhᵘ 1 मठु** । **दैवव्यावृत्तिः, दैवानार्जवम्** m. a change of fortune or luck (from good to bad or the reverse, but esp. the former).

moṭhᵘ 2 मठु । **अादरहीनः** adj. (f.nom. **müṭhᵘ मठू**, dat. **machĕ मच्च**), (of a thing) worthless, of no value; (of a person originally sharp) become dull, stupid. —**gaṭshun** —**गट्शुन्** । **अनिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to become worthless, not to have the expected, or hoped for, result. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to make (out to be) worthless, to show scorn for the results of another's great endeavours.

moṭhᵘ 3 मठु । **विस्मृतिशीलः** adj. (f.nom. **müṭhᵘ मठू**, dat. **machĕ मच्च**), forgetful; also 1 p.p. of **mashun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 209, 212).

mŏṭhᵘ म्वठू f. (sg. dat. **mŏchĕ म्वच्च**, often written **mŏcha म्वक्**), i.q. **mŏṭh**, q.v. the fist, the closed hand (L.V. 24; K.Pr. 227; Śiv. 377, 703); a fistful, a handful (K. 178, 1118, 1144–6) (cf. **chañĕ mŏchĕ**, empty-fistedly, i.e. in a condition of poverty, p. 162*a*, l. 49); stroking with the hand, patting (K. 1148).

mŏchĕ-(mŏcha-)māgay म्वच्च-(म्वक्-)माँगय् । **मुष्टिवृत्त्या संग्रहः** f. fistful-begging, i.e. begging from house to house, and getting a handful of grain here and a handful there. **-mūran -मूरन्** । **हस्ततलमर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrünᵘ मूरुञ्**), the act of husking grain between the hands. **-pholᵘ -फलु** । **मुष्टिवृत्त्या समवेतान्नम्** m. (a beggar's store of) grain which has been collected by handfuls, as ab.

möth मोथ् (= ميت) । **शवः** m., i.q. **maith**, q.v.

mōth माँथ् । **शिशुः** m. (sg. dat. **mōtas माँतस्**), a suckling child.

mōṭh माँठ् । **मौनम्, आलस्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **mōṭhi माँठि**), silence, refusal to speak, inertness, great laziness (even in the most necessary actions). Cf. **mūṭhᵘ**.

muṭhᵘ मुठु । **मयुष्टकः(वनमुद्गः)** m. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, the *mōṭh* of India proper (Gr.Gr. *mōṭh*, 23; L. 330, 363, *mothi*; K.Pr. 119, 189; Rām. 1504).

muṭhⁱ-buzay मुठि-वुज़य् । **चणेनातिदाहोत्पातः** f. a conflagration reducing to ashes in a moment; cf. **buzun.** **-dāl -दाल्** । **मयुष्टकमूदः** m. a pottage of this pulse. **-koshᵘ -कंशु** । **मयुष्टकत्वक्** m. the shell of this pulse. **-māas -मास्** । **व्याजप्रेमदर्शिनी** f. a woman who shows pretended affection (*quasi*, saying, 'I am your aunt'; cf. **māas 3.** Such is here looked upon as worth merely a single grain of this pulse). **-mūthᵃr -मूँथ्र्** । **वलिविशेषः** f. an old custom in Kashmīr schools, in which, when a boy begins to learn to write, this and other pulses, parched, are distributed amongst all the pupils of the school; cf. **kara-mūthᵃr** (p. 466*a*, l. 2). **-pholᵘ -फ़ंलु** m. a single grain of this pulse (looked upon as representing no value). **-phalⁱ-yārᵃz -फ़लि-यार्ज़** । **व्याजमैत्री** f. friendship (worth only) a single grain of this pulse; temporary and hypocritical friendship.

mūṭhᵘ मूँठु । **अपटुः** adj. (f. **mūṭhᵘ मूँठू**), dull, stupid, muddle-headed, lazy (Gr.Gr. 140); cf. **mōṭh. mūṭhⁱ-truṭᵘ मूँठि-त्रुटु** । **सीवनविशेषः** m. a kind of sewing, in which two edges of cloth are joined together.

moṭhᵘ-motᵘ मंठु-मंतु, see **mashun.**

mathun मथुन् । **आमर्दनम्, विलेपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mothᵘ मंथु**; 2 p.p. **mathōv मथ्होव्**), to rub, anoint, polish by rubbing, rub (something) into (Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 137, 253; YZ. 155, 461; Rām. 159, 413, 874, 1612; H. v, 9; ix, 4); to drag along in the dust; to pound, beat, churn (cf. **marth m°**, p. 594*b*, l. 7) (Gr.M.). **mothᵘ-motᵘ मंथु-मंतु** । **मर्दितः, विलिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **müthᵘ-müthᵘ मंथ्रू-मंत्रू**), polished, anointed; dragged along in the dust; pounded, churned.

maṭhun मटुन् conj. 1, to defile (El.).

mĕthan म्यथन्, mĕthun म्यथुन्, or **mithun मिथुन्** । **मिथुनराशिः** f. (sg. dat. **mĕthani म्यथनि** or **mĕ(mi)thuni म्य(मि)थुनि**), the third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini (Śiv. 482, K. 130).

mēṭhun मेटुन । **मधुरीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mēṭhyōv मेठ्योव्**), to become sweet (in taste) (Gr.Gr. 21, K.Pr. 62); (of a sour person) to become sweet-tempered; to attain to a pleasant condition; to become intently interested in any matter. **mēṭhyō-motᵘ मेठ्यो-मंतु** । **मधुरीभूतः** perf. part. (**mēṭhyē-müthᵘ मेठ्ये-मंत्रू**), sweetened, etc., as ab.

mōṭhonᵘ मॉंठंनु or **mōṭhunᵘ मोंठुनु** । **छिन्नशाखः** adj. (f. **mōṭhünᵘ मॉंठंन्रू**), (of a tree) having its branches lopped off, a bare stump; (of a person) one who has his arms or legs broken or amputated; one who has lost all his relations, one whose family is extinct (i.e. who has lost all his descendants).

mōthunᵘ मोंथुनु, see **nadārⁱ-mō°**, a short, drum-shaped piece of lotus-stalk, s.v. **nadorᵘ.**

mᵃthᵃr मथ्र् । **प्रस्रावः** m. (sg. dat. **mᵃtras म्त्रस्**), urine, piss (El. *muthar*) (K.Pr. 128, 144, 186, 235; K. 586). — **karun — करून्** m.inf. to make water (El.).

mᵃtra-bĕmörⁱ म्त्र-व्यमॉरि । **मूत्रातीसाररोगः** f. a disease marked by copious discharge of urine, diabetes or the like. **-gŏdᵘ -ग्वंचू** f. the bladder (El. *mútaragúts*). **-mȧchⁱ -मंछि** f. a urine-fly, a kind of fly that haunts places where urine collects (when it settles on the human body it is very difficult to drive away); hence, **-mȧchⁱ-hyuhᵘ -मंछि-हिहु** । **अन्वासक्तः** adj. (f. **-mȧchⁱ-hishᵘ -मंछि-हिशू**), one who is like a urine-fly, one who persistently attaches him- or herself to another and cannot be got rid of, an 'Old Man of the Sea'. **-motᵘ -मंतु** । **असकृत्प्रस्रवन्** adj. (f. **-müthᵘ -मंत्रू**), a urine-maniac, one who (either by nature or owing to diseases) passes great quantities of urine. **-nôrᵘ -नोरु** । **मूत्रवाहिमार्गः** m. the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-phyorᵘ -फ़्यंरु** or **-phyūrᵘ -फ़्यूरु** । **प्रस्रावबिन्दुः** m. a drop of urine; a very small quantity of urine passed at one urination. **-ṭᵃran -ट्रन्** । **प्रस्राववाहिनाडी** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭᵃrünᵘ -ट्रंत्रू**), the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-ṭŏṭᵘ dünᵘ -ट्वंटू दिन्रू** । **अत्यायत्तीकरणम्** f.inf. to give a urine-cake (such a cake, when prepared according to certain magical rites, is said to make the person who eats it subservient to the person of whose urine the cake is made); met. to make a person completely subservient to oneself. **-ṭŏṭᵘ lagünᵘ -ट्वंटू लगंन्रू** । **अत्यायत्तीभवनम्** f.inf. to become completely subservient, as ab.

māthᵃr माथ्र् adj. c.g. and adv. (as subst., sg. dat. **mātras माचस्** or **mātᵃras मात्रस्**), measuring as much as, reaching as far as, as in **kshĕna-māthᵃr,** the period of an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

mathōra मथोर । **स्थूलकल्पः** m. (f. **mathᵘrᵘ मथ्रू**), extraordinarily fat, one who is fatter or stouter than his (or her) fellows.

mathurā मथुरा f. N. of a celebrated town in India, the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), and the scene of many of his exploits. Now commonly spelt 'Muttra' (Śiv. 865, 1330, 1468; K. 22, 376, 416, 468, 554, 567, 592–4).

mathᵘrᵘ मथ्रू, see **mathōra.**

mĕthᵃr म्यंथ्र् । **मित्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **mĕtras म्यत्रस्**), a friend (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 22, 47, 78, 126, 141, 142; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 837, 1162, 1318,

1756, 1781 ; K. 44, 102, 365, 477, 871, 888). —**sapadun** —**सपदुन्** m.inf. to become a friend, to befriend ; to connive at, to share, to be a party to (El.).

mĕtra-bāy म्यत्र-वाय् । **मित्रस्त्री** f. a female friend ; the wife of a friend. **-gara -गर** । **मित्रगृहम्** m. the home or house of a friend. **-hāl -हाल्** । **मित्राश्रयगृहम्** f. (sg. dat. **-höj^{ü} -ह्योजू**), the abode of a friend, the place or country where a friend lives. **-kār -कार्** । **मित्रकृत्यम्** m. the deeds which should be done by a friend, a friend's duties.

mĕṭh^{a}rī म्यंथ्‌री f. friendship (El.), = **mĕtruth**, q.v.

mōth^{a}r 1 मॉंथ्‌र् or **müth^{a}r 1 मूँथ्‌र्** । **मन्त्रः** m. (sg. dat. **mōtras मॉंत्रस्**), an initiatory secret formula (confided to a disciple by his spiritual teacher) ; any sacred mystical formula ; a magical formula, charm, spell (El. *mānth^{a}r*). Cf. **manth^{a}r.**

mōth^{a}r 2 मॉंथ्‌र् or **müth^{a}r 2 मूँथ्‌र्** । **फलोत्पत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **mōthri मॉंथ्रि** or **müthri मूँथ्रि**), outturn (of a crop ; e.g. the outturn of rice from a quantity of paddy, or of oil from a quantity of oilseeds) (cf. **kara-m°**, p. 466*a*, l. 2 ; **muṭh^{i}-m°**, p. 605*a*, l. 9) ; the result of husking (L. 461, *mántr*). —**kaḍüñ^{ü} —कड्‌ञू** । **फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to calculate or estimate the outturn (of a crop, or of the oil produce of oilseeds, by testing a sample of known amount). —**nērüñ^{ü} —नेर्‌ञू** । **विशिष्टफलोद्भवः** f.inf. a certain amount of outturn for a whole crop to be established by such estimation. —**wuchüñ^{ü} —वुक्‌ञू** । **फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to inspect the outturn, i.q. —**kaḍüñ^{ü}**, ab.

müthri-rost^{u} मूँथ्रि-रस्तु । **हीनफलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रेश्‌ू**), (of a crop) giving no, or very little, outturn (as ab.) ; as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.), (of gifts of paddy or the like) without previous estimation of the outturn (of grain, etc.). **-sôw^{u} -सोवु** । **बहुलफलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü} -सॉंवू**), (of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) giving a rich outturn (as ab.). **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** । **बहुलफलोद्भूतिः** m. (with reference to a cultivated field, or to a crop of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) richness of outturn (as ab.).

mōṭhur^{u} मोँठ्‌रु । **स्थाणुः** m. the bare trunk of a tree ; a log of wood.

mōṭh^{ü}r^{ü} मोँठ्‌रू । **काष्ठखण्डिका** f. a bit of a trunk (see the preceding), a hard block of wood (esp. a hard piece full of knots).

mōṭhur^{u} मॉंठुरु । **मन्दप्रवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **mōṭh^{ü}r^{ü} मॉंठ्‌रू**), an inert, lazy, person. Cf. **mōṭh.**

müth^{a}r 3 मूँथ्‌र् (for 1 and 2, see **mōth^{a}r** 1 and 2) or **münth^{a}r मून्थ्‌र्** । **इकारस्वरचिह्नम्** f. the name for the non-initial letter *i*. Cf. **ār-münth^{a}r** (p. 43*b*, l. 45).

müṭhür^{u} मूँठ्‌रू । **कुण्ठता, वलिविशेषः** f. inertness, laziness ; a long wrinkle or crease in cloth, paper, etc.

mōthridār मॉंथ्रिदार् or **müthridār मूँथ्रिदार्** । **उत्कृष्टफलोत्पत्तिः** adj. e.g. giving an excellent outturn (e.g. a crop, oilseeds, etc.).

müṭh^{a}ridār मूँठ्‌रिदार् । **वलियुतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), (of cloth, paper, etc.) creased, wrinkled.

maṭh^{a}run मठ्‌रुन् । **अनुकूलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṭh°r^{u} मठ्‌रु**), by gentle repeated hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal ; met. to mollify, console, persuade, talk over, gain over (an angry or distressed person) ; cf. **maṭhārun.** **maṭh°r^{u}-mot^{u} मठ्‌रु-मतु** । **स्वानुवृत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **maṭh^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} मठ्‌रू-मच़ू**), rendered straight or undinted, as ab. ; talked over, gained over, as ab.

maṭhārun मठारुन् । **समाहननसमीकरणम्** m.inf. (1 p.p. **maṭhôr^{u} मठोरु**), by gentle hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal ; met. to calm or console (one who is subjected to annoyance) ; cf. **maṭh^{a}run.** **maṭhôr^{u}-mot^{u} मठोरु-मतु** । **आहत्या समीकृतः, सान्त्वितः** perf. part. (f. **maṭhör^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} मठोरू-मच़ू**), hammered straight or flat, as ab. ; calmed, consoled, as ab.

mitharain (El.), see **mĕtrĕñ.**

mūthrān (? **muṭh^{i}-rān**, cf. **muṭh^{u}**), *Cyperus longus, rotundus* (El.).

mĕṭh^{a}rāwun म्यठ्‌रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mĕṭh^{a}rôw^{u} म्यठ्‌रोवु**), to sweeten (El.).

mīṭhis मीठिस्, see **myūṭh^{u} 2.**

mathith मथिथ् । **कदाचित्** adv. sometimes, now and then (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like).

mēṭhöy^{i} मेठॉयि । **सुदायविशेषः** f. the gift given to the bridegroom by the members of the bride's family on her going to her husband's house after the marriage. Cf. **māt^{i}-mūr** (p. 602*b*, l. 23).

miṭhöy^{i} मिठॉयि । **मधुरभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a sweetmeat, sweets.

mātāli मातालि । **मातृपित्र्यगेहे** adv. in the house of a mother's father (u.w. vbs. of going, being, etc.). Cf. **mātāmāl.**

matil मतिल् । **उन्मत्ताचारः** f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143) ; conduct like that of a madman.

mōtal मोतल् (= ملتوي) adj. e.g. adjourned, postponed (Gr.M.).

matlab مطلب m. object, intention, aim, purpose (El. *mutlab*) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 139); the meaning or purport (of anything) (Gr.M.). Cf. **matbal.**

mát^ilöz^ü मंतिलाज़ू । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman. **mát^ilāza karañĕ मंतिलाज़ करञ । उन्मत्तवदाचरणम्** f. pl. inf. to do mad actions, to act like a madman.

mātam मातम ماتم m. grief, mourning (YZ. 515, Śiv. 327). **—pyon^u —प्यंनु । शोकसमापातः** m.inf. mourning to fall, sudden grief or mourning to occur (Śiv. 824). **-saray -सरय्** or **-sarāy -साय्** (= ماتم سرا) **। शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः** f. a house of mourning, a collection of persons assembled for lamentations (Śiv. 829).

mātama-vyot^u मातम-व्यंतु । शोकयुक्तः (f. **-vĕt^ü -व्यंच़ू**), full of grief, distraught.

mātamas bĕhun मातमस् ब्यऊन् । शोकानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for mourning, (of a number of persons) to collect together to lament (for the consolation of those bereaved by death).

mātāmāl मातामाल् । मातृपितृगेहम् m. the home of a mother's father, a maternal grandfather's house (Rām. 166, 262); cf. **mātāli. -dor^u -दंरु । मातृपित्र्यपच्चाः** m. the people of a mother's father's house, a mother's relations. **-pokh^u -पंखु । मातृपित्र्यपच्चः** m. a relation on the side of a mother's people, a relation through the maternal grandfather. **-rag -रग् । मातामहीयसंवन्धः** f. relationship through the maternal grandfather. **-rēt^sh -रेंछ्** f. some slight relationship with (so-and-so's) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163).

mātāmāluk^u मातामालुकु । मातृपित्र्यसंवन्धी adj. (f. **mātāmālüc^ü मातामालंचू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal grandfather's house.

mātamlad मातमलद् । शोकाहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mātamladiñ मातमलदिञ्**), distraught with grief.

maṭan मटन् or **mārtand मार्तंड्** N. of a famous sacred spring near Islāmābād in Kashmīr. Here there are famous ruins of a temple of the sun (Sanskrit *Mārtāṇḍa*, from which the name is derived). It is also called Bawan (see **bawan 2**). Cf. El., s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*, and RT.Tr. II, 465 (K.Pr. 139, Śiv. 1163).

matun मतुन् । उन्मादोद्भवः, भर्त्सनादि conj. 3 (2 p.p. **matyōv मत्योव्**), madness to arise, to become mad, to become foolish (K.Pr. 139, 215; YZ. 15; K. 263, 284); to rave abusively, violently to give vent to abuse.

mát^i mát^i drāmot^u मंति मंति द्रामंतु । कोपादिदुराचरणेन ख्यातः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüt^sü —द्रामंच़ू**), (esp. of a child) well known as passionate and unruly (cf. the next). **mát^i mát^i nērun मंति मंति नेरून् । विरुद्धाचरणेन ख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. maddened and maddened to go forth; hence, (esp. of a child) to be widely known as passionate and unruly.

matyō-mot^u मत्यो-मंतु । उन्मत्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **matyē-müt^sü मत्ये-मंच़ू**), gone mad, attacked with lunacy; engaged in raving abuse (against another).

maitun मैतुन् । मरणावस्था m. (sg. dat. **maitanas मैतनस्**), the condition of dying, dying. **—phērun —फेरून् । मृतवदवस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become as if at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, or the like). **—yun^u —यिनु । मृतवदवस्थोपस्थितिः** m.inf. the condition of becoming, as it were, at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, etc.) to occur.

miṭun मिटुन् । समाप्य शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **miṭyōv मिट्योव्**), to be wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel, etc.) to be settled satisfactorily to both parties (Gr.Gr. 23); (of some difficult task, long standing debt, or the like) to be satisfactorily completed, cleared off, etc. **miṭyō-mot^u मिट्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **miṭyē-müt^sü मिट्ये-मंच़ू**), wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel) settled, as ab.; (of a difficult work, long standing debt, etc.) satisfactorily completed and done with, paid off, etc.

mŏṭun म्वटुन् । स्थूलीभवनम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏṭyōv म्वट्योव्**), to become fat, stout, thick (Gr.M.); (of liquids) to become thick (by boiling down, etc.); to become extensive (of a work or business); to become vain, puffed up; to agree to a course of action; to become trained, to become docile (Śiv. 1562); to agree (to do any work). **mŏṭyō-mot^u म्वट्यो-मंतु । स्थौल्यमापन्नः** perf. part. (**mŏṭyē-müt^sü म्वट्ये-मंच़ू**), become fat, fattened; become gross, unwieldy (Śiv. 762); become thickened (by boiling down); become extensive, enlarged (of a business); become vain, puffed up; one who has agreed to undertake a work and does so.

matang मतंग् m. N. of a certain sage (in Skt., *Mataṅga*) (Rām. 473).

m^atra म्त्र, see **m^ath^ar.**

mātru मातृ f. a mother, used °—, as in **-rūp^i -रूपि** adj. c.g. having the form or character of a mother; performing the duty of a mother (L.V. 54).

miṭ^aran मिट्रन् । समापना f. (sg. dat. **miṭ^arüñ^ü मिट्रंच़ू**), wiping out, cancelling (e.g. a debt); (of a quarrel) settling satisfactory to both parties; com-

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pletion, clearing off, satisfactory accomplishment (of some difficult task).

mṓṭ^{a}ran म्वट्रन् । घनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **mṓṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} म्वट्रंञ्**), making fat or stout; making (some liquid) thick by boiling down (Gr.Gr. 121); telling a story or writing a book, etc., at great length.

mṓṭ^{a}run म्वट्रून् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mṓṭ°r^{u} म्वट्रु**), i.q. **mṓṭ^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 7).

mũtrun मूँत्रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mũtryōv मूँत्र्योव्**), to be subjected to a charm or spell (Gr.Gr. 61); according to some authorities, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mũtr^{u} मूँत्रु**), to subject to a spell (Gr.Gr. 61).

mũtrun^{u} मूँत्रुनु । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a Brāhman to a religious ceremony or the like.

mĕtrĕñ म्यत्र्यञ् f. a female friend (El. *mitharain*). Cf. **mĕth^{a}r.**

mĕtruth म्यत्रुथ् or **mĕt^{a}ruth म्यत्रुथ् । मैत्री** m. (sg. dat. **mĕtratas म्यत्रतस्**), friendship (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 17). Cf. **mĕth^{a}r.**

mṓṭ^{a}rāwun म्वट्रावुन् । स्थूली-(घनी-)करणम्, संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mṓṭ^{a}rôw^{u} म्वट्रोवु**), to make fat, fatten; to boil down and make thick (a liquid); to extend or make long a story or written composition; to induce a person to agree to and undertake a course of action.

mũtrāwun मूँत्रावुन् । मन्त्रायत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mũtrôw^{u} मूँत्रोवु**), to subject to a charm, to conjure, exorcise (Gr.Gr. lxi); to consecrate, dedicate, devote. **mũtrôw^{u}-mot^{u} मूँत्रोवु-मंतु । मन्त्रायत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **mũtröv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} मूँत्रांवू - मंच्यू**), charmed, exorcised, conjured, subjected to a charm; consecrated, dedicated, devoted.

m^{a}tröz^{ü} म्त्रांज़ू f. the condition of being fouled with urine. Cf. **mala-m°**, p. 564*b*, l. 17.

mata-sö मत-सां, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

mŏtasüt^{i} म्वतसूंति (for مقصدي), m. an accountant, a clerk (H. ix, 7).

mot^{u}wāl मंतुवाल् adj. e.g. silly (El. *mutwāl*); intoxicated, drunken (Śiv. 1260). Cf. **mot^{u} 1.**

miṭāwun मिटावुन् । समाप्य शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **miṭôw^{u} मिटोवु**), to wipe out, abolish, cancel (e.g. a debt); to settle a quarrel satisfactorily to both parties; satisfactorily to clear off or complete (some difficult work). **miṭôw^{u}-mot^{u} मिटोवु-मंतु । समाप्य शमितः, संशोधितः**, perf. part. (f. **miṭöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} मिटांवू - मंच्यू**), wiped out, abolished, cleared off (as ab.); (of a quarrel) settled satisfactorily to both parties; (of some difficult work) cleared off, satisfactorily accomplished.

maʦa मच्च, see **mot^{u}** and **müʦ^{ü} 2.**

mĕʦ^{ü} म्यत्ऱू । मृत्तिका f. earth, soil, land, clay, loam, dust (Gr.Gr. 161, 164; Gr.M.; W. 8, *mets*; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 50, 71, 143, 144, 152, 191, 250; YZ. 394; Śiv. 353, 1290, 1527; Rām. 116, 918, 1199, 1371, 1603, 1672, 1724; K. 160, 396, 432); (cf. **nāwa-m°**, s.v. **nāv 2**). **—gaʦhüñ^{ü} —गक्ंञ् । मृदवस्थापत्तिः, तिरस्कारादिना दैन्ये निमज्जनम्** f.inf. to become (or turn to) clay; met. to suffer grievous disappointment; to feel oneself utterly disgraced, to feel plunged in humiliation. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञ् । मूलोच्छेदः** f.inf. to pull out the clay, i.e. to pull up by the root; met. to uproot, utterly to destroy; to be employed on useless labour (used as an expression of censure, etc.). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ् । निरर्थतापादनम्, अतितिरस्कारेण दैन्योत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make into earth; met. to make worthless (esp. to spoil or defile food so as to make it uneatable); by public abuse or the like to humiliate a respectable person.

mĕʦi- (or **mĕʦĕ-**) **bāna म्यच्ि-(म्यच्-)वान** m. an earthenware vessel (in pl. earthenware) (Gr.M.). **-bôr^{u} -वोरु । मृन्मयलेपः** m. a load of earth or mud carried on the shoulders (cf. **bôr^{u} 1**); mud-plaster (cf. **bôr^{u} 2**). **-dŏg^{u} -द्वंगु । बृहन्मृत्पिण्डः** m. a fist of earth; hence, the lump of mud fixed on a potter's wheel (to be shaped into a vessel, etc.). **-hönz^{ü} -हांज़ू । मृद्विक्रयाजीवी** m. a mud-boatman, a boatman who brings down earth from the foothills for sale in the city (W. 115). **-hönz^{ü}-bāy -हांज़ू-बाय् । मृद्विक्रयाजीविनः पत्नी** f. his wife. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्। मृद्विक्रयाजीविस्त्री** f. a boatwoman who sells earth, as ab. **-khāv -खाव् । मृददनशीलः, कृमिविशेषः** m. one who habitually eats clay (a form of disease); a kind of worm or maggot (described as resembling a thick thumb). **-lam -लम** or **-lamb -लंब् । मृत्संग्रहस्थानम्** m. a place outside a village or town where earth is dug out and collected to serve for making plaster, etc. **-lŏpon^{u} -ल्वपंनु । मृत्तिकाधानी** m. a receptacle shaped like a huge jar, and made of unbaked clay, for holding grain, etc.; a hollow in the ground in which clay is stored. **-liwun -लिवुन् । मृल्लेपः** m. mud-plaster. **—mur^{i} trāwàn^{i} —मुरि त्रावंनि । शपथविशेषविधानम्** m. pl. inf. to relieve the skirts of earth; a method of ordeal to discover something believed to be stolen. The owner of the property compels the persons suspected to take earth from a heap and to carry it in the skirts of their garments (cf. **mur^{u}**) to some other place and there to fling it down so as to form a new heap. The idea is that the one of the suspected persons who is the actual thief will take the opportunity of flinging down the stolen article hidden in one of

his loads of earth, so as to restore the article without his guilt being discovered. When the new pile is completed, the owner privately searches in it, and finds his property. He thus gets it back, and the thief avoids detection. **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 165). **—nūn dyun**ᵘ **—नून् दिनु।** **सर्वतो नाशनम्** m.inf. to put salt into the ground, to sow with salt, to render the ground barren; met. to ruin a person (esp. in revenge). **-phol**ᵘ **-फ़ोलु** m. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phṓṭ**ᵘ **-फ़ुटु** m. a basket of (i.e. containing) earth (Gr.Gr. 73). **-thabun -थबुन्।** **मृत्पिण्डः** m. a large lump of moistened earth (made into a lump for some purpose). **-tār -तार्।** **मृन्निर्मितदीपाधारः** m. an earthen lamp-shelf. **-wôn**ᵘ **-वोन्नु।** **मृत्कलुषितजलम्** m. muddy water.

mīṣ मीच़्, i.q. **mīṣh 1** and **2**, qq.v.

muṣᵘ **मुच़ु।** **लाभः** m. profit (on a contract); as adj. (f. **muṣ**ᵘ**ː मुच़ू**), useful (El.). Cf. **muṣay.**

müṣᵘ**ː 1 मंच़ू**, see **mot**ᵘ (Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70).

müṣᵘ**ː 2 मंच़ू।** **पट्टिकादियुगमसंधानकाष्टम्** f. a piece of wood for joining together a number of boards or posts, by being nailed to each. **—diñ**ᵘ**ː —दिञ्।** **मध्यकीलयोजनम्** f.inf. to nail a joining piece, as ab. **—hĕñ**ᵘ **—ह्यंञ्।** **मध्यतः कीलयोजनम्** f.inf., id.

mīṣagī मीच़गी। **म्लेच्छाचारः** f. the conduct of an outcaste or non-Hindū. See **mīṣh 2.**

maṣh 1 मक़्। **मत्स्यः** m. (sg. dat. **maṣas मच़स्**), a fish (esp. a large one) (Śiv. 1755, 1817); the fish incarnation of Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 854).

maṣh 2 मक़्। **भुजः** f. (sg. dat. **maṣhi मक़्हि**), the upper-arm (between the shoulder and the elbow) (properly the region of the biceps and triceps, El.) (YZ. 106, 458, 497; Śiv. 201; Rām. 443; H. x, 5).

maṣha-band मक़्ह-बंद्। **भुजभूषाविशेषः** m. a kind of ornament or charm tied on the arm below the shoulder.

-gagur -गगुर्। **आरण्यमूषकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras -गगरस्**), a certain animal inhabiting the mountain forests, described as a large kind of winged rat, ? a flying fox. **—ṣāpañĕ —च़ापञ्।** **अतिखेदप्रकाशनम्** f.inf. to bite one's arms; hence, to feel and exhibit great regret (e.g. by silent weeping or the like). **-zōr -ज़ोर्।** **भुजबलम्** m. muscular strength of the arms.

maṣhi-gandas thawun मक़्हि-गंडस् थवुन्। **समाधानेन गोपनम्** m.inf. to keep (for someone) with great care (as if keeping it tied under the arm). **-khash -खश्।** **अर्थापगमव्यथा** m. a wound on the arm; met. worry owing to having to incur great expense, or to losing a large sum of money. **-māz khyon**ᵘ **-माज़् ख्यनु।** **सखेदाभिलाषवृत्तिः** m.inf. to eat the flesh of one's arm; to show anxious desire.

maṣh 3 मक़्। **चुर्णमांसम्** f. (sg. dat. **maṣhi मक़्हि**), pounded meat (it is pounded to a paste in a mortar).

maṣhi-dāl मक़्हि-दाल्। **सूदविशेषः** f. a dish of this pounded meat, with crushed pulse. **-gaṇḍ -गंड्।** **कुट्टितमांसगुटिका** m. a piece of pounded meat roasted or fried. **-wor**ᵘ **-वॅर्।** **चुर्णमांसमयसूदविशेषः** m. a soup containing balls (or cakes) of this pounded meat fried in oil.

maṣh 4 मक़्। **साम** f. (sg. dat. **maṣhi मक़्हि**), conciliatory treatment, persuasiveness, persuading by gentle means, consolation (Gr.Gr. 147). **—diñ**ᵘ **—दिञ्।** **सान्त्वनम्** f.inf. to treat in a conciliatory manner or persuasively.

mīṣh 1 मीक़् or **mīṣ 1 मीच़्** [*sic*]**।** **मानवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **mīṣas मीच़स्**), a measure, a thing for measuring (El. *miits*). **mīṣa-bāna मीच़-बान।** **मितिपात्रम्** m. a measuring vessel.

mīṣh 2 मीक़् or **mīṣ 2 मीच़्** [*sic*]**।** **म्लेच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **mīṣas मीच़स्**), a non-Hindū, an outcaste, one who does not discriminate according to Hindū rules as to purity and impurity or edible and non-edible food; a class, nation, or tribe of such persons. **mīṣa-byôl**ᵘ **मीच़-व्योलु।** **यवनसङ्घः** m. the seed of non-Hindūs; met. the members of the Musalmān faith (in which women can have several husbands, one after the other, and, consequently, have many children).

mṓṣh मॉक़् m. a man, a human being (usually in a more or less contemptuous sense; for instance, in folk-tales it is used by demons speaking of human beings). Used esp. in the following:—**mṓṣa-bŏy मॉच़-ब्वय्।** **मनुष्यगन्धः** f. the smell of a man, the scent given forth by a solitary human being in some place where there are no others (as when, in English folk-tales, a giant says 'I smell the smell of a man') (H. xii, 15); cf. **man**ᵃ**shĕ-bŏy,** p. 581*b*, l. 40. **-krūl -क्रूल्।** **अतिक्षुद्रतनुः** m. 'a human weevil', (esp. with ref. to a child) a miserable specimen of humanity, a starveling child.

maṣhijᵘ**ː मक़्हिजू**, see **maṣhyul**ᵘ **2.**

maṣhilᵘ**ː मक़्हिल्**, see **maṣhyul**ᵘ **1.**

müṣhᵘ**ː-müṣ**ᵘ**ː मंक़्-मंच़ू**, see **mathun.**

mūṣhurᵘ **मूँक़्हु।** **मन्दः** adj. (f. **mūṣh**ᵘ**r**ᵘ **मूँक़्हू**), dilatory, lazy, slow in action.

mūṣhᵃ**ran मूँक़्हरन्।** **विलम्बनम् (समीक्षणम्)** f. (sg. dat. **mūṣh**ᵃ**rün**ᵘ**ː मूँक़्हरंञ्**), dilatoriness, laggardness, dawdling.

mūṣhᵃ**run मूँक़्हरुन्।** **प्रतीक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūṣh°r**ᵘ **मूँक़्हरु**), to wait, be dilatory, be laggard, to drawl.

mūṣhᵃ**rāwun मूँक़्हरावुन्।** **समीक्षणम् (प्रतीक्षणम्)** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūṣh**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ **मूँक़्हरोवु**), i.q. **mūṣh**ᵃ**run,** q.v.

maṣhōv मक़्होव्, see **mathun.**

matshyul[u] 1 मक्षिलु । **अतिदृढः** adj. (f. **matshil[ü] मक्षिलू** [*sic*]), hard, tough (e.g. grain hard to pound).

matshyul[u] 2 मक्षिलु । **सस्नेहः** adj. (f. **matshij[ü] मक्षिजू**), kindly, affectionate, tender, consolatory (Gr.Gr. 147); arousing affection, interesting, enchanting (i.q. a work, a book, etc.).

mutsukund मुत्सुकुन्द् m. N. of an ancient king (in Skt. *Mucukunda*). He assisted the gods in their wars with the demons. As a reward, he was given the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes (Śiv. 1478; K. 598, 601 ff.).

mutsakarī मुत्सकरी । **विरोधः** f. alienation, estrangement, hostility between friends.

mětsal म्यत्सल् । **मृद्योगी** adj. e.g. mixed with earth, connected with, or attached to, earth.

mōtsan मोत्सन् m. releasing, setting free (Śiv. 1171, 1410 (both —°)).

mŏtsun म्वत्सुन् । **अवशिष्टीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mŏṭ[u] म्वंतु** or **mŏṭs[u] म्वंचु**; 2 p.p. **mŏtsōv म्वत्सोव्** or **mŏtsyōv म्वच्योव्**), to remain over and above, to be left remaining (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 1, 2, 9, 11, 21; Śiv. 1019, 1658, 1757, 1901). **mŏṭs[u]-mot[u] म्वंचु-मंतु** । **अवशिष्टः** perf. part. (f. **mŏts[ü]-müts[ü] म्वंचू-मंचू**), remaining over and above, that which has remained over.

matsar मत्सर् । **उन्मादः** m. madness, lunacy (Gr.Gr. 140, Rām. 709, K. 290). —**anún** —**अनुन्** । **उन्मादोद्भावनम्, उन्मादोद्भवः** m.inf. to bring madness, to cause madness; madness to arise. —**yun[u]** —**यिनु** । **उन्मादोद्भवः** m.inf. madness to arise.

mitsar मित्सर् in **mitsar-kond[u] मित्सर्-कंडु** । **कण्टकविशेषः** m. a kind of thistle (it is crushed with water, and the resultant juice is used as a medicine for fever and as a diuretic). It is also burnt as a charm against demons (L. 75, *mitsari kund*). **mitsr[i]-kond[u] मित्स्रि-कंडु** । **क्षुद्रकण्टकविशेषः** m., id.

maṭs[a]ran मंत्सरन् । **उन्मादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **maṭs[a]rüñ[ü] मंत्सरंञू**), the act of driving mad; tantalizing, tantalization.

maṭs[a]run मंत्सरुन् । **उन्मादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṭs°r[u] मंत्सरु**), to drive mad (Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to deceive, delude (Rām. 323). Cf. **maṭs[a]rāwun.**

mŏṭs[a]ran म्वंत्सरन् । **अवशेषणम्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭs[a]rüñ[ü] म्वंत्सरंञू**), the action of leaving over and above, leaving a residue.

mŏṭs[a]run म्वंत्सरुन् । **अवशेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭs°r[u] म्वंत्सरु**), to leave over and above, to leave a residue (i.e. after dealing with a number of things to leave a part undealt with). Cf. **mŏṭs[a]rāwun.**

mutsaran मुत्सरन् । **उन्मुक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **mutsarüñ[ü] मुत्सरंञू**), loosening, untying, opening (a knot, bonds, a box, door, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); explanation of a difficult statement, unravelling a complicated state of affairs; becoming loosened, etc., as ab. Cf. **musaran.**

mutsarun मुत्सरुन् । **उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mutsor[u] मुत्सरु**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bolt, bonds, and so on), to cause to open or be opened (Gr.Gr. 121; Gr.M.; YZ. 458; Śiv. 396, 520, 949, 1078, 1469, 1763, 1890; Rām. 141, 624, 842, 1344; K. 90, 160) (**rag mutsarüñ[ü]**, to open a vein, bleed (a person)); to unravel or explain a difficult or complicated statement or state of affairs, to disclose.

àch[i] (or **achě**) **mutsarañě,** to open the eyes (Śiv. 168; Rām. 125; H. xii, 22); **bar mutsarun,** to open a door (Rām. 1569, 1637, 1639; K. 69, 73; H. viii, 3, 10; xii, 23); **jigar mu°,** to open the liver, to open out one's heart and display bitter sorrow, divulge a secret, or the like (Rām. 263, 269; cf. **sīna mu°,** Rām. 1235; H. vii, 21); **lōl mutsarana yun[u],** love to be released, love to burst forth (K. 681, 857). Cf. **musarun** and **mutsarāwun.**

mutsor[u]-mot[u] मुत्सरु-मंतु । **उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **mutsür[ü]-müts[ü] मुत्सरू-मंचू**), opened, etc., as ab.

mutsaran-war मुत्सरन्-वर् । **व्यावृत्य वेष्टनम्, निष्कारणरोषः** m. ravelling a string, untwisting a twisted string; met. causeless anger.

mutsarana yun[u] मुत्सरन यिनु । **आशयप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. pass. to become untied, opened, etc.; to disclose some long-kept secret about oneself.

maṭs[a]rāwun मंत्सरावुन् । **उन्मादनम्** conj. 1 (**maṭs[a]rôw[u] मंत्सरोवु**), to drive mad, madden (Gr.Gr. 7, Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to delude, mislead, deceive (Śiv. 1399). Cf. **maṭs[a]run.**

mŏṭs[a]rāwun म्वंत्सरावुन । **अवशेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭs[a]rôw[u] म्वंत्सरोवु**), i.q. **mŏṭs[a]run,** q.v., to leave over and above, to leave a residue (Śiv. 1344, 1866, 1881).

mutsarāwun मुत्सरावुन । **उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mutsarôw[u] मुत्सरोवु**), i.q. **mutsarun,** q.v., Gr.M. [L. 462; YZ. 106 (untied), 165 (swept the hair off her face); Śiv. 26, 66, 207, 247, 990, 1399, 1646, 1702, 1725, 1747; Rām. 274 (tore off their garments), 523 (opened their eyes), 1135, 1466, 1618 (open a door), 1772 (opening the heart)]. **mutsarôw[u]-mot[u] मुत्सरोवु-मंतु** । **उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **mutsarövü-müts[ü] मुत्सरोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **mutsor[u]-mot[u],** q.v., s.v. **mutsarun.**

mītsuth मीत्सुथ् । **म्लेच्छवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **mītsatas मीत्सतस्**), the habits or life of an outcaste. See **mīth 2.**

mutsay मुत्सय् । **लाभः** f. profit (in selling, etc.), utility, gain (*mutsái*, El.). Cf. **muts**ᵘ.

mĕtsyuwᵘ म्यच्युव् adj. (f. **mĕtsivᵘ म्यच्विव्**), made of earth, earthen (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1378).

mav मव् adv., i.q. **mau,** i.e. a prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** q.v., but more respectful (Śiv. 1008; Rām. 9, 97, 1030). Cf. **mōv.**

māv माव् । **करभः, वृक्षशाखा** f. the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, the metacarpus (El. *máo*); a cutting, a branch cut off from a parent tree to be planted separately (El. *máo*) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1819). **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **न्यूनोत्तोलनम् (करभयोजना)** f.inf. to apply the palm (to the mouth to conceal it); (in weighing goods) to touch (the scales) with the palm of the hand (so as to make the article weighed appear more than it really is), to give false weight.

māvi māvi मावि मावि adv. in handfuls, fistfuls (Śiv. 1212). **—roṭᵘ tōl —रंटु तोल्** । **सम्यक्, न्यूनाधिकं वा, उत्तोलनम्** m. weighing fairly (in which the beam of the scales hang from a string fastened to the middle of the beam and held in the palm of the hand); giving false weight by privily pressing the beam of the scales with the palm of the hand.

māwa माव । **गम्भीरचित्तः** adj. e.g. stoical, sober-minded, philosophic.

mĕwa म्यव or **mēwa** ميوه । **फलम्** m. a fruit (Śiv. 367, **mēᵒ**; H. xii, 21, 22). **-gorᵘ -गंरु्** m. a fruiterer (K.Pr. 142). **-hēr -हेर्** । **फलसोपानपद्धतिः** f. a ladder (for plucking fruit from a high tree). **-kulᵘ -कुलु** । **वानस्पत्यः** m. a fruit-tree. **-kani -कनि** । **फलार्थसुदायः** m. (a present) of fruit (given on the occasion of a visit to a bride or bridegroom by the relations of the other). **-pholᵘ -फंलु** । **फलसमूहः** m. a heap or collection of a few fruit. **-ṭshürᵘ -छ़ंरू** । **फलकण्डोलविशेषः** f. a fruit-basket, a basket for holding fruit. **-wüñᵘ -वंञ्** । **वानस्पत्यलताव्याप्तप्रदेशः** f. a piece of ground containing fruit-trees. **-zār -ज़ार्** । **फलसमूहः** m. a collection of many kinds of fruit.

mĕv म्यँव् । **विडालविरावः** m. the cry of a cat, mewing, mew; cf. **myauv. -brôrᵘ -ब्रोरु** । **विडालानुकारी** m. (f. **-brörᵘ -ब्रांरू**), a mew-cat, a cat accustomed to mewing; a crying child (that mews like a cat).

mōv 1 मोव्, i.q. **ma** or **mā,** prohibitive particle (H. v, 11, poet.); cf. **mav. -mö 1 -मां** । **संशयितः (अनिश्चितः)** a particle denoting uncertainty or hesitation.

mōv 2 मोव् in **mōv-mö 2 मोव्-मां** । **मकारः** m. the name of the letter **ma** (म), used in schools.

môwᵘ 1 मोवु । **तुलामध्यदण्डावलम्बः** m. the string held in the palm of the hand from which the beam of a pair of scales is suspended; cf. **māv. —dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **दृढमुष्ट्या तुलावलम्बाकुञ्चनम्, अवसरप्रदानम्** m.inf. to pull the above string of a balance (so as to show a false weight); to give another person an opportunity (for doing something). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **अवसराप्तिः** m.inf. an opportunity to occur or become available. **—ṭshāḍun —छ़ाडुन्** । **अवसरप्रतीक्षा** m.inf. to wait for, or seek for, an opportunity. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **अवसरसंगतिः** m.inf. an opportunity to come (after long waiting for it).

môwᵘ 2 मोवु । **मांसलः** adj. (f. **mövᵘ मांवू**), fleshy, brawny. **—māz —माज़्** । **सर्वाङ्गमांससमुदायः** m. the entire flesh or carcass of a butchered sheep, goat, etc.

mĕwadār म्यवदार् ,ميودار adj. e.g. possessing fruit, fruitful, fertile (El.).

muwöfik موآفق, see **muwöphikh.**

mawal 1 मवल् । **सास्ना** f. the dewlap of an ox.

mawal 2 मवल् or **mŏwal 1 म्ववल्** । **पुष्पविशेषः** f. N. of a certain plant, the cockscomb (*Amaranthus cruentus*). Bread-cakes made from the seed are a common food with the peasants (El. *maicur*). According to L. 75 (*mowal*) its seeds are used in medicine as a demulcent.

māwulᵘ मावुलु । **प्रान्तः** m. the edge or fringe of a cloth.

māwàlⁱ-trŏpᵘ मांवलि-त्रंपु । **प्रान्तसूतिकर्म** m. a kind of hem joining the edges of two cloths. **-ṭshyonᵘ -छ़्यंनु** । **छिन्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭshĕñᵘ -छ़्यंञ्**), having the edge or fringe torn. **-ṭsoṭᵘ -च़ंटु** । **विभिन्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ -च़ंटू**), having its edge or fringe cut off.

mŏwal 1 म्ववल्, see **mawal 2.**

mŏwal 2 म्ववल् । **कुक्कुटावतंसः, मत्स्यकर्णमूलम्** f. the comb of a cock (cf. **mawal 2**); the root of a fish's ear (? the gill).

māwàlⁱdār मांवलिदार् । **प्रान्तविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. (of a cloth) possessing an edge or fringe.

maiwan, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

muwöphikh मुवांफिख् or **muwöfik** موآفق adj. e.g. conformable, concordant (Gr.M.); favourable, propitious (Gr.M., of wind; Śiv. 726).

mawar, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

māvʷrʷ 1 मांव्रू (for **2,** see **māwurᵘ**) । **नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a certain river (the Māhurī of Sanskrit) in Mách'pūr Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 425).

māwurᵘ मावुरु । **गूढाभिप्रायः** adj. (f. **māvʷrʷ 2 मांव्रू**), (of a person) reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mawās मवास् (= معاصي) m. a rebel (K.Pr. 245).

māwas मावस् । अमावस्या f. (sg. dat. often written **māwàsi मावंसि**), the day of the new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month (cf. **khĕtsi-māwas,** p. 424*a*, l. 46) (L.V. 22; Śiv. 209, 526, 740). **—hĕñ**ü **—ह्यंञू । अमावस्या-व्रतचर्या** f.inf. to observe the rites of the night of the new moon. **—thavüñ**ü **—थवंञू । अमावस्याव्रतधारणम्** f.inf. to keep or observe ritely the night of the new moon.

māwàsi-hondu **मावंसि-हंन्दु । अमावस्यासंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz**ü **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1042).

māwaza मावज़ معاوضہ m. something in exchange, compensation, return, retaliation; a fitting reply, a retort (Rām. 841).

myā म्याँ in **myā-pūt**u **म्याँ-पूतु । मेषाजपोतकः** m. the young of a sheep or goat, a lamb, a kid, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131).

myou, see **myauv.**

may 1 मय् or **mai** مے f. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1863; Rām. 513, 1489); nectar, a drink which restores a dead man to life (Rām. 1500). **mai-khāna** مے خانہ m. a wine house, wine shop (El. *mekhāna*, K.Pr. 131).

may 2 मय् adj. c.g. used **—°**, consisting of, composed of, as in **shiwa-may** (L.V. 16) consisting only of Śiva; **shŏda-tsĕtta-būda-may,** consisting of pure discrimination (Śiv. 1850).

may 3 मय्, i.q. **ma** or **mā,** prohibitive particle (H. v, 2, poet.).

māy माय् । माया, प्रेम, मौनम् f. magic, illusion; love (for earthly things) (L.V. 67); illusion (in the sense of **māyā,** q.v.) (K. 18, 247, 295, 409); love, affection (K.Pr. 201, *may*; YZ. 474; Śiv. 39, 103, 536, 1136, 1140, 1472, 1619, 1743; Rām. 158, 270, 303, 987, 1363, 1516, etc.; K. 470, 1101–2); sitting apart secretly, on secret watch (cf. **brör**i**-māy,** p. 125*b*, l. 40; **hāpath-māy,** p. 342*b*, l. 42; **mūd**i**-māy,** p. 549*b*, l. 9) (YZ. 383, 490); cf. **māyā. —bög**a**rüñ**ü **—वांग्रंञू** or **—böj**a**rüñ**ü **—वांज्रंञू । अतिप्रेम्णाचरणम्** f.inf. to divide out love, to behave lovingly to every one, to show a very kindly general disposition. **—gatshüñ**ü **—गक्षंञू । अतिस्नेहोद्भवः** f.inf. affection to come into existence, love (for so-and-so) to be felt (for the first time). **—karüñ**ü **—करंञू । मौनधारणम्** f.inf. to remain hidden and watchful, to act secretly (Rām. 1465). **—lāgüñ**ü **—लागंञू । निश्चेष्टत्वनिरूपणम्** f.inf. to put on secrecy, i.e. to pretend to be asleep, or motionless and inattentive, in order to discover some hidden matter, to play the spy in this way.

māyĕ-hondu **माय़-हंन्दु । स्नेहाचरणः** adj. (f. **-hünz**ü **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, affection; hence, one who exhibits a general affectionate disposition. **-rūp**i **-रूपि** adj. c.g. acting in the character of a deceiver, (f.) a Delilah (L.V. 54). **-ros**u **-रंसु** or **-rost**u **-रंस्तु । निःस्नेहः** adj. (f. **-rüsh**ü **-रंक्षू**), void of affection, heartless, unfeeling, unkind.

māyā माया । माया, धनम् f. illusion, trick, artifice, deception; an illusory image, a phantasm; (or **māy,** q.v.; K. 18, 247, 295, 409) an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners (K. 17, 42, 48, 72, 78–9, 214, 293, 301, 409, 592–3, 757, 774, 960); spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme (Śiv. 17, 30–1, 34, 46, 96, 158, etc.; Rām. 179); the external world, Nature personified; worldly (as distinct from spiritual) prosperity, opulence, riches (Śiv. 84, K. 1157); compassion, pity, sympathy; love, affection (cf. **māy**). This word and **māy** and **māyĕ** are commonly used interchangeably. **-gan -गन् । संचितधनपूर्णः** adj. c.g. well supplied with accumulated wealth, rich, wealthy; cf. **māyĕ. -kaṭ**a**ra -कंत्र । संचितधनसमूहः** m. a little store of wealth (cf. **kaṭ**a**ra**), esp. the secret savings of a miser. **-phol**u **-फंलु । गूढधनम्** m. a hidden hoard of wealth. **-sôw**u **-सोवु । धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söv**ü **-सांवू**), possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich; cf. **māyĕ-sāvĕr,** s.v. **māyĕ. -wôl**u **-वोलु । वहुधनसंपदाढ्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich. **-zāl -ज़ाल् । स्नेहपाशः** m. the noose of affection, the bonds of love; the noose of illusion (Śiv. 67, 424); a figure drawn on the ground by the Brāhmaṇs at the burning of a Hindū corpse (El.).

māyĕ माय مایہ **। संचितधनम्, मण्डविशेषः** m. source, root, origin, essence, substance; wealth, money, cash, means (El. *máyih*) (cf. **māyā**); capital, stock, principal; ferment, leaven; a kind of gruel given to an invalid or to one who is convalescent (cf. **ana-māyĕ,** p. 29*b*, l. 49); paste (for fixing paper, etc.), glue (El. *máyi*, Gr.M.); glue, size (Gr.M.); grain (swelling, but not ripe) (L. 460, *máyah*). **-sāvĕr -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्, सारगर्भितत्वम्** m. (of a person) plenteousness of wealth; (of a thing or work) richness in essential attributes, greatness of intrinsic

value; (of paper, etc.) the condition of being thoroughly covered with paste or size. Cf. **māyā-sôw^{u}**, s.v. **māyā.**

mŏy म्वय (cf. مروي) । **मात्रा** f. a little, a little bit, a scrap (K. 1119); often used as a suffix forming diminutives for all words except those indicating kinds of wood and grain (Gr.Gr. 164) (cf. **bāga-mŏy,** p. 90*a*, l. 2; **khōra-mŏy,** p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏy,** p. 416*b*, l. 3; **khēshĕ-mŏy,** p. 418*a*, l. 6); **nĕciv^{i}-mŏy** (masc.), a baby boy, s.v. **nĕcyuw^{u}**; and **nāra-mŏy,** s.v. **nār.**

mŏyā म्वया or **mŏyāh म्वयाह्** । **अल्पमात्रा** f. the same as **mŏy,** with the indef. art. added, a little (cf. **añĕma-mŏyā,** p. 37*b*, l. 2; **bata-mŏyā,** p. 137*a*, l. 30; **hāka-mŏyā,** p. 326*b*, l. 25; **khōra-mŏyā,** p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏyāh,** p. 416*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 164, W. 21).

mŏyĕ mŏyĕ म्वय म्वय । **अल्पाल्पश:** adv. little by little. **-wāl -वाल्** । **अत्यल्पमात्र:** m. 'a hair of a little', a very little.

mŏyĕ म्वय, see **marun.**

mōy موي m. hair (YZ. 5, 17, 73, 289). Cf. **mō** and **mŏy.**

myād म्याद् ميعاد m. the time, or place, of a promise; a fixed time, period (in interest, money-lending, etc.), the course (of a bill of exchange) (Gr.M.).

myāda म्याद् (cf. معدة) । **जाठराग्निस्थानम्** m. the stomach, belly. **—ḍalun —ड्लुन्** । **जाठराग्निविकारोद्भव:** m.inf. the stomach to be distraught, indigestion to occur, a pain to be felt in the stomach. **—dor^{u} —द्र्** । **प्रबलजाठराग्नि:** adj. (f. **-dür^{ü} -द्रू**), strong-bellied, one who has a good digestion; stout-hearted, courageous. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **अभिमतपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to put another's aim or desires to the test; cf. **—wuchun,** bel. **-pachĕr -पच्चर्** । **जाठराग्निबलिष्ठता** m. stoutness of belly, a very strong power of digestion, a good digestion. **—paṭhun —पठुन्** । **जाठराग्निबलापत्ति:** m.inf. strength of digestion to be achieved. **—wuchun —वुक्कुन्** । **आशयपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. 'to watch the belly', to test another's intentions; cf. **—hyon^{u},** ab.

māyĕdār मायदार् مايەدار । **सारयुक्त:** adj. c.g. thick, solid, strong, substantial; rich, wealthy; fermented; (of paper) well covered with paste, sized, smooth (Gr.M.). Cf. **māyĕ.**

myāh-myāh म्याह्-म्याह् । **स्नेहाचरणम्** m. the showing of affection under all circumstances (e.g. to a child, whether it is well behaved or naughty, in order to encourage it in the way it should go).

myul^{u} मिलु । **संसर्ग:** m. union, uniting, intimate relationship, identity with (K.Pr. 101; Śiv. 652, 1009, 1429); reconciliation (El., Gr.Gr. 14); acceptance of the fact of intimate union (L.V. 7); cf. **âch^{i}-myul^{u},** p. 8*a*, l. 44; **atha-m°,** p. 60*a*, l. 49; **man-m°,** p. 572*a*, l. 10; **māz-m°,** p. 614*b*, l. 44, and **myūl^{u} 2. —gatshun —गक्कुन्** । **सम्यक्संयोगसंभव:** m.inf. thorough union, or fitting together, to occur (Śiv. 55, K. 437). **—karith dyun^{u} —करिथ् दिनु** m.inf. to bring together, join together, cause to meet, unite (Rām. 1589).

myūl^{u} 1 म्यूलु, myūl^{u}-mot^{u} म्यूलु-मंतु, see **mĕlun.**

myūl^{u} 2 म्यूलु m., i.q. **myul^{u},** q.v., meeting, union (YZ. 346); union, identity (L.V. 36).

myôn^{u} म्योनु । **मदीय:** possessive pron. (f. **myön^{ü} म्यांत्रू**), my, mine. The word is used as the gen. sg. of the personal pron. **bŏh,** I, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 63, 87; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 18, 42, 45, 1204, 1437, 1649, etc.; Rām. 217, 247, 301, 334, 338, 656, 684, 721, 1040, 1229, 1586, 1590, etc.; K. 17, 105, 122, 137, 321, 369, etc.; H. i, 10; vii, 27, 28, etc.); used idiomatically to mean 'my house', 'my home'.

myāni bāni म्यानि बानि । **मद्भागधेय:** m. of, or belonging to, my share (lit. 'in my dish').

myūn^{u} म्यूनु, myūn^{u}-mot^{u} म्यूनु-मंतु, see **mēnun.**

miyān میان m. the middle, centre; the waist, loins (YZ. 73); a scabbard, sheath.

myond^{u} 1 म्यंदु । **कोठरोग:** m. (sg. dat. **mĕndis म्यंदिस**), leprosy (W. 111, *miönd*). **—kāsun —कासुन्** । **कोठापनयनम्, दीर्घकालिकविघ्नबाधाद्यपनयनम्** m.inf. to remove, cleanse, or cure leprosy; met. to remove some long-standing impediment, defect, or the like. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **दोषकलङ्कादियोजनम्** m.inf. to impose leprosy; hence, met. to do some irretrievable (or removable only with great difficulty) harm to a person (e.g. to impute a fault, to blast his character, put some terrible impediment in his way, etc.). **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु** । **कोठावेश:** m.inf. leprosy to fall, i.e. to attack a person. **—wasun —वसुन्** । **कोठरोगोत्पत्ति:** m.inf., id.

mĕnd^{i}-thras म्यन्द्-थ्रस् । **कोठव्याप्ति:** f. 'a mat of leprosy', the disease of leprosy covering the whole body (an expression used in imprecations, wishing evil to another, or the like).

myond^{u} 2 म्यंदु adj. (f. **mĕnz^{ü} म्यंज़ू**), leprous, afflicted with leprosy; met. wasted away by prolonged ill-health or disease, infirm, withered.

myond^{u} म्यंडु । **ग्रासमात्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **mĕndis म्यंडिस्**, K.Pr. 78), the amount of food taken into the mouth at one time, a gobbet (taken up between the fingers

and thrust into the mouth with the thumb) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 33, 73, 78, 82; K. 205–7, 213, 1101). **-ṭyondᵘ -ट्यंडु** । **अल्पग्राससमूहः** m. a collection of moderate sized gobbets (a jingling compound) (Gr.Gr. 95).

myeng (El.), see **mĕng.**

myāṅĕr म्याञर् । **प्रेमख्यापनम् (ममता)** m. the condition of being mine; hence, the condition of one who says 'thou art mine', an expression exhibiting extreme affection.

māyir मायिर् । **गोरसमयपरमान्नम्** f. a certain dish composed of rice, *ghī*, and spices cooked in buttermilk, and used in oblations.

myūṭhᵘ 1 म्यूठु । **चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss, kissing (cf. **guli-myūṭhᵘ**, p. 284*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 81, YZ. 108). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **शिरश्चुम्बनम्** m.inf. to give a kiss, to kiss (esp. on the forehead) (Rām. 287, 1430). **—karun —करून्** m.inf. to kiss (El., Rām. 1093).

mīṭhⁱ dinⁱ मीठि दिनि । **ललाटादौ चुम्बनम्** m. pl. inf. to give kisses, to kiss (Śiv. 730, 976, 1150, 1398, 1528, 1911; Rām. 588, 1553, 1644). **—karàṅⁱ —करंनि** m. pl. inf., id. (K. 174, 285, 398, 461, 475, 857).

myūṭhᵘ 2 म्यूठु । **विशिष्टास्वादः** adj. (sg. dat. **mīṭhis मीठिस्**, abl. **mēṭhi मेठि**; f. **mīṭhᵘ मीठू**, sg. dat. **mēchĕ मेच्छ**), sweet (lit. and fig.) (Gr.Gr. 19; Gr.M.; W. 20, *miot*; K.Pr. 5, 106, 143, 148, 159, 208; Rām. 1489); pleasant, agreeable, delicious (Gr.M.; Rām. 1751; K. 309, 401, 932, 1131; H. vi, 11); elegant, charming. **mīṭhᵘ bēra मीठू वेर** । **आमोदाश्रयः** f. a sweet hedge, a sweet tract; hence, met. an object of great affection.

māyātīth मायातीथ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māyātītas मायातीतस्**), one who has passed beyond illusion (see **māyā**), one who is not subject to illusion (Śiv. 1458).

myauv म्यौव् m. the mew of a cat (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 168, *myou*). Cf. **mĕv.**

mayövī मयांवी adj. c.g. deceitful, fraudulent; N. of a demon (Rām. 457).

mŏyōv म्वयोव्, see **marun.**

maza मज़ مزہ । **आस्वादः** m. taste, savour, relish, smack (K.Pr. 16, 255) (cf. **nūna-mᵒ**, s.v. **nūn**); a titbit; delight, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.; K. 25, 223, 648, 650, 716); jest, joke, fun, sport, amusement. **—gaṭshàṅⁱ —गट्शंनि** । **अरुच्याभासनम्** m. pl. inf. flavours to go, i.e. to exhibit apparent disgust (for something really longed for). **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु** । **आस्वादोपभोगः** m.inf. to take flavour, to taste, to enjoy (lit. and fig.); to take pleasure, to enjoy oneself, to revel. **—karàṅⁱ —करंनि** । **लीलाविलासप्रदर्शनवृत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to enjoy oneself; to enjoy or amuse oneself (at the expense of), to make sport or fun (of), to laugh (at). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **आनन्दयोगः** m.inf. pleasure, enjoyment, to be experienced (K. 148, 220, 277). **-motᵘ -मंतु** । **आनन्दपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-müṭshᵘ -मंच्छू**), enjoyment-mad, full of enjoyment (K. 255); giving enjoyment, ravishing, rapturous. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंच्छू**), tasteless (El.). **—ṭshānun —च्चानुन्** । **आस्वादानुभावनम्** m.inf. to cause taste to enter, to give (one) a taste (of); to show (one) some sport or fun, to afford (one) enjoyment. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **आस्वादपरीक्षणम्, उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to test the taste (of), to see how (a thing) tastes; to show indifference (to something unpleasant). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **आस्वादानन्दोद्भवः** m.inf. enjoyment, flavour, or pleasure to be felt.

māz माज़ । **मांसम्** m. flesh, the flesh of the body (cf. **athukᵘ māz,** p. 66*a*, l. 33; **maṭshi-mᵒ,** p. 609*a*, l. 48; and **nam ta mᵒ,** s.v. **nam 1**) (K.Pr. 121, 152, 156, 232; Rām. 984, 1445, 1577, 1657; H. vii, 14, 24); flesh, meat, butcher's meat (cf. **gabi-māz,** p. 275*a*, l. 14; **gurⁱ-mᵒ,** p. 298*b*, l. 48; **hūnⁱ-mᵒ,** p. 337*a*, l. 4; **kŏkar-mᵒ,** p. 432*a*, l. 39; **kala-mᵒ,** p. 435*a*, l. 22; **môwᵘ-mᵒ,** p. 611*b*, l. 14) (W. 114; L. 461; K.Pr. 36, 84, 199, 237); the fleshy part of fruit (El.); cf. **māmas** and **más 2.** **-bēr -वेर्** । **दन्तमूलमांसोन्नत्यविकृतिः (दन्तेषूपमांसाविर्भावः)** f. 'a hedge of flesh', swelling of the gums. **-khĕl -ख्यल्** । **छत्राकम्** m. a mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) (El. *mánskhel*; L. 73, *mazkhel*). It is found on the walnut, pine, and mulberry. **-khāv -खाव्** । **मांसभोजी, कीटविशेषः, रोगविशेषः** m. a flesh-eater, one who is fond of eating flesh, one who is carnivorous; a kind of water insect that bites the body; a certain disease in which the fleshy parts of the body waste away in sores. **-kūṭᵘ -कूटू** । **मांसदीर्घखण्डः** f. a long strip of meat. **—ladun —लदुन्** । **अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to build flesh, to become stout (from eating good food, leading a jolly life, and so on). **-lal -लल्** । **चलन्मांसभागः** f. a flesh-blister, a throbbing in the soft flesh. **-lŏponᵘ -ल्वपंनु** । **मांसलः** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñᵘ -ल्वपंञू**), 'a flesh jar,' a short very fleshy man, a fat little fool. **-mēchĕr -मेच्छर्** । **अतिप्रेमप्रवर्तनम्** m. 'sweetness of flesh', mutual affection. **-myulᵘ -मिलु** । **मांससंबन्धः (सापिण्ड्यम)** m. union of flesh, near relationship (marked by mutual affection). **-nāṭh -नाठ्** f. flesh for food, esp. mutton (El. *mads-nāṭa*, m.); cf. **nāṭh.** **-pholᵘ -फंलु** । **मांसखण्डः** m. a lump or piece of meat. **-palav -पलव्** । **पत्राकारमांसखण्डम्** m. a flat piece of meat cut off with the skin attached. **-rān -रान्** ।

ऑर्वमांसम् f. (sg. dat. **-rönᵘ** -रांज़ू), the meat of the thigh (as in a leg of mutton). **-tikh** -तिख्। **क्षुद्रमांसखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **tikas तिकस्**), a small piece of meat. —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the flesh, to raise weals by flogging; cf. **mūrĕn m° t°**, p. 589*a*, l. 31. **-vĕtharan** -व्यथरन्। **अतिस्थूलदेहा** f. a stout, fleshy, woman (esp. an old one).

māza-bŏy माज़-बुय्। सापिण्ड्यस्नेहः f. 'the smell of flesh', the natural affection which springs up between near relations. **mada-māza wālun मद-माज़ वालुन्** m.inf. to cause to descend from pride and from flesh; hence, to destroy a person's pride and bravery, utterly to humiliate and destroy (Śiv. 857).

maīz मैंज़् or **mōz मोंज़्। मञ्जिष्ठा** f. the Indian henna, *Lawsonia inermis* (El. *mánz*; K.Pr. 137, *mãz*). (From the powdered leaves of this plant is made a paste used by women to dye their hands and feet a reddish orange.) Cf. **mazēṭh.**

maīzi-atha मैंज़ि-अथ। मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितहस्तः m. a hand dyed with henna. **-khŏr -खुर्। मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितपादौ** m.pl. feet dyed with henna. **-kŏṇḍᵘ -कुंडु। मञ्जिष्ठापूर्णपात्रविशेषः** m. a bowl for holding henna-dye. **-nam -नम्। मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितनखसमूहः** m.pl. the nails (of the hands or feet) dyed with henna. **-pōsh -पोश्। पुष्पविशेषः** m. the flower of the henna-plant; N. of a certain plant, the flower of which is of a reddish orange colour. **-rāth -राथ्। सौमङ्गल्यावसरः** f. (sg. dat. **röṭsᵘ** रांट़ू), a night on which henna is applied, i.e. a festive occasion [e.g. a marriage, on which occasion a bride's hands and feet are stained with henna, or an investment of a boy with the Brahminical thread (El. *mánzirāt*; L. 258 ff., *mehnzrāt*)].

mēz मेज़ میز m. (W. 18) a table (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18).

mōza मोज़ موزہ m. stockings reaching above the knees (El.).

muza मुज़ in **muza-wara मुज़-वर। मुद्गतण्डुलसाधितभोजनविशेषः** m. a dish of the water in which rice and **mŏng** (q.v.) have boiled, mixed with condiments. It is given to invalids (El. says that it is made of rice and poppy water). Cf. **mŏnga-muza-war**, p. 378*b*, l. 8.

mūzūba मूज़ूब (= بموجب) postpos. governing abl., on account of, according to; **wanana mūzūba**, according to instructions (Gr.M.).

mazbūth मज़्बूथ् مضبوط adj. c.g. firm, fixed, fast, tight (Gr.M.); strong, stout.

mūzūd मूज़ूद (= موجود) adj. c.g. existing, extant, ready, at hand, available; present, manifest, undeniable (Rām. 129).

mazadār मज़्दार् مزدار। **अत्यास्वादयुक्तः** adj. c.g. tasty, savoury, tasteful, palatable, delicious (lit. and fig.).

mazahabī मज़्हबी (= مذہبي) adj. c.g. of, or relating to, a religion, or sect, etc. (Gr.M.).

mazhar मज़्हर् مظہر। **मार्युपद्रवः** m. a place of manifestation, scene of a deed, a theatre, stage (El., K.Pr. 86); the object or manifestation (of divine vengeance, etc.); the breaking out of a deadly epidemic. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन्। **महामारीरोगप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. an epidemic to break out. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु। **मार्युपद्रवोत्पत्तिः** m.inf., id.

mazharlad मज़्हर्लद्। महामारीरोगग्रस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mazharladiñ मज़्हर्लदिञ्**), one who is afflicted by an epidemic disease.

mizāj मिज़ाज् مزاج or **mizāz मिज़ाज़्** m. temper, disposition (El.; Gr.M. *mizāz*; Rām. 1249, *mizāz*); constitution, health, condition of body (Gr.M.).

muzūjᵘ मुज़ूजू। शवमुखवस्त्रम् f. the cloth put over the face of the corpse of a Brāhman.

mazökⁱ मज़ोंकि। असत्सान्त्वनः adj. c.g. one who consoles with promises which he does not fulfil, conciliating with false promises.

mazākh मज़ाख् مذاق। **असत्सान्त्वनम्** m. (sg. dat. **mazākas मज़ाकस्**), taste, relish; wit, humour; (in Kāshmīrī) false comforting, consoling a person with promises which are not fulfilled; a practical joke (K.Pr. 125). —**gatshun** —गछुन्। **निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. disappointment to occur. —**karun** —करुन्। **असत्प्रतिश्रवेण सान्त्वनम्** m.inf. to console or conciliate with false promises.

mazāka-wôlᵘ मज़ाक-वोलु। असत्सान्त्वनशीलः m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is accustomed to console or conciliate with false promises.

müzᵘlām मंज़ूलाम् (written مزلامہ in the Persian character) in Rām. 649, where the comm. translates it 'sins' (*pāpāni*).

mazmūn मज़्मून् مضمون m. the contents of a writing or letter, import, sense, tenour, purport (Rām. 842).

mĕzmān म्यज़्मान् (= میزمان) m. an entertainer, a host; (in Kāshmīrī) a guest (K.Pr. 135; H. vii, 4).

māzan माज़न्। संमार्जनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **māzüñᵘ माज़ंञ्**), a kind of twig broom (Gr.Gr. 121).

māzun माज़ुन्। रुचिविधानम्, निःसारणेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môzᵘ मोज़ु**; 2 p.p. **māzōv माज़ोव**), to acquire a taste (for), to become addicted (to) (esp. with reference to something not previously desired) (Gr.Gr. 121); to clean out the inside of a vessel, to wipe out dregs. Cf. **māzanun.**

môz^{u}-mot^{u} मोज़ु-मंतु । **अपेक्षितः, शोधितः** perf. part. (f. **möz^{ü}-müṭṭ^{ü} मांज़ू-मंचू**), desired, wanted; (of a vessel) having the dregs inside wiped or cleaned out.

māzan-wôl^{u} माज़न्-वोलु । **रुचिकर्ता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who acquires a taste (for anything), one who desires something not previously wished for.

mēzan, the commencement of autumn (L. 325).

māzanun माज़नुन् । **स्वेच्छया रुचिविषयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzon^{u} माज़ंनु**), (of something previously not wished for, or disliked) to make (it) an object of desire, to acquire a taste for. **māzon^{u}-mot^{u} माज़ंनु-मंतु** । **रुचिविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **māzüñ^{ü}-müṭṭ^{ü} माज़ंञू-मंचू**), become an object of desire. Cf. **māzun.**

māzanāwun माज़नावुन् । **रुचियुक्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzanôw^{u} माज़नोवु**), to cause (a person) to like (something previously disliked), to cause (a person) to acquire a taste (for).

mazār मज़ार् مزار । **यवनादिश्मशानम्** m. a place of visitation; a Musalmān shrine; (amongst Musalmāns) a sepulchre, tomb, grave, a graveyard (L. 271). **—gaṭṭhun —गट्ठुन्** । **मरणावस्थापातः** m.inf. to go to the tomb; hence, to become dead (used in imprecations, etc.). **-bal -बल्** । **श्मशानप्रदेशः** m. a Musalmān graveyard.

mazör^{i} मज़ोरि । **यवनश्मशानाधिष्ठाता** m. the man in charge of a Musalmān graveyard.

mŏzūr म्वज़ूर् or **mazūr मज़ूर्** (= مزدور) m. (f. **mŏz^{a}rĕñ म्वज़र्यञ्**), a hired labourer, a paid workman (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūr**, p. 194*b*, l. 26; Gr.M. *mazūr*; W. 17, 18, *mazur*; f. *muzrĕñ*).

môzūr मोज़ूर् (? = معذور) । **न्युब्जः** adj. (f. **môzūr^{ü} मोज़ूरू**), excused; helpless, powerless; unserviceable; (in Kāshmīrī) crook-backed, one bent double by disease and only able to walk on one's hands and knees, a cripple (Gr.Gr. 23). **—gaṭṭhun —गट्ठुन्** । **न्युब्जताविकाराग्निः** m.inf. to become crook-backed, as ab. **—karun —करुन्** । **ऊरुकटिभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to make (a person) crook-backed, to injure his waist, thighs, or the like, as ab. **—kŏthul^{u} —क्वथुलु** । **न्युब्जकल्पः** adj. (f. **kŏth^{ü}j^{ü} क्वथ्ंजू**), a crook-back bundle, i.e. a man who (through laziness or weakness) goes about like a crook-back on his hands and knees.

mŏzūr^{i} म्वज़ूरि (= مزدوری) f. bodily labour, work; wages paid to a hired labourer, price of labour, hire (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūr^{i}**, p. 194*b*, l. 28, and **nāwa-m°**, s.v. **nāv 2**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 142, *mazūri*).

môzūrī मोज़ूरी (? = معذوري) । **न्युब्जवृत्तिः** f. the condition of being crook-backed, the being compelled to walk on one's hands and knees.

mŏz^{a}rĕñ म्वज़र्यञ्, see **mŏzūr.**

mazrath मज़रथ् (= مضرّت) f. harm, injury, hurt, detriment. **—tulüñ^{ü} —तुलंञू** । **अतिखेदानुभवः** f.inf. (of a person) to become utterly exhausted or fatigued and incapable of doing more. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञू** । **अत्यायासानुभवः** f.inf. great exhaustion or fatigue to be experienced.

māzarath माज़रथ् (= معذرت) । **आतिथ्योक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **māzarüṭṭ^{ü} माज़रंचू**), an apology; (in Kāshmīrī) words of welcome (to a guest on arrival), hospitality (K.Pr. 203); hospitable pressing to eat (at a feast, etc.) (Śiv. 1072).

mazēṭh मज़ेठ् । **मञ्जिष्टा** f. (sg. dat. **mazēṭhi मज़ेठि**), madder, the plant and its dye (L. 344, *majjit*; 68, *mazait* = *Rubia cordifolia* or its substitute *Geranium nepalense*). Cf. **maīz**; El. *majith* or *manjit*, both m.

māzawun^{u} माज़वुनु । **रुचियुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **māzavüñ^{ü} माज़वंञू**), one who has acquired a taste (for something not previously liked); one who cleans out dregs from the inside of a vessel.

muzawara मुज़वर, see **muza.**

muzāyĕka مضايقه m. moment, importance, consequence (Gr.M.). **kēh muzāyĕka chuna,** it is of no consequence (Gr.M.).

mizāz मिज़ाज़, see **mizāj.**

n न् ں. The twelfth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twentieth (or, if we count **ṭ, ṭh,** and **z,** the twenty-third) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-second consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. In schools it is called **nastuv-nö नस्तुव्-नों**. It also, in the case of words directly borrowed from Sanskrit, represents the Sanskrit cerebral nasal **ṇ ण्**, the sound of which does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although Paṇḍits often write the character when it occurs in the original. Thus, the Sanskrit word *guṇa* **गुण** becomes **gŏn ग्वन्** in Kāshmīrī, but Paṇḍits commonly write it **ग्वण्** or **गुण्**. It is pronounced nearly as in English, the sound varying slightly according to the letter which follows it. When, however, it precedes certain palatal letters, it tends to become palatalized. Before *ü-mātrā* and *ĕ* (i.e. *ya*) it becomes **ñ ञ्**, as in **yīran यीरन्**, an anvil, pl.nom. **yīrüñ^{ü} यीरंञू**; from **ton^{u} तंनु**, thin, we have **tañĕr तञर्**, thinness; and from the verb **ranun रनुन्** (first conjugation), to cook, we have a first past participle **ron^{u} रंनु**, with a feminine **rüñ^{ü} रंञू**. When followed by *y* with any other vowel except *a* (in which case *ya* becomes *ĕ*), it also becomes **ñ ञ्**, but the *y* disappears. Thus, the second past participle of **ranun रनुन्** is **ran + yōv रन् + योव्**, and becomes **rañōv रञोव्**. But these changes do not occur in the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation. Thus, the second past participle of the verb **banun वनुन्** (third conjugation), to become, is **banyōv वन्योव्**, not **bañōv वञोव्**. See Gr.Gr. 28, 29, 226; Gr.M., p. 22.

na न ں । नहि adv. particle of negation, equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'neither', 'nor'. In a direct sentence it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in **gatshi-na,** he will not go; **pok^{u}-na,** he did not proceed; **gayōv,** he went, **gayō-na,** he did not go; **chuh,** he is, **chuna,** he is not (p. 159*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 177, 255; W. 96, 151; L.V. 35, 98, 104, etc.; Śiv. 5, 35, 45, etc.; Rām. 74, 77, 104, etc.; H. i, 6; ii, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, etc.; and so elsewhere *passim*). When two verbs are both negatived, the **na** is prefixed, not suffixed, to each, as in **na gatshi na diyi,** he will neither go nor give.

This word is not used with the simple or the polite imperative (see **ma**), but is used as a prohibitive with the future imperative, as in **dàp^{i}zĕm-na,** you must not speak to me (H. v, 8); **kàr^{i}zi-na,** you must not make (H. viii, 1; xii, 6); **wàs^{i}zi-na,** you must not descend (H. xii, 11); **màng^{i}zĕs-na,** you must not demand from her (H. xii, 18).

In a subordinate sentence, **na** precedes the verb, as in **tàm^{i} ṭàṭ^{i} par, yuth^{u} na wuḍith gatshi,** he cut the feathers, so that it should fly away (Gr.M.).

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, **na** precedes the word it negatives, as in **na-bananī,** impossible; but, if the sentence, not the word is negatived, **na,** as usual, is suffixed to the verb, as in **chu-na bananī,** it is not possible.

With an indefinite pronoun, it usually precedes the pronoun, as in **na kūh,** no one (p. 389*b*, l. 38); **na kĕ̃h,** nothing (id., l. 40). Cf., however, **kĕh-na,** nothing (p. 389*b*, l. 45; p. 390*a*, l. 18); **kuni-na,** nowhere (p. 453*b*, l. 26).

Similarly, it often precedes an interjection, as in **na-bā,** no, Sir! (is) not, Sir! (Gr.Gr. 102); **na-dĕd,** no, Madam! (used in addressing a mother or elderly female) (W. 96); **na-sa,** no, Sir! (Śiv. 1247).

Used alone as interj. indicating negation, no! (K.Pr. 18).

Between two words a single **na** is often equivalent to 'neither . . . nor', as in **ōr na yōr,** neither there nor here (p. 41*b*, l. 16), and in such cases sometimes has a special idiomatic force, as in **dāsh na dāsh,** a person's entire property (apparently, what is lasting and what is not lasting) (p. 252*b*, l. 39); **höh^{i} na pröh^{i},** (occurring) suddenly over and over again (p. 325*a*, l. 18); **pĕv na pĕv,** while in the act of falling (K.Pr. 175); cf. **zĕn nā zĕn,** bel. Or **na** may be repeated, as in **na . . . na** (or **ta na**), neither . . . nor (K.Pr. 46). So, **na . . . ta न . . . त,** neither . . . nor. **na . . . na . . . ta,** nor . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15). **na danan ta mĕtran न दनन त म्यचन । न स्वार्थं न परार्थम्** adv. neither for one's own profit nor for another's (e.g. expenditure, loss, etc.). **na dazüñ^{ü} ta wutsüñ^{ü} न दज़ंञू त वुत्संञू । चिन्ताखेदादिराहित्यम्** f. neither being burnt nor being consumed by fire, the being unaffected

by one's own, or another's, prosperity or adversity, stoicism.

na-ta 1 न-त adv. and not, nor (L.V. 37, 96, 97; Śiv. 1540; YZ. 7; K.Pr. 135). **na-ta 2 न-त । यद्वा** adv. not then, i.e. (if) not then, or else, otherwise, or (El.; W. 99; L.V. 19, 71; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 171, 311, 593, etc.; Rām. 268, 1342, 1588; K. 559, 571, 1146, etc.; YZ. 83, 105, 119, 180); **aki na-ta aki laṭi,** at one time or another (Śiv. 1564). **na-ta 3 न-त । नहि नाम** adv. not verily, forsooth not (Rām. 63). **na-tay न-तय् । अन्यथा**, i.q. **na-ta 2,** ab. or else, otherwise (**tay** = **ta** + **ay 2**) (Śiv. 682; Rām. 103, 325, 401, etc.). **na-zi न-ज़ि**, an emph. equivalent for **na,** as in **na-zi pazi,** it is not at all proper (K. 34; so K. 82, 453).

nā 1 ना, i.q. **na,** ab. (L.V. 2, 9, etc.). **nā . . . nā,** neither . . . nor (L.V. 7). **zĕn nā zĕn,** they are being born, (and) they are not being born, immediately on being born, while they are yet being born (L.V. 47); cf. **pĕv na pĕv,** ab. **nā 2 ना** (= **na** + **a 3** or **ā 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix added to verbs, as in **karān chunā** (**chuh** + **na** + **ā 1**), does he not make? **karyōn-nā,** did he not make? **karān chĕkh-nā** (**na** + **a 3**), does not thou (fem.) make? cf. **a 3** (Gr.Gr. 180; L.V. 83; Śiv. 871, 882, 1096, etc.; Rām. 145, 152, 154, 329, 540, 1051, etc.; H. vi, 1; viii, 7; ix, 7, etc.; K. 369). As a negative interrogative, this word often has the force of an emphatic affirmative, like the English 'is it not good?' meaning 'it is very good' (Śiv. 573 ff., 651, 793, 838, 1134, etc.; Rām. 188, 193, 668, 757, 759; K. 101, 126, 1171).

nau नौ or **nō नो** adv. no certainly (in addressing a man. In addressing a woman, **nāy,** bel., is used) (W. 96; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, etc.; H. vii, 23; xi, 15; K.Pr. 135).

nu . . . nu नु . . . नु, neither . . . nor (H. xii, 4).

nay 1 नय् (= **na** + **ay 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix, i.q. **nā 2,** but used when addressing a woman, as in **karān chĕkh-nay,** dost thou (fem.) not make? cf. **a 3,** esp. p. 2*a*, l. 40 (Gr.Gr. 180). **nay 2 नय** (= **na** + **ay 2**) conj., a suffix indicating a negative supposition. If not, unless. It may be appended to a verb, as in **karihē-nay,** if he had not made, but is more usually attached to the subject of the sentence, as in **rūd-nay pĕyihē,** if rain had not fallen; **sunay** (= **suh** + **nay**) **karihē,** if he had not made; cf. **ay 2** (El. *nai*; Gr.Gr. 257; Śiv. 168, 634, 1236, etc.; Rām. 165, 338, 496, etc.; K. 1107, 1123; K.Pr. 46, 100). **nay 3 नय्** (for **4, 5,** see s.vv.) (= **na** + emph. **y**) not verily, not at all (Śiv. 46, 327, 348, 579, etc.; H. v, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc.; YZ. 23).

nāy नाय् । नहि adv. negative particle, used like **na** when addressing a woman with respect, but emphatically. Not, certainly, certainly not (W. 96, *nâi*). Fem. of **nau,** ab.

nái, see **nöy**[i].

nāi, see **nāy,** s.v. **na.**

nāī, see **nöyī.**

nao, see **nāv 1.**

náo, see **nāv 2.**

nau 1, naū, see **nav 1.**

nau 2, see **now**[u].

nau 3, see **na.**

nau 4 नौ, see **nam 2.**

nĕ न्य, a prefix used in the formation of compound words, indicating 'not', 'without', as in **nĕ-gor**[u], not manufactured, naturally formed; **nĕ-pŏtur**[u], having no son; **nĕ-kama,** useless. It is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *niḥ*. Words with this prefix will be found in their proper alphabetical order.

neaó pōsh, see **nyôw**[u].

nō नो, i.q. **na** (L.V. 1, 29, etc.; Śiv. 375, 1753; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, 488, etc.).

nö नो, see **nawa-nö,** s.v. **nav 1,** and **nastuv-nö.**

nū, the spelling for **now**[u] **2,** used by El.

nab नब् । नभः m. the sky, the atmosphere, heaven; firmament (L. 464; Śiv. 1076, 1879; Rām. 458, 504, 678, 888, 1032, 1333, 1550). **nab** (or **nàb**[i]) **log**[u]**-mot**[u] **नब् (नंवि) लंगु-मंतु । अतिगर्वयुक्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] **—लंजू-मंट्सू**), attached to the sky, one who is up in the sky; hence, met. become full of haughtiness. **—lagun —लगुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. to reach to the sky; met. to be filled with pride, to become haughty, to have a feeling of contempt for others, to despise people.

naba-ōd[i] **नब-ऑंदि । नाभसतामिस्रम्** f. a storm in the sky, heavy with dark clouds and furious dust. **-dub -दुब् । आकाशात्पतनम्, उत्पातः** m. a crash from the sky, a fall from a great height; an earthquake or similar calamity in which mountains, buildings, and the like are upset. **-graṉ -ग्रञ् । स्फूर्जथुः** m. anxiety from the sky; hence, a clap or peal of thunder. **-grāy -ग्राय् । आकाशकम्पः** f. a shaking of the sky accompanied by thunder, believed to be produced by an earthquake. **-gāsh -गाश्** or **-gôsh**[u] **-गोशु । नाभसप्रकाशः** m. brightness of the sky, the illumination of a starlit night (when there is no moon). **-gaṭa -गट । नाभसतमः** f. a darkness of the

sky (from clouds, etc.). **-nañĕr -नञर्** । **आकाशनिर्मलता** m. clearness of the sky (when there is not a trace of clouds). **-nār -नार्** । **दिग्दाहः, अतिगर्वः** m. fire from the sky, an earthquake or similar calamitous portent accompanied by a fiery sky; haughtiness, excessive pride, despising people. **-nār anun -नार् अनुन्** । **अत्यहङ्कारोद्भवः** m.inf. haughtiness, etc., to arise. **-nār hyon[u] -नार् ह्यंनु** । **अतीर्ष्योद्भवः** m.inf. to be filled with jealousy. **-nār khasun -नार् खसुन्** । **अत्यहङ्कारप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. excessive haughtiness to be displayed. **-nār wŏthun -नार् व्वथुन्** । **अतीर्ष्योद्भवः** m.inf. great jealousy to arise. **-phal -फल्** । **आकाशफलम्** m. fruit in the sky, i.e. something non-existent, impossible, or lost for ever (e.g. dead or destroyed). **-pōsh -पोश्** । **आकाशपुष्पम्** m. flowers (growing) in the sky, something impossible, non-existent, or utterly destroyed; something weak or unsubstantial, and on this account disappearing before one's very eyes. **-ṭub -टुब्** । **सर्वनाशः** m. utter destruction from the sky, i.e. (esp. of a country) utter destruction from an earthquake or similar calamity, or from bad government. **-traṭh -चठ्** । **आकाशतो विद्युत्पातः** f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi -चटि**), lightning from the sky, the lightning of a thunderstorm, a thunderbolt. **-zāḍ -ज़ाँड्** । **नभोमालिन्यम्** f. hoar-frost in the sky, blackness in the sky due to frosty weather. **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । **नभआवृतिः** m. a cloud covering of the sky, a clouded sky.

nàb[i] ŏd[i] नंवि ऑंदि । **आकाशोत्यध्वान्तम्** f., i.q. **naba-ŏd[i]**, ab. **-graṉ -ग्रञ्** । **निर्घातशब्दः** m., i.q. **naba-gr°**, ab. **-gaṭa -गट** । **आकाशतमः** f., i.q. **naba-ga°**, ab. **—log[u]-mot[u] —लंगु-मंतु**, see **nab log[u] mot[u]**. **—lagun —लगुन्**, see **nab lagun**, ab. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **असद्स्थिरम्** m., i.q. **naba-pōsh**, ab. **-traṭh -चठ्** । **आकस्मिकवज्रपातः** f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi -चटि**), i.q. **naba-traṭh**, ab. **-traṭh hyuh[u] -चठ् हिहु** । **महोत्पातोत्पादनशीलः** adj. (f. **-traṭh hish[ü] -चठ् हिशू**), like a thunderbolt; hence, one who is always causing great and sudden destruction, a break-all.

nabuk[u] नवुकु । **आकाशभवः** adj. (f. **nabüc[ü] नवंचू**), of, or belonging to, the sky; produced in the sky. **—nār —नार्** m. twilight (El. *nabukār*, a misprint).

nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ नवच्च तार वालञ । **अत्युत्साहः** f. pl. inf. to bring down the stars from the sky; met. to exhibit great energy or industry in one's study or in other work.

nabun[u] 1 नवुनु (for **2**, see s.v.) adj. (f. **nabüñ[ü] नवंञू**), of, or belonging to, the Sky (personified). **nabañĕ tāra नवञ तार** । **नाभसतारकाः** f.pl. the stars of the sky, the stars of heaven.

nabas khasun नवस् खसुन् । **अतिगर्वारोहः** m.inf. to mount to the sky; to be filled with (esp. groundless) pride or haughtiness.

nāb नाव् । **नाभिः** f. the navel; a focus or central point (L.V. 34, 57); cf. **nāph.** **—ḍalüñ[ü] —डलंञू** । **नाभिनाडीविकारः** f.inf. the navel to be displaced, rupture (the disease) to occur.

nāba-ṭang नाव-टंग् । **कल्पितसाम** m. a pear on the navel; hence, the use of pretended smooth words (in order to gain some object), wheedling, soft solder. **-ṭang wālàn[i] -टंग् वालंनि** । **कल्पितसाम्नायत्तीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down a pear on the naval; hence, to wheedle a person into doing something.

nābi-sthān नावि-स्थान् । **नाभिप्रदेशः** m. the locality, or neighbourhood, of the navel, the navel (El. *nabistán*).

nāib نائب m. a deputy, used in such compounds as **nāib taḥṣīldār** نائب تحصيلدار, a certain subordinate revenue official (L. 401, 422).

nēb नेब् । **संकेतः** m. a trace, mark, token, clue (K. 268, 284–5, 1162); a person's address. **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । **वृत्ताभिज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to give a clue, to give the address (of). **—nishāna —निशान** । **संकेतलक्षणम्** m. a mark or token (which affords a clue). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **संकेतनियमः** m.inf. a trace or clue to remain (behind), a trace to be left. **—thawun —थवुन्** or **—thāwun —थावुन्** । **संकेतसंदेशः** m.inf. to give or point out a clue (Šiv. 1878); to promise (to visit a person) (Gr.M.). **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **वृत्ताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. a trace to come, a clue to be obtained.

nēba-wôl[u] नेव-वोलु । **दत्तसंकेतः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has given a clue.

nēbas gatshun नेबस् गक्शुन् । **संकेतानुवर्तनम्** m.inf. to follow up a clue. **—pyon[u] —प्यंनु** । **संकेतानुभवः** m.inf. to come upon a clue, hit upon a clue. **—wôt[u]-mot[u] —वोतु-मंतु** । **ज्ञातसंकेतः** perf. part. (f. **—wötš[ü]-müš[ü] —वोंछू-मंछू**), one who has found a clue. **—wātun —वातुन्** । **संकेतज्ञानम्** m.inf. to arrive at a clue, to find a clue.

nābad नाबद् (= نبات) । **मत्स्यण्डी** m. refined white sugar, sugar candy (cf. **ḍal-nā°**, p. 210*a*, l. 5, and **nūn nābad gatshun**, s.v. **nūn**) (L. 254 (the Persian form *nabāt*); L.V. 108; Šiv. 435, 478, 499, 591, etc.; Rām. 1653; K.Pr. 78, 146, 155, 159, 233). **-ḍŏr[a]g -ड्वर्ग्** । **त्रिकोणफाणितखण्डम्** f. a three-cornered lump of candy. **-kuza -कुज़** । **फाणितचित्रखण्डम्** m. sugar crystallized in an earthen pot or pan.

nābàd[i] नाबंदि in the following:—**nābàd[i] rang नाबंदि रंग्** । **रागविशेषः** m. a kind of colour, pale

orange. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of small, sweet, juicy, yellow apple (L. 349, *nabádi trel*).

nābūd नाबूद् نابود adj. e.g. non-existent, annihilated, ruined, destroyed, disappeared, vanished. **—gatshun** —गक्कुन् । **अदृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become annihilated, non-existent, etc.

nābūdī नाबूदी نابودي f. non-existence, annihilation, ruin. **—gatshüñᵘ** —गक्कञ्यू । **नष्टीभवनम्** f.inf. annihilation, non-existence, disappearance to occur (to any person or thing).

nĕbagôrᵘ न्यवगोरु adj. (f. **nĕbagörᵘ न्यवगांरू**), cooked without oil or *ghi* (cf. **bagāra**) (W. 110).

nabukār (a misprint in El. for **nabukᵘ nār,** p. 619*a*, l. 42).

nābīnā नाबीना نابينا adj. e.g. blind (Rām. 234, YZ. 156).

nabunᵘ 2 नबुनु (for **1**, see p. 619*a*, l. 47) । **अनुत्पत्तिः** m. the non-production of anything (e.g. failure or barrenness of a crop, or non-result of any action). **—gatshun** —गक्कुन् । **अनुद्भवसंभवः** m.inf. such non-production, etc., to occur.

nibun निबुन् । पर्यापणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nibyōv निब्योव्**), to be accomplished or performed; to succeed, be successfully carried out. **nibyō-motᵘ निब्यो-मंतु । समाप्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nibyē-müshᵘ निब्ये-मंच्यू**), accomplished, successfully carried out.

nĕb^{a}r न्यंब्र् a form of **nĕbar 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 152), used in the following:—**nĕb^{a}r-drövī न्यंब्र्-द्रांवी । बाह्यसंचारशीलत्वम्, अभिसारिकात्वम्** f. a habit or custom of going about the town and meeting friends, etc.; the habit of acting as a secret light woman, who visits her lover privately.

nĕb^{a}ra न्यंब्र adv. or postpos. governing abl., from outside, outwards (cf. **aṇd^{a}ra nĕ°,** p. 32*b*, l. 8) (W. 95, *nebara*; 98, *nebaṛa*; L.V. 94; K. 493, 899, 1129, 1141); outside, outwardly (K.Pr. 156). **—drāv** —द्राव् । **वहिःसंचारव्यवहारशीलः, व्यभिचारिणी (अभिसारिका)** adj. e.g. (W. 21), one who makes a habit of going outside the house and meeting, or gossiping, with friends; f. (**अभिसारिका**) an unchaste woman who is in the habit of going privately out to her lover or lovers.

nĕb^{a}r^{i} न्यंब्रि adv. and postpos. governing abl., outside; at the outside edge (of), on the frontier (of some country) (K. 619). **—tsàm^{i}** —च्चंमि । **असंवद्धम्** adv. 'on the outer skin' (without considering what is inside); hence, unsuitably, with unpleasant results (esp. u.w. vbs. implying 'eating', 'enjoying', or the like; e.g. with reference to eating tempting but unwholesome food). **-tsàm^{i} gatshun -च्चंमि गक्कुन् । शोकोत्तरीभवनम्** m.inf. to become unsuitable, to have unpleasant results, as ab. **-tsàm^{i} karun -च्चंमि करुन् । शोकोत्तरीकरणम्** m.inf. to lead a person to action which has unpleasant results, as ab.

nĕbar 1 न्यवर् । मलोत्सर्गः m. the act of defæcation (a back formation from **nĕbar nērun,** see **nĕbar 2**); human ordure.

nĕbar 2 न्यवर् । वहिः adv. outside, without (Gr.Gr. 152, **nĕb^{a}r,** q.v.) (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 766, 866, 991, etc.; H. iii, 8; viii, 7; x, 7; K. 664); out of doors (Gr.M.); abroad, not at home (L.V. 4); cf. **andar-n°** (p. 32*a*, l. 49). As postpos. governing either the abl. or else the abl. with **nishĕ** (Gr.M.; W. 97 says it governs dat.), outside, beyond (cf. **khala-nĕ°,** outside the universe, p. 397*a*, l. 21; **hada-nishĕ nĕ°,** beyond limit, p. 322*a*, l. 29); (governing dat.) to outside (H. x, 5). **—gatshun** —गक्कुन् m.inf. to go outside; to become well known (Rām. 167). **-kun** -कुन् adv. to the outside, outwards (El., Rām. 481). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to put outside, to draw out (El.); cf. **and^{a}ryumᵘ nĕbar karun,** to turn inside out (p. 33*a*, l. 3). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । **वहिर्निर्याणम्, राजद्वारादौ कार्यप्रवृत्त्यारम्भः, मलोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to go forth outside, to go outside (K.Pr. 30, 102; Rām. 167, 174, 299, 390, 467–8, 669, etc.); to go outside (school, etc.), i.e. having finished one's education to take public or other service; to go outside the house (to ease oneself), to defæcate. **-pahān** -पहान् । **ईषद्वहिः** adv. a little outside, somewhat outside, just outside.

nĕbàr^{i} न्यवंरि adv. outside, externally, etc., i.q. **nĕbar,** but more emphatic (Śiv. 764, 1807). **-kin^{i}** -किनि adv. outside (Rām. 1558).

nĕb^{a}ryumᵘ न्यंब्रिमु । बाह्यः adj. (f. **nĕb^{a}rimᵘ न्यंब्रिमू**), outer, external (El. *nebrum*; Gr.Gr. 152; Śiv. 1355, 1821; Rām. 1658; K. 983; K.Pr. 13); one who has gone outside (from school, etc.), i.e. one who, having finished his education, has taken public or other service (K.Pr. 156). The converse is **aṇd^{a}ryumᵘ**, q.v. **—mahanyuwᵘ** —महनिवु । **व्यवहारनिपुणः** m. an external man; a man who has left his home (for public service, business, or the like); hence, a good business man, a man of the world.

nabistán, see **nābi-sthān,** p. 619*b*, l. 14.

nabāt نبات, see **nābad.**

naubath नौवथ् نوبت ? f. a period, time, turn; musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals (K.Pr. 67).

nibāwun निबावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nibôwᵘ निबोवु**), to carry on or through, to conduct, manage,

accomplish (Gr.M.); to pass (time, the day, etc.) (cf. **dŏh ni°**, p. 199*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.); to spend time (in expectation). **nibôw^{u}-mot^{u} निवोवु-मंतु । उल्लङ्घितः** perf. part. (f. **nibövʉ-müʦʉ निवांवू-मंच्**), accomplished, etc.; passed (of time, etc.), etc.

nabūwath नवूवथ् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **nabūvüʦʉ नवूवंच्**), rareness, costliness, preciousness.

nab^{a}z नव्ज़् نبض m. the pulse (Gr.M.).

nĕcĕ न्यच्य, see **nĕṭ^{u}**.

nicĕ निच्य, nic^{ü} निचू, see **nyuk^{u}**.

nāch नाक् । **नाट्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **nācas नाचस्**), dancing; an entertainment at which dancing girls perform, a nautch. Cf. **natsun**.

nēch नेक् adj. good (L.V. 35); as adv. well, successfully, fortunately (L.V. 37). Cf. **nēkh**.

nechu, see **nĕcyuw^{u}**.

nēchōmot^{u} नेक्होमंतु । सत्कीर्तिं सत्स्वभावमापन्नः adj. (f. **nēchēmüʦʉ नेक्हेमंच्**), one who has achieved a high reputation; one who is endowed with a virtuous disposition. Cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchanāwun**.

nēchanāwun नेक्नावुन् । ख्यातीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchanôw^{u} नेक्नोवु**), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol; cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchō-mot^{u}**. **nēchanôw^{u}-mot^{u} नेक्नोवु-मंतु । ख्यातीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nēchanövʉ-müʦʉ नेक्नांवू-मंच्**), extolled.

nĕchapaṭ^{a}r न्यक्पंतर् or **nĕchapaṭ^{ü}r^{ü} न्यक्पंत्रू । (नचत्र)तिथिपत्रिका** f. an almanac (cf. **bös^{i}-nĕ°**, p. 131*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

nĕchapatri-kūṭ^{ü} न्यक्पत्रि-कूटू । दीर्घाकृतिर्वर्षपञ्जाङ्गपत्रिका f. a kind of almanac (not like a book with pages, but written on one side of a long strip of paper which is kept in a roll). **-pūth^{i} -पूथि । तिथिपत्रिकापुस्तकम्** f. an almanac (in book form). **-warukh -वरुख् । तिथिपत्रिकापत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warakas -वरकस्**), a single leaf of an almanac.

nŏ̄chĕr नाँच्यर् । निष्फलता m. fruitlessness, barrenness; fruitlessness, futility. Cf. **nŏ̄ṭhun**.

nŏ̄ch^{a}run नाँच्रून् । विघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏ̄ch°r^{u} नाँच्रु**), to ruin, spoil, vitiate. Cf. **nŏ̄ṭhun**, of which it is the causal.

nĕchot^{u} न्यक्तु । नक्षत्रम् m. an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion. There are twenty-seven of these. Cf. **nĕchatur** and **nĕsh^{i}tur**.

nĕchatur न्यक्तुर् । नक्षत्रम् m. a lunar asterism or mansion, i.q. **nĕchot^{u}**; the season during which the sun, or the moon, is passing through a lunar mansion; hence, a time or moment fixed by astrology (L.V. 3). Cf. **nĕsh^{i}tur**.

nēchawun नेक्वुन् । ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchow^{u} नेक्वु**), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol, proclaim, i.q. **nēchanāwun**. Cf. **nēchōmot^{u}**.

nēchow^{u}-mot^{u} नेक्वु-मंतु । ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **nēchüvʉ-müʦʉ नेक्वू-मंच्**), extolled.

nēchawana āmot^{u} नेक्वन आमंतु । ख्यातीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦʉ —आमंच्**), one who has become extolled, one who has gained universally a high reputation. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । ख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become extolled, to gain universally a high reputation.

nācār ناچار, nācāra नाचार adj. c.g. helpless, destitute, forlorn, distressed, miserable (YZ. 45, 100, 253).

nicĕr निच्यर् । सूक्ष्मता m. smallness, littleness, minuteness (cf. **ös-ni°**, p. 46*b*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 30, 139); leanness, thinness (El.).

nĕcyuw^{u} न्यचिवु । पुत्रः (बालकः) m. a boy, a man-child, a lad (El. *nechú*) (cf. **bōlāki-nĕ°**, p. 105*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; W. 18, 110, and L. 464, *nechu*; Śiv. 326; Rām. 128; K. 559, 941; K.Pr. 156, 215); a son (cf. **baṭa-nĕ°**, p. 138, l. 40; **khāra-nĕ°**, p. 407*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 14, 136; W. and L., as ab.; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 695–9, 859, 965, 1375; H. iii, 9; v, 2; viii, 3, 11, 13; xii, 1; K. 137, 458, 734, 741–2; K.Pr. 107, 137, 145).

nĕciv^{i}-dôd^{u} न्यचिवि-दोदु । पुत्राप्तभीप्सा m. son-pain, i.e. the pain of childlessness, longing for a son. **-han -हन् । एकमात्रबालकः** f. a little son, an only son; esp. a darling only son (W. 112, *nechiuhun*). **-khādar -खाँदर् । पुत्रविवाहोत्सवः** m. the marriage festival of a person's son. **-laga^{n} -लगन् । पुत्रविवाहः** m. the wedding of a person's son (esp. u.w. ref. to an invitation to such). **-mahanyuw^{u} -महनिवु । पुत्रात्मजनः** m. a male child, a son. **-mŏy -म्वय् । बालकमात्रः** m. a single little son, a baby boy child. **-sond^{u} -संन्दु । पुत्रसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **-sünzʉ -संज़्**), of, or belonging to, a son. **-sŏ̄n^{u} -स्वंचु । वर-पिता, श्वशुरः** m. the father of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the bride's father) or the father of the bride (from the point of view of the bridegroom's father) (the two fathers-in-law are called '**sŏ̄n^{u}**' to each other). **-sŏ̄nĕ̄n -स्वञ्च् । वरमाता, श्वश्रूः** f. the mother of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the mother of the bride) or the mother of the bride (from the point of view of the mother of the bridegroom), the two mothers-in-law being **sŏ̄nĕ̄n** to each other. **-wājĕ̄n -वाज्यञ् । प्रशस्तपुत्रका, वरमाता** f. the mother of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the mother of the bridegroom (as distinct from

the mother of the bride). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **प्रशस्तपुत्रकः**, **वरपिता** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, see ab.) one who has a son (i.e. a real son), the father of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the father of the bride-groom (as distinct from the father of the bride).

nad नद् । **नदी** f. a brook, a small river (cf. **nadī**) (L.V. 57, 96; K.Pr. 17, 47, 149).

nād नाद् । **आह्वानम्** m. sounding, a sound, cry, noise (Gr.Gr. 10, Gr.M.); a voice, a cry, exclamation (L.V. 72); (in Kāshmīrī) a call, summons (Śiv. 256, 471, 510, etc.); **kraka-nād,** screaming (Gr.M.). **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु** । **संबोधनम्** m.inf. to cry aloud, call out, shout (Gr.M.; YZ. 109, 154); to call, summon (someone within easy reach of the voice) (L. 459; W. 88; Śiv. 440, 450, 1337; Rām. 377, 474, 476, 1139, 1766; H. i, 10; x, 12; xii, 17; YZ. 437); in pl. **—dinⁱ** **—दिनि** to utter repeated calls (Rām. 1356, 1630); to utter repeated cries, to utter lamentations, appeals for mercy, help, or the like (Rām. 1356, 1535, 1630); **anun nād dith,** to summon, send for (Gr.M.). **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **अतिदूरात्संबोधनम्** m.inf. to strike a call, to call (very loudly) to a person from a distance, to shout to (Śiv. 1323, 1370, 1441, 1746; Rām. 491, 650, 1720; K. 291). **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु** । **आकस्मिकाह्वानप्राप्तिः**, **अनावृत्त्यै गत्याह्वानप्राप्तिः** m.inf. a sudden call to come; the summons (to the other world) to be received, to die.

nāda-bĕnd नाद्-ब्यंद्, i.q. **bindu-nād**, p. 111*b*, l. 22 (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602, 1757, 1891).

-nād -नाद् । **असकृदाह्वानम** m. calling or summoning over and over again, repeated calling (at one time, not at intervals); although masc., this compound is treated as a fem. in the following. **-nād karüñ**ᵘ **-नाद् करंञू** । **वञ्चश आह्वतिः** f.inf. to call repeatedly in this way.

nādas gatshun नादस् गक्षुन् । **आह्वानाय यानम्** m.inf. to go on a summons, to go to call or summon a person. **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु** । **आह्वानागमनम्** m.inf. to come on a call, to come in answer to a summons (conveyed by a messenger or the like).

nadī नदी । **नदी** f. a river (whether great or small) (cf. **nad**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 24, 239, 532, 1910; Rām. 245, 622, 805, 1439, 1501; K. (pl. nom. **nadiyĕ**) 586), **-boṭhᵘ -वंठु** । **नदीकूलम्** m. the bank of a river (Gr.M.).

nāḍi नाडि or **nödī नॉडी** । **नाडी** f. [sg. dat. **nāḍi नाडि**; the nom. pl. is optionally the irregular **nöjⁱ नॉजि** or **nöjᵘ नॉजू** (cf. **ōh-nöjᵘ**, p. 18*a*, l. 12)], one of the larger blood-vessels; by the ignorant used to denote any blood-vessel, tendon, or other similar prominent object felt under the skin; (in Yōga philosophy) the tubes in the body through which the life-winds circulate. There are fourteen (of which ten are principal) of these, rising from the *kanda*, or region between the pudendum and the navel (L.V. 69; Śiv. 1082, 1891; see L.V., s.v. **nāḍi**). **-dal -द्ल्** m. the whole group of these tubes (L.V. 80).

nöjⁱ नॉजि or **nöjᵘ नॉजू** । **नाड्यः** f. pl. irr. the veins, tendons, etc., as ab., considered as a whole. **—khasañĕ —खसञ्** । **नाडीविकासः** f. pl. inf. the veins or tendons, etc., to swell (e.g. from holding the breath). **—lagañĕ —लगञ्** । **नाडीरोधखेदापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. the windpipe to be choked, i.e. to get a sore throat from shouting excessively. **—lāgañĕ —लागञ्** । **नाडीखेदापादनम्** f. pl. inf. to cause a person to get a sore throat, as ab. (by not obeying his call, and, hence, making him shout excessively).

naid, see **nöyid.**

nōdī नॉंदी । **कुल्याविशेषः** f. an elevated earthen or wooden trough for conveying water for the irrigation of uneven ground.

nididyāsan निदिध्यासन् । **निदिध्यासनम्** m. profound and repeated meditation, constant musing (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

nědāg 1 न्यदाग् । **अतीतवृत्तव्यापारः** m. a person's previous experiences (past and done with). **—phirān**ⁱ **—फिरंनि** । **स्ववृत्तख्यापनम्** m. pl. inf. to detail one's previous experiences (in order to excite pity).

nědāg 2 न्यदाग् । **निष्कलङ्कः** adj. (f. **nědöjᵘ न्यदांजू**), unmarked, without mark or blemish, faultless, unobjectionable. Cf. **dāg.**

nadᵃhar नद्हर् । **कुररः** m. (f. **nadᵃhürᵘ नद्हंरू**, q.v.), a certain bird, the osprey (K.Pr. 149 translates it doubtfully as 'cormorant', but the Sanskrit *kurara* means 'osprey').

nadᵃharüñᵘ naṭh नद्हरंञू नठ् । **अतिभयम** f. a *nadᵃhar's* trembling; hence, any special fear (K.Pr. 149).

nadᵃhürᵘ नद्हंरू । **कुररी** f. a female osprey (see **nadᵃhar**).

nadāmath नदामथ् ندامت । **दैन्यलज्जा (सदोषंमन्यता)** f. (sg. dat. **nadāmüṣᵘ नदामंच्यू**), repentance, penitence, contrition, regret, shame.

nādān नादान् نادان adj. e.g. ignorant, unlearned, simple (Gr.M.); unwise, foolish (of an action) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 47); an ignorant fellow, a fool, a blockhead (El.; W. 144; Śiv. 241, 762, 1900; Rām. 805; H. ii, 5; xi, 11; K.Pr. 54, 149).

nědān 1 न्यदान् or **nidān 1 निदान्** । **कोशः (निधिः)** m. stored treasure, a treasure (Śiv. 58, 520, 893).

nědān 2 न्यदान् or **nidān 2 निदान्** । **कल्पितवृत्तान्तः** m. a false tale, an imaginary story, a work of fiction, a fairy tale, a fable. **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **कल्पितसंवादप्रचारणम्** m.inf. to spread abroad a false tale.

nědān 3 न्यदान् or **nidān 3 निदान्** m. a primary cause, the first or essential cause (Śiv. 808).

nādār नादार् نادار adj. e.g. impecunious, poor, indigent (El. *nadeor*) (Rām. 1351). Cf. **nědör**^{i}.

nādörī नादारी نادآري f. impecuniosity, poverty, indigence (Śiv. 215).

nador^{u} **1 नदरू** or **nadur**^{u} **नदुरू** । **विसम्** m. the stalk of a lotus, the leaf-stem of the *Nelumbium speciosum* (L. 72, 461; Śiv. 1850; K.Pr. 149, 155). According to El. (s.v. *nadir*) Hindūs cut this up into small pieces, cook it with oil and condiments, and eat it along with flesh or *dāl* (cf. **mŏnjĕ-n°**, p. 575*a*, l. 37) (L.V. 89; cf. **nador**^{u} **2**).

nadár^{i}**-ācār नदरि-आँचार्** । **विसखण्डसूदविशेषः** m. a pickle made of lotus-stalks, cooked in the sun with mustard, salt, oil, and tamarind-juice. **-curma -चुर्म** । **स्नेहभर्जितविसखण्डसूदः** m. a dish of broken lotus-stalks fried in oil or *ghī*. **-caṭiñ -चटिञ्** । **कुट्टितविससूदः** f. a chutnee, or pickle, of pounded lotus-stalks. **-gand -गंड्** । **विसमूलग्रन्थिः** m. the lump or knot at the root of a lotus from which the stalk issues. **-khünd**^{ü} **-खंदू** । **विसखण्डम्** f. a broken piece of lotus-stalk (as prepared for cooking). **-kūṭ**^{ü} **-कूटू** । **विसखण्डिका** f. (sg. dat. **-kōcĕ -कोच्च**), a long piece of lotus-stalk. **-mōkun -मोंकुन्** । **विसखण्डम्** m. a piece of lotus-stalk, about two or three inches long, for grinding to powder for toilet purposes; see **mōkun 1**. **-mŏnd**^{ü} **-मंदू** । **विसभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a pasty of lotus-stalks (Gr.Gr. 75). **-mōthun**^{u} **-मोंथुनु** । **विसखण्डम्** m. a short piece of lotus-stalk (about two or three inches long) shaped like a drum bulging in the middle. **-nambal -नंबल्** । **विसनड्वलः** f. a lotus-bed, a plot in a lake where lotuses grow profusely. **-nāṭa -नाट** । **विससंसृष्टमांससूदः** f.pl. lotus-stalks cooked with flesh-meat; cf. **nāṭh**. **-pālakh -पालख्** । **विससंसृष्टपालङ्कीशाकसूदः** (sg. dat. **-pālaki -पालकि**), lotus-stalks stewed with spinach. **-ras -रस्** । **विसरसः** m. a sauce of lotus-stalk juice mixed with condiments. **-syun**^{u} **-सिनु** । **विससंसृष्टमांससूदः** m. a stew of meat and lotus-stalks. **-talör**^{ü} **-तलारू** । **विससूदविशेषः** f. a certain dish of fried lotus-stalks. **-talöy**^{i} **-तलायि** । **विससूदविशेषः** a pancake (lit. a blanket) of lotus-stalks. **-ʦakul -च़कुल्** । **विसखण्डम्** m. a round bit of a lotus-stalk, a small disc of lotus-stalk chopped across. **-ʦyūṭ**^{u} **-च़्यूटु** । **विसकुट्टिका** m. a soup of parched lotus-stalks, pounded with salt. It is quickly made and used when other soup is not available. **-wāl -वाल्** । **विसवालः** m. the filament of a lotus-stalk.

nadarin^{i} **zād**^{i} **नदरिनि ज़ंदि** । **रोगविशेषः** m.pl. N. of a certain disease, in which the body is covered with holes like the hollows of lotus-stalks. The disease is generally mentioned in abusive cursing—'may your body become like this'.

nador^{u} **2 नदरू** । **अदृढः** adj. (f. **nadür**^{ü} **नदरू**), not strong, weak, infirm (L.V. 89, where there is a play on the meaning of **nador**^{u} **1**).

nědör^{i} **न्यदारि** or **nědôr**^{u} **न्यदोरु** (=نادار) । **द्रव्यहीनः, सत्त्वहीनः, धैर्यहीनः** adj. (f. **nědör**^{ü} **न्यदारू**), wanting strength, wanting durability (cf. **dār 3**); wanting in endurance, wanting in patience (cf. **dörī 1**); wanting the necessities of life, poverty-stricken. Cf. **nādār**.

nidrā निद्रा f. sleep, sleepiness (Śiv. 1478, 1485, 1826).

nödir नादिर् نادر adj. e.g. singular, rare, uncommon, wonderful (El.).

nědarsh न्यदर्श् । **दुर्दर्शनम्** m. a horrible vision conjured up by insanity or the like and indicating the approach of death. **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु** । **मरणोन्मुखे दुर्दशाप्तिः** m.inf. to be in a state of utter misery which can only end in death. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **दुर्दशानुभावनम्** m.inf. to show a person such misery, or to serve as an example of such, as a warning of the consequences of evil conduct. **—wuchun —वुकुन्** । **दुरवस्थानुभवः** m.inf. to recognize such misery (in oneself or another, as the result of evil conduct).

nědarshĕn न्यदर्शन् । **दृष्टान्तः** an instance, example, illustration (Rām. 260).

nědyôr^{u} **न्यद्योरु** । **निर्द्रव्यः** adj. (f. **nědyör**^{ü} **न्यदारू**), without wealth, without money, poverty-stricken. Cf. **dyār**.

naf-, for words beginning thus see under **naph-**.

nāf نافـ, see **nāph**.

nafl نفل, see **naphul**.

nafar, nafrē, see **naphar**.

nā-farmānī نافرماني, see **nā-phŏrmön**^{i}.

nāg 1 नाग् । **नागम्** m. lead (the metal) (Gr.M.).

nāga-gōla नाग-गोल । **नागगोलकम्** m. a ball (esp. a large ball) of lead. **-gūl**^{i} **-गूलि** । **नागगुलिका** f. a leaden bullet. **-köryun -कार्युन्** । **नागद्रावणम्** m. the melting of lead (see **kārun**). **-mŏnd**^{ü} **-मंदू** । **सीसकखण्डम्** f. a piece or lump of lead melted and cast into any desired shape. **-pal -पल्** । **सीसकोपलः** m. large boulder or rock of lead ore. **-ʦrüṭ**^{ü} **-च़्रूटू** । **सीसकचक्रिका** f. a round disc of lead (e.g. made by hammering flat a ball of lead).

nāgukᵘ 1 **नागुकु** । **सीसकसंबन्धी, नागभवः** adj. (f. **nāgüc**ᵘ **नागंचू**), of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead.

nāg 2 नाग् । **नागः** (**महासर्पः**), **जलाशयः** m. (f. **nögiñ नोंगिञ्**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37), a snake, esp. a fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit Pātāla. In Kashmīr, they are the deities of springs (Gr.Gr. 37, L. 342, Śiv. 1455, K. 230 ff.); a fountain, a spring of water (Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1109, 1181, 1883; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14; YZ. 396, 406; K.Pr. 150). Cf. **hāputh-nāg**, p. 342*b*, l. 33, and **nīla-nāg**, s.v. **nīl**, and many other place-names (e.g. in Śiv. 1164–78; K.Pr. 134, 233).

nāga-babᵘrᵘ नाग-वव्रू । **ओषधिविशेषः** f. a certain plant, water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) (L. 72). **-bal -वल्** । **अखाताश्रयः** m. a spring sacred to some *nāga* demi-god and hence a place of worship or pilgrimage. **-gāḍa -गाड** । **अखातमत्स्याः** f.pl. the fish in a sacred spring. (The visiting of these is considered to be propitious, and to eat them is looked upon as a sin.) **-kīsar -कीसर्** । **नागकेसरः** m. N. of a small tree with fragrant blossoms, *Mesua Roxburghii*. **-lay -लय्** । **नागाश्रयप्रदेशः** f. a tract of country in which there are many springs. **-nikh -निख्** or **nāg-anikh नाग्-अनिख्** । **अनेकनागाश्रयः** f. (sg. dat. **-niki -निकि**) 'many springs', a place where there are many springs. **-nẽṇdᵃr -न्यंदर्** । **सुखनिद्रा** f. deep and sweet sleep (like that by a cool spring) (Śiv. 1691). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**), the lord, or king, of serpents, ruling over all water-springs (Śiv. 1181, 1585). **-phūsⁱ -फूँसि** । **नाग(सर्प)पाशः** f. a serpent's noose, the fettering by a serpent which winds itself two or three times round a human body; a kind of noose used as a weapon, esp. a sort of magical noose of this kind. **-rād -राद्** । **विशिष्टनागाश्रयचैत्यम्** m. a kind of sacred spring or lake (Śiv. 191, 509, 1591; Rām. 1495, 1720, 1722); a fountain (Śiv. 964). **-rāza -राज़** । **नागराजः** m. a royal serpent, a serpent demi-god of high rank (of whom there are several in Hindū mythology, such as, e.g. Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkōṭa, and so on). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु** । **नागजलम्** m. the water of a spring, spring water (El. *nágawóiṅ*, Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1522). **-wuziñ -वुज़िञ्** । **नागजलोच्छ्वासः** f. the steady perpetual flow of water from a spring; met. a steady perpetual flow of wealth, coming easily from some invisible source. **-zal -ज़ल्** । **नागजलम्** m. the water of a spring (Śiv. 929).

nögⁱ-rāy नोंगि-राय् । **नागराजः** m., i.q. **nāga-rāza**, ab. (Rām. 1026, 1571).

nāgukᵘ 2 **नागुकु** । **नागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **nāgüc**ᵘ **नागंचू**), of, or belonging to, a spring.

nagbath नग्वथ् (= نخوت) m. (sg. dat. **nagbatas नग्वतस्**), pride, haughtiness, consequential airs. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **अतिगर्वोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. pride, haughtiness, etc., to arise. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **अत्यहंकारमदसमापातः** m.inf. pride or haughtiness suddenly to attack a person.

nāgāh नागाह ناگاہ or **nāgah नागह** ناگہ adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once, unawares, abruptly. **nāgahüc**ᵘ **balāy नागहंचू बलाय्** । **आकस्मिकोत्पातः** f. a sudden, unexpected, calamity (such as divine anger, anger of a king, an earthquake, a lightning stroke, conflagration, plunder, false accusation, or the like).

nigölⁱ **निगोंलि** । **पशुगलाधस्तनभागः** f. a dewlap.

nögil नोंगिल् । **पादुकाविशेषः** m. a kind of pointed shoe.

nagma नग्म نغمہ m. a song (El. *naghma*); (in Kāshmīrī) a dance of women or boys (El. *nagamah*) (Śiv. 1731); cf. **baca-naº** (p. 79*a*, l. 20) and **höphiza-naº** (p. 342*a*, l. 38). **—lāgun —लागुन्** m.inf. to set a dance going (H. iii, 7); to start dancing or capering in joy (Rām. 525).

nigīn निगीन् (= نگین) । **मणिः** m. a precious stone, a jewel (H. viii, 3, 11).

nögindᵃr नोंगिंद्र् m. (sg. dat. **nögindras नोंगिंद्रस्**), i.q. **nāga-rāza**, col. *a*, l. 40, q.v. (Śiv. 2, 521, 978).

nögiñ नोंगिञ् । **विशिष्टसर्पिणी, लघुनागः** f. a female serpent (see **nāg 2**) (Gr.Gr. 37); a small water-spring (see **nāg 2**). **nögiñĕ-bal नोंगिञ-वल्** । **लघुनागाश्रयस्थानम्** m. a small sacred spring (esp. when a place of pilgrimage). Cf. **nāga-bal** (col. *a*, l. 18).

naġᵃr नंगर् । **नगरी** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 37), a small town, a village, a hamlet. **—naviñᵘ —नवंञु** । **अतिसंतत्युद्भवः** f.inf. a village to become excessive; met. a single man to have a great number of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc.).

nagar नगर् । **नगरम्** m. (sg. abl. **nagra नग्र**, K.Pr. 150), a city, a town (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1749, 1821; Rām. 294, 508, 1675, 1678, 1757, 1760; K. 23, 100, 181, 408, 589–90, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a province, country (Gr.M., Śiv. 32).

nagāra नगार (= نقارہ) । **ढक्का** m. a large drum, a double drum (El. also *nagár*, Gr.M., L. 459). **—kŏṇḍᵘ —क्कंण्डु** । **ढक्कापात्रम्** m. the body or bowl of a double drum. **—wāyĕnwōlᵘ —वायन्वोलु** n.ag. (f.

—**wāyĕnwājĕñ** —वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer (El. *nagár wáyanwol*).

nagār-khāna नगार्-खान نقار خانه m. the place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals (Śiv. 725).

nāgr नाँग्र । **पुनःपुनर्याचनम्** f. repeated asking, asking for something again and again (even when some has been already given once or twice). —**karüñ**^{ü} —**करंञ्**। **पुनःपुनर्याचना** f.inf. to ask in this way, to irritate by asking again and again.

nāgar नागर् adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a city or town. **-pan -पन्** । **ताम्बूलपत्रम्** m. N. of the best kind of betel leaf.

nāgàr^{i} **नागंरि** । **नागराक्षरमयः** subst., f. and adj. e.g. the Nāgarī character; anything written or composed in that character; (a pen, etc.) suited for writing the character.

nagör^{ü} **नगांरू**। **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman (esp. one who is so privately).

nĕgor^{u} **न्यगंरु** । **अघट्टितः** adj. (f. **nĕgür**^{ü} **न्यगंरू**), not made, not fashioned (e.g. a stone mortar in its natural condition and not worked into shape).

nāgrilad नाँग्रिलद् । **पुनःपुनर्याचनशीलः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nāgriladiñ नाँग्रिलदिञ्**), one who asks over and over again (even after already having obtained several times).

nigarönī निगरांनी نگرآنی f. watchfulness, supervision (Gr.M.).

nāguw^{u} **नागुवु**। **नागमयः** adj. (f. **nāgüv**^{ü} **नागंवू**), made of lead, leaden.

nigay निगय् । **पशुभोजनपात्रम्** f. a feeding trough for cattle.

nigayĕ-kör^{ü} **निगय-कांरू**। **विनयशीलता** f. 'feeding-trough-necked', the condition of having the head bent low, a habit of humility. **-püt**^{ü} **-पंटू** । **पशुभोजनपात्रपट्टिका** f. the board in front of a feeding trough to which the heads of the feeding cattle are tied.

nah ں, see **na**.

naih, see **nay** 5.

nĕh 1 न्यह । **निद्रा** (**निमीलना**) f. sleep (of mankind or beast) (K. 91); the closing or sleeping of a flower.

nĕha drāv न्यह द्राव्। **गतनिमीलनः** adj. e.g. one (man or beast) whose sleep has vanished, or (of a flower) which has begun to open. **-gaṭa -गट** । **रात्र्यान्ध्यम** f. darkness during sleep-time, darkness in night-time. **-phŏli -फ्वलि** । **प्रभातम्** adv. at the flowering from sleep, at the flowering of dawn, at dawn (Gr.Gr. 156, where a word **nĕha-phŏl**^{u}, break of day, is also given).

nĕh 2 न्यह f. absconding, running away to a distance, in the following:— **nĕh aniün**^{ü} **न्यह अनंञ्**। **दूरप्रद्रावणम** f.inf. to chase to a distance [K.Pr. 25, wrongly translated to bring people (to prayer)]. —**yiñ**^{ü} —**यिञ्**। **सुदूरपलायनम्** f.inf. to flee to a distance.

nih निह्, see **nyun**^{u}.

nōh नोह् نوح m. N.P., the patriarch Noah (H. iv, 3).

nöh^{i} **नांहि** or **noh**^{u} **नंहु** । **अन्त्रविशेषसमूहः** m. the bowels of man or beast.

nöh^{i}**-** (or **nàh**^{i}**-**) **gŏtsür**^{ü} **नांहि-** (or **नंहि-**) **ग्वत्सरू**। **अन्त्रविशेषस्थूतिः** f. the bag of the bowels, the bag-shaped portion of the bowels in which the refuse of digestion is collected, ? the large intestine. **-kala -कल** । **अन्त्रविशेषसमुदायोर्ध्वभागः** m. the head of the bowels, the upper part of the bowels, the stomach and neighbouring part of the intestines. **-pat**^{ü}**j**^{ü} **-पत्ज़ू**। **अन्त्रविशेषसमुदायाधस्तनभागः** f. the 'mat of the bowels', the lower part of the bowels. **-ras -रस्**। **अन्त्रसमूहरसः** m. juice of the bowels, i.e. soup (for an invalid) made from the intestines of sheep or goats. **-raz -रज़**। **अन्त्रसमूहः** f. the rope of the bowels, the bowels of a slaughtered sheep or goats (like a long rope when unfolded). **-ṭsrüṭ**^{ü} **-च्रंटू** । **अन्त्रसमूहचक्रम** f. the 'potter's wheel of the intestines', i.e. the convoluted part of the bowels near the navel, ? the small intestine.

nĕhadāv न्यहदाव् । **ईषदातपः** m. short warmth (as when the sun breaks for a short time through the clouds); a short display of brilliant power, a miraculous action (Rām. 1099); a temporary display of any virtue or the like (Rām. 1619).

nahöj^{i} **नहांजि** । **अन्तर्नाडिका** f. (the pl. nom. of this word is, exceptionally, the same as the sg.) the veins, etc. (e.g. of the arm or neck), which are visible from outside; cf. **nāḍi**. —**khasañĕ** —**खसञ्** । **नाडीप्रादुर्भावः** f. inf. pl. these veins to rise, i.e. become prominent (e.g. the veins of the neck or cheek to swell from the exertion of coughing, shouting, or the like, or from rage). —**wŏthañĕ** —**व्वथञ्** । **नाड्याविर्भावः** f. inf. pl., id.; met. to become enraged.

nahāka नहाक । **निर्हेतु** (**निरर्थम्**) adv. causelessly, uselessly, unnecessarily. —**pahāka** —**पहाक**। **निष्कारणम** adv. without a cause, for no reason (u.w. vbs. of abusing, confining, and the like).

nahākas-pĕṭh नहाकस्-प्यठ् । **निष्प्रयोजनमेव** adv. absolutely uselessly, to no purpose.

nāhakh नाहख़ ناحق adj. e.g. unjust, wrong, iniquitous (El. *nahakk*, K.Pr. *nāhakk*); as adv. without ground, without cause, without rhyme or reason (Śiv. 571, 575, 589; K.Pr. 158); **nāhaka नाहक** adv., id. (Śiv. 1796; Rām. 1670; K.Pr. 67, 180).

nahĕkan-wôlᵘ नह्यकन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), unable (El.). Cf. **hĕkun.**

nahᵃla नहल । नवाङ्कयुक्त: adj. e.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. **nawa 3.**

nĕhāliⁱ न्यहालि for **nĕhöliⁱ**, q.v., in **hāka-nĕ°**, p. 326*b*, l. 26.

nĕhāl न्यहाल् । आढ्य: adj. e.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

nĕhöliⁱ न्यहालि نہالي **। रोप्यशाखा** f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, *nihāli*). **—karünᵘ —करंजू । लतारोपणम्** f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. **—thôpᵘ —थोपु । रोप्यलतासमूह:** m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

nĕhāli-dāñĕ न्यहालि-दाञ । धान्यविशेष: m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). **-ḍūrᵘ -डूरु । रोप्यलतावेत्रम्** m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

nahang नहंग् । निर्भय: adj. e.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

nahr नहर् نہر or **nahar नहर्** f. a river, stream, canal (Śiv. 499). **nahri-tār नहरि-तार्** m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

nahöriⁱ नहारि نہاري **। भक्ष्यविशेष:** breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. **—karünᵘ —करंजू । भक्ष्यविशेषभोजनम्** f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

nahīth नहीथ् in nahīth ṭhunun नहीथ् ठुनुन् m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

nahāwan नहावन् । मार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **nahāvüñᵘ 1 नहावंजू**; for **2**, see **nahāwunᵘ**, s.v. **nahāwun**), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

nahāwun नहावुन् । अदृष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nahôwᵘ नहोवु**), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. **buthᵘ na°**, p. 142*a*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

nahôwᵘ-motᵘ नहोवु-मंतु । अपयापित: perf. part. (f. **nahövᵘ-müṭhᵘ नहांवू-मंठू**), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

nahāwan-kal नहावन्-कल् । निषेधनम् f. prohibiting. **-kal dinᵘ -कल् दिञू । बुद्धिव्यावर्तनम्** f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

nahāwunᵘ नहावुनु । निपात्य: fut. pass. part. (f. **nahāvüñᵘ 2 नहावंजू**; for **1**, see **nahāwan**), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

nahāwañ नहावञ् । निपातनभृति: f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

nahas नहस نحس **। दुराचरण:** adj. e.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmīrī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

nihāyĕt نہایت adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्ति: m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

nījĕ नीज्य, see **nyūlᵘ**.

nījᵘ 1 नीजू (for **2**, see **nyūlᵘ**) **। वासन्तिकतृणसमूह:** f. (properly f. of **nyūlᵘ**, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhœa and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

nījĕ-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर् । भ्रमरविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-bomburas** -बंबुरस्), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass. **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु **। हरितृणपूर्णकूलम्** m. a bank covered with this grass. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंठू **। हरितृणयुतकूलम्** f. a small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass. **-dŏd** -द्वद् **। हरितृणास्वादनोद्भवदुग्धम्** m. the milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. **-dand** -दन्द् **। हरितृणचर्वणदन्ता:** m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that they are weak, as compared with their condition when eating the dried winter grass). **-khāv -खाव् । हरितृणादनासक्त:** adj. e.g. an eater of this grass, a herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily (with consequential diarrhœa and other ill effects; cf. **-môrᵘ**, bel.). **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु **। कीटविशेष:** m. a certain winged insect found in this grass. **-môrᵘ -मोरू । चीणमांसमेदस्क:** adj. (f. **-mörᵘ -मांरू**), 'struck by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this grass too eagerly; see **-khāv**, ab.). **—pyonᵘ —प्यंनु । हरितृणचर्वणारम्भ:** m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on the new spring grass. **-syunᵘ -सिनु । हरितृणचारि मेषाजमांसम्** m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without fat). **-tyūrᵘ -त्यूरू । हरितृणादी मेषाजपशु:** m. (sg. dat. **-tīris** -तीरिस्), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhœa). **-wônᵘ** -वोञ्नु **। शाद्वलप्रदेशप्रवहज्जलम्** m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

nıji drāmot[u] नीजि द्रामंतु । परिशीलितहरितृणः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüṭs[ü] —द्रामंट्ऽ**), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. **—drāv —द्राव्** । भुक्तहरितृणसमूहः adj. c.g., id.

nöj[i] नॉजि, nöj[ü] नॉज़ू, see **nādi.**

nūj[ü] नूज़ू in **nūjĕ karnĕ नूज्य कर्न** (for **—karañĕ —करञ**) । ससंभ्रमभर्त्सनम् f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

nījĕr नीज्यर् । नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरितृणसमुदायः m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. **—aṭsun —अट्सुन्** । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. **—phērun —फेरुन्** । नीलवर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). **—yun[u] —यिनु** । परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

nīj[a]run नीज्रून् । नील-(हरित्-)वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj°r[u] नीज्रू**), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

nīj[a]rāwun नीज्रावुन् । नील-(हरित्-)वर्णापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj[a]rôw[u] नीज्रोवु**), i.q. **nīj[a]run. nīj[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] नीज्रोवु-मंतु** । श्याम-(हरित्-)त्वमापादितः perf. part. (**nīj[a]röv[ü]-müṭs[ü] नीज्रांवू-मंट्ऽ**), caused to become blue or green, etc.

najīs नजीस् (= نجس) । विष्टाक्तः adj. c.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

najāsath नजासथ् نجاست । विष्टादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. **najāsatas नजासतस**), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

najāt نجات m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

nīj[ü]y नीज़ूय्, see **nyūl[u].**

naka नक । अशोभननासिकः adj. c.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. **-wôr[u] -वोरु** । नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. *nakawár*). **-woṭ[u] -वंटु** । चिपिटनासः adj. (f. **-wüṭ[ü] -वंटू**), flat-nosed.

nēk نیک, see **nēkh.**

nĕk[i] न्यकि, see **nyok[u].**

nika निक । क्षुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेषः, बालकः m. (properly a contracted form of **nyuk[u]**, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to **nyuk[u]**), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). **-cirn -चिर्न्** । क्षुद्रसंघातः m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass. **-cirna-wād -चिर्न-वाट्** । लघुशो लघुशः m. that which is to be completed little by little. **-donz[u] -दंज़ु** । क्षणतीक्ष्णप्रायबालकः m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. **dünz[u]** 1. **-dünz[ü] -दंज़ू** । क्षणातीक्ष्णा बालिका, क्षत्रिमप्राय-क्षुद्रमुक्ताविशेषः f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. **dünz[u]** 1. **-gāḍa -गाड** । क्षुद्रमत्स्यसंघातः f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. **nicĕ gāḍa**, s.v. **nyuk[u]. -gula -गुल** । ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. **-gör[i] -गॉरि** । शृङ्गाटफलसमूहविशेषः m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. **-khor[u] -खरु** । क्षुद्रगुलिकाक्रीडनशीलः m. 'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). **-nika -निक** । क्षुद्रखण्डानि m. a collection of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). **-nika karun -निक करुन** । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. **-nôr[u] -नोरु** । अतिताडनम् m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. **nôr[u]** 2. **-nôṭ[u] -नोटु** । अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood, vegetables, or the like, into small bits. **-phal -फल** । क्षुद्रफलसमूहः m. a collection of small seeds (such as linseed, mustard, etc.). **-phol[u] -फंलु** । क्षुद्रगुलिका-विशेषः m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). **-suka -सुक** । क्षुद्रक्षुद्रम् m. small things (as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money, and the like). **-zag -ज़ग्** । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. **-zaṛ[a]r -ज़ंगर्** । धान्यविशेषः f. another rice, with a fine red grain, and growing in marshy land. **-zār -ज़ार** । क्षुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका-)द्यूतविशेषः m. a certain gambling game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. **-zör[i] -ज़ॉरि** । क्षुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका-)द्यूतज्ञत् m. one addicted to this game.

nik[i] निकि, see **nyuk[u].**

nīkī नीकी = نیکی f. goodness; good; piety, virtue, a good deed (K.Pr. 226). **nīkī karüñ[ü] नीकी करंञू** । उपकारः f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness (to) (Rām. 256).

nīkū, m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

nĕkāba न्यकाव (= نقاب) । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmīrī esp.)

the long veil (like a *burqa'*) worn by respectable women. **-dïj^{ü}** -द्ंजू । **आच्छादनविशेषमुखभागः** f. the part of this veil which covers the face (with a net-work in front of the eyes). (It is separable from the rest of the veil.)

nak-ciknī, f. *Myriogyne Minuta* (El.).

nak^{a}d नक्द نقد । **मुद्रितधनम्** m. ready money, cash (El. *nakad*, Gr.M.); coin of a just standard.

nōkdār नोक्दार् نوكدار, see **nokhdār.**

nakh 1 नख् । ओषधिवीजविशेषः m. a nail of the finger or toe; a kind of perfume (a dried substance of a brown colour, and of the shape of a finger nail, generally added to incense) (cf. Hindī *nakh*). **nakha-t^{ü}j^{ü} नख-त्ंजू । तोदना** f. a spike in the nail; hence, trouble, worry, distress (compared to the distress caused by digging in the ground with the nails in search of something lost). Cf. **nakha-t^{a}jĕ,** s.v. **nakh 2.**

nakh 2 नख् । स्कन्धः m. (sg. dat. **nakhas नखस्**), the shoulder (esp. as a bearer of burdens) (Śiv. 1504, 1665) (cf. **nal-nakh,** p. 631*b*, l. 42, and **nala-nakha,** p. 632*a*, l. 24). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । शवशिविकोत्थापनम्** m.inf. (at a funeral) to lift the bier on to the shoulders. **—mōrun —मोरुन् । ईषदाहतीभवनम्** m.inf. to suffer a slight blow; be lightly pressed down; cf. **mōrun.** The phrase apparently means literally 'to twist the shoulder' (?), or possibly it should be referred to **nakh 1.** **—mōrawán^{i} —मोरवंनि । ईषत्कुट्टनसंस्कारः** m. pl. inf. to give (rice) a slight repounding (in a mortar). Perhaps this should come under **nakh 1.** **—phuṭán^{i} —फुट्ंनि । स्कन्धायासाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be dislocated, i.e. to become fatigued. **—ṭsānun —च़ानुन् । स्कन्धधारणम्** m.inf. to cause the shoulder to enter, to bow the shoulders in order to receive a burden. **—wālán^{i} —वाल्ंनि । स्कन्धखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down the shoulders, to make them weary (of some boy or the like carried a long way on the shoulders). **—wasán^{i} —वस्ंनि । स्कन्धबाधावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be wearied by carrying a heavy burden.

nakha नख । समीपम् adv. near, close by (El.; W. 152; Śiv. 274, 1631; H. ii, 9; K. 294; K.Pr. 62, 96, 133); near (as a helper) (Śiv. 443, K.Pr. 96); (postpos. governing dat.), near (to) (K.Pr. 210). **-chala wālañĕ -क्ल वालञ । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डछेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to cause the pieces of the shoulder to descend, (in cutting out a garment) to cut out the shoulders. **-chath -क्थ् । अनादरपूर्वकनिष्पत्तिः** f. loss on the shoulder, the completion of some work unwillingly or carelessly; cf. **chath nakha wālïñ^{ü},** p. 166*b*, l. 27. **—ḍakha —ड्ख । समीपाश्रयभूतः** adj. c.g. close up to, near, come up close, come up close to help, a close companion, an ally (K. 43). **—ḍokh^{u} —ड्ंख़ु । सहायभूतः** adj. (f. **—ḍüch^{ü} —ड्ंछ़ू**), one who is close (to help), a support, a helper; cf. **nokh^{u}-ḍokh^{u},** s.v. **nokh^{u}.** **-nakha -नख । समीपे समीपे** adv. shoulder to shoulder, one by one each mutually near. **-nokh^{u} -नंख़ु । अतिसमीपः, अतिसमीपे** adj. (f. **-nüch^{ü} -नंछ़ू**) and adv. one who is very near; adv. (**अतिसमीपे**) very near. **-non^{u} -नंनु । नग्नस्कन्धः** adj. (f. **-nüñ^{ü} -नंञ़ू**), bare-shouldered. **-palav -पलव् । स्कन्धगूहनवसनम्** m. a shoulder cloth, the folded cloth on the shoulder used as a pad when carrying a jar of water or the like. **-pūr^{u} -पूर्** m. walking slowly, slow progress (Śiv. 1832). **-t^{a}jĕ -त्ज्य । स्यूतिविशेषः** f.pl. 'pins on the shoulder'. In former days Kāshmīrīs wore a kind of blanket, the head passing through a hole in the centre, and the two halves hanging down before and behind. The edges at each side were then fastened together by wooden thorns or pins. Such a garment is still worn by chief mourners at a Hindū funeral till the days of impurity are passed. This method of fastening the clothes is called by the above name; cf. **nakha-t^{ü}j^{ü},** s.v. **nakh 1.** **-t^{a}jĕ lagañĕ -त्ज्य लगञ । वस्त्रातिछित्तिः** f. pl. inf. long tears or cuts to occur in a garment, requiring to be fastened together by pins, as in the preceding. **-tal -तल् । समीपे** adv. under the shoulder; hence, near, close by (L. 152). **-tál^{i} -त्ंलि । समीपतः** adv. from near, from the vicinity (u.w. vbs. of motion). **-taluk^{u} -तलुकु । संनिकृष्टभवः** adj. (f. **-talüc^{ü} -तलंचू**), of, or belonging to, near by, produced, occurring, or existing close by. **-ṭsür^{ü} -च़ूर्** । **आधारकुण्डली** f. a straw or rope ring for supporting a water-jar or the like. **—wālun —वालुन् । निष्कृतिः, संज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to bring down from one's own shoulder, to discharge a responsibility; (when there is joint responsibility for a work, for one person) to rid himself of the responsibility (by merely telling the other how to do it), perfunctorily to supervise; to repay (a loan, or the like) (El. also *naka wálun*, L. 350); to get through (a day), pass (a difficult day) completely (Rām. 291); cf. **bēgör^{i} nakha wālïñ^{ü}** (p. 92*a*, l. 26), **chath nakha wālïñ^{ü}** (p. 166*b*, l. 27), and **drath nakha wālïñ^{ü}** (p. 249*b*, l. 10), all meaning 'to do scamped work'. **-wālay -वालय् । संज्ञापनमात्रम्** f. merely telling a person to do a thing, and not seeing that he does it, perfunctory supervision. **-wālay karïñ^{ü} -वालय् करंञ़ू । संज्ञापनमात्रदानम्** f.inf. perfunctorily to supervise.

—**wasun** —वसुन् । **समाप्निसमवाप्निः** m.inf. to descend from the shoulder, to be completed, got rid of (e.g. of a debt being paid off, or of the life of a person at the point of death) (Śiv. 1562, 1758). **-wāṭh** -वाट् । **स्कन्धभागसंदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), to join up the shoulders of a garment (in tailoring). **-woth**^{u} -वंथु । **निर्मुक्तिः** m. repayment of a debt, etc. **-woth**^{u} **gaṭshun** -वंथु गट्शुन् । **ऋणनिर्मुक्तिः** m.inf. a debt to be repaid. **-woth**^{u} **karun** -वंथु करुन् । **ऋणमोचनम्** m.inf. to repay a debt. —**woth**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —वंथु-मंतु । **समाप्निं यातः** perf. part. (f. —**wüṭsh**^{ü}**-müṭs**^{ü} —वंट्सू-मंट्सू), completed, got rid of; repaid (of a debt).

nȧkh^{i} नंखि । **स्कन्धारोहम** adv. (carried) on the shoulders.

nakhi नखि, i.q. **nȧkh**^{i} (K. 469). —**khārun** —खारुन् । **स्कन्धे आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift up on to the shoulder (e.g. a child, a burden, etc.); to undertake a responsibility. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **स्कन्धे आरोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on to the shoulder (K. 390); to become insolent; to be lifted on to the shoulder; a responsibility to be incurred.

nakhan bata harun नखन् वत हरुन् । **संपद्र्जनसमर्थीभवनम्** m.inf. 'rice to fall on the shoulders'; hence, to be put in the way of earning a living (e.g. of a young man who is now fully trained for some employment).

nakhas khôr^{u}**-mot**^{u} नखस् खोरु-मंतु । **स्कन्धे आरोपितः** perf. part. (f. —**khör**^{ü}**-müṭs**^{ü} —खोरू-मंट्सू), mounted on the shoulder, carried on the shoulder (e.g. a child); become insolent. —**khārun** —खारुन् । **आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift (e.g. a child) on to the shoulder (K. 288); to make insolent; to undertake responsibility. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **रूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to ascend on to the shoulders, (of a child) to climb on to the shoulders; to become insolent; the responsibility for the completion of anything to be incurred. —**khot**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —खंतु-मंतु । **आरूढः** perf. part. (f. —**khüṭs**^{ü}**-müṭs**^{ü} —खंट्सू-मंट्सू), ascended on to the shoulder; become insolent; that for the execution of which responsibility has been incurred. **-kĕth** -क्यथ् adv. on the shoulder (Rām. 746, 890); **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv., id. (Rām. 446, 584, 644, 888).

nākh 1 नाख् । **फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **nākas** नाकस्), heaven; (considered as produced in heaven) a variety of pear (see bel., and cf. **hāra-nā°**, p. 343*b*, l. 47) (L. 350). **-ṭang** -टंग् । **कपित्थफलविशेषः** m. a kind of pear (see ab.).

nākh 2 नाख ناک m. the nose, in the following idioms:—

nākh dōla rōzun नाख दोल रोज़ुन् । **परस्मात्तदुत्कृष्टकार्यसिद्धाभिभवाप्निः** m.inf. the nose to remain askew, to have the nose put out of joint (e.g. when A refuses help to B in any work, for B to carry it out alone with great success, and A is thus put to shame). —**dōla thawun** —दोल थवुन् । **उत्कृष्टसंपत्त्या परस्य पराजयः** m.inf. to put a person's nose out of joint, as ab.

nēkh नेख نیک adj. and adv. good, virtuous, excellent (K.Pr. 157); kind, gentle (K.Pr. 35); as adv. well; very, exceedingly; cf. **nēch. -bakhtī 1** -वख्ती نیک بختي adj. e.g. of good or happy lot, fortunate, happy. **-bakhtī 2** -वख्ती نیک بختي f. good fortune, happiness. —**gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **प्रशस्तीभावः** m.inf. to become good, to turn out good. **-nāv** -नाव् (= نیکنام) famous, illustrious (El.). **-pūr**^{u} -पूरु । **वासना** m. wish, desire (Rām. 1034). **-pūr**^{u} **aṭsun** -पूरु अट्सुन् । **इच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. desire to enter, desire to be experienced (esp. desire acquired for something not previously wished for). **-pūr**^{u} **ṭsānun** -पूरु त्सानुन् । **स्वाभाविकी प्रेरणा** m.inf. to cause desire to enter, to experience desire (for something previously not wished for). —**sapazun** —सपज़ुन् । **प्रशस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become good, to turn good.

nēka-pākh नेक-पाख् । **सुखदुःखादिमयः** adj. e.g. (of a story, occurrence, etc.) containing happiness and sorrow, vice and virtue, and so on.

nikh निख्, **nīkh** नीख्, see **nyun**^{u}. Cf. also **nāga-nikh**, s.v. **nāg 2.**

nikāh निकाह نکاح m. matrimony, marriage, nuptials (among Musalmāns, and so in the following) (El. *nikā*). —**karun** —करुन् । **विवाहनियमनम्** m.inf. to settle a marriage, to fix a betrothal. **-parun** -परुन् । **विवाहसंबन्धविषयिका पत्रलिपिः** m.inf. to recite the marriage, i.e. to sign the marriage contract.

nōkh नोख نوک । **अग्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **nōkas** नोकस्), a point, tip, end; the nib (of a pen); the beak or bill (of a bird); the canthus or corner of the eye (El., cf. **nōkhun**); (in Kāshmīrī) handsome dress, fine clothing. **nōkh-cōkh** नोख्-चोख् نوک جوک । **वेशशोभा** m. talking by innuendoes, stinging allusions, sarcastic observations; (in Kāshmīrī) splendour of personal appearance. —**cārun** —चारुन् । **वेशसंपादनम्** m.inf. to arrange one's appearance, to put on one's best clothes. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **वेशसंस्करणम्** m.inf. to tidy or arrange one's dress, head-dress, etc.

nokh^{u} नंखु in **nokh**^{u}**-ḍokh**^{u} नंखु-डंखु । **सहायाश्रयः** m. an asylum for help, one who, or that which, is come close to help. Cf. **nakha-ḍokh**^{u}, p. 628*b*, l. 3.

nakhca नख्च or **nakh**^{a}**ch** नख्छ् (= نقشه, نقش) । **चित्रम्** m. (sg. **nakhcas** नख्चस्), a delineation, a portrait; a painting, a picture; a map, a plan. Cf. **naksh,**

nakshĕ. nakh^{a}ch-gor^{u} नख्छ्-गरु । **चित्रकारः** m. a painter, delineator, designer, one who paints or draws patterns; a map-maker.

nā-khŏdā ना-ख़ुदा ناخدا c.g. an atheist, an impious wretch (YZ. 98).

nōkhdār नोख्दार् or **nōkdār नोक्दार्** نوکدار । **अग्रयुक्तः वेशमहत्त्वयुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nōk(h)dārĕñ नोख्(क्)दार्यञ्**), pointed, having a sharp point; wearing gorgeous apparel, one who is of exalted rank.

nōkhal नोखल् or **nōkal नोकल्** । **अग्रयुक्तः** adj. c.g. pointed, having a sharp point.

nākhalaph नाखलफ् ناخلف adj. c.g. degenerate, ignoble, spurious (Rām. 1538).

nōkhun नोखुन् । **नेत्रप्रान्तरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **nōkhanas नोखनस्**), a disease of the eyelids, pterygium (El.). Cf. **nōkh.**

nĕkhop^{u} न्यखंपु । **असावधानः, अशिक्षितः, मूढप्रायः** adj. (f. **nĕkhüp^{ü} न्यखंपू**), uneducated, unskilled, clumsy, awkward (in any work).

naḳh^{a}ra नंख्र (= خرد) । **लीलाव्यञ्जनम्** m. (El. makes the word f.), trick, artifice; joke, waggery; feminine airs or blandishments; coquetry, flirting, etc. **—karàn^{i} —कर्नि** । **लीलाविलासाभिव्यञ्जनम्** m. pl. inf. to coquet; to show pretended dislike. **—gaṭshàn^{i} —गट्शनि** । **सलीलानङ्गीकृतिः** m. pl. inf. coquetry to be displayed; pretended dislike to be shown. **—rōṭun —रोटुन्** । **सलीलानङ्गीकारः** m.inf. 'to stop by coquetry', insincerely to refuse (e.g. of a newly married bride, although desiring union, through modesty repelling her husband).

naḳh^{a}ral नंख्रल् । **लीलाविधानशीलः** adj. c.g. flirtatious, one (male or female) who habitually coquets; elegant (so El.).

nakhās नखास् نخاس । **घोटककरः** m. a slave-, horse-, or cattle-market; a tax levied on the sale of horses or cattle; the person who levies this tax (i.q. **nakhös^{i}**) (K.Pr. 71).

nakhös^{i} नखांसि । **अश्वकरसंग्रही** m. the official whose duty it is to collect the tax on the sale of horses (see the preceding).

nākhŏsh नाख़ुश् ناخوش adj. c.g. indisposed; unhappy, displeased (Gr.M., Śiv. 881, Rām. 104); disgusted.

nŏkhta न्वख्त or **nŏkta न्वक्त** نقطه m. a point; hence, a particular on which one can condemn a person. **—karun —करुन्** (H. xii, 4) or **—raṭun —रटुन्** (H. xii, 19) m.inf. to make (or catch) some point (against a person, dat.), to get up something (against), catch (a person) tripping.

nakhwaṭh नख्वठ् । **कुरूपनासिकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nakhwaṭas नख्वटस्**), having a nose like a globular stone, ugly-nosed (described as having a nose which is long, broad-tipped, and with wide nostrils).

nākhēz नाखेज़् (= ناقص) । **अङ्गहीनः** adj. c.g. maimed, wanting a limb; (of an inanimate object) having some essential part missing (and thus useless). **—karun —करुन्** । **हीनाङ्गतापादनम्** m.inf. to maim; to make useless by depriving of some essential part. **-zad -ज़द्** । **हीनाङ्गः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), maimed, etc., i.q. **nākhēz.**

nākhēzlad नाखेज़्लद् । **हीनाङ्गतायुक्तः (कार्यायोग्यः)** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nākhēzladiñ नाखेज़्लदिञ्**), maimed, wanting a limb; rendered useless (by the loss of some essential part).

nakkāsh नक्काश् نقاش m. a limner, draughtsman, painter (e.g. of houses, of papier mâché articles, lacquer-work, or of shawl-patterns) (El., L. 377–8, 458 *nakásh*).

nakköshī नक्कांशी نقاشی f. drawing, designing, painting (esp. on papier mâché, or in making shawl-patterns) (El.).

naḳ^{a}l नंक्ल् نقل । **प्रतिरूपम्** m. transportation, removal; transcribing, copying; imitating, mimicking; a copy, transcript (Gr.M.); a translation (El.); a history, narrative, tale, story. **—karun —करुन्** । **उपहासापादिरूपविधानम्** m.inf. to imitate, mimic; to act, represent a personal character; to make a copy of, to copy; to translate (El.); to caricature, parody, burlesque, travesty.

nakul नकुल् m. N.P. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince, in Skt. *Nakula* (K. 1012, 1066, 1068).

nōkal नोकल्, see **nōkhal.**

nĕkaṃa न्यकंम । **अकार्यः** adj. c.g. without work, unemployed, idle; unserviceable; useless, worthless, good-for-nothing; not fond of work.

nēkun नेकुन् । **शुद्धाचारीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nēkyōv नेक्योव्**), to become good, to take to good behaviour (of one previously ill-behaved), to become reformed. **nēkyō-mot^{u} नेक्यो-मंतु** । **सत्स्वभावतामापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **nēkyē-müṭs^{ü} नेक्ये-मंच़ू**), one who has become well-behaved; a reformed character.

nikun निकुन् । **कृशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nikyōv निक्योव्**), to become thin, gradually to diminish, little by little to decrease or become lean, to waste away (El.; W. 113, *nyikun*). **nikyō-mot^{u} निक्यो-मंतु** । **कृशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nikyē-müṭs^{ü} निक्ये-मंच़ू**), become lean, thinned.

nakār नकार् । **निषेधः** m. denial, refusal (K.Pr. 14); prohibition. **—karun —करुन्** । **अनङ्गीकारः** m.inf. to refuse, decline (Gr.M.); to prohibit (dat. of obj. prohibited) (H. iv, 6); to deny (having done so-and-so) (Gr.M.).

nākāra नाकार ناکار । **निन्द्यः** adj. e.g. unserviceable, unprofitable (Gr.M.); useless, worthless, despicable, bad (common in this sense, equivalent to the Hindī *burā*) (Gr.M., W. 21, K.Pr. 204); bad, prejudicial (governs dat.) (Gr.M.); bad, wicked, naughty (Gr.M.).

nĕkôr^{u} न्यकोरु । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nĕkör^{ü} न्यकारू**), ugly, unsightly. **—bĕkôr^{u} —व्यकोरु । दुराकृतियुक्तः** adj. (f. **nĕkör^{ü} bĕkör^{ü} न्यकारू व्यकारू**), id.

nĕkur^{u} न्यकुरु । सूतिविशेषः m. tacking, preliminary sewing.

nŏkor^{u} न्वकरु pointed, having a point. Cf. **kh^{a}ñĕ-nŏ°**, p. 405*a*, l. 43; **khrāvi-nŏk^{ü}r^{ü}**, p. 416*b*, l. 6.

nōkar नोकर نوکر । **दासः** m. a servant, a domestic, an attendant, a retainer (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. *naukar*) (K.Pr. 2, 25, 42). **-bāba -बाब । दासवृत्तिकः** m. a servant father; one who is a servant by profession. **—bĕhun —व्यङ्हन्** m.inf. to sit down as a servant, to take service, become employed (in service) (H. iii, 3; viii, 5). **-bāy -बाय् । दासस्त्री** f. a servant's wife. **—cākar —चाकर्** نوکر چاکر । **दाससमूहः** m.pl. servants, domestics, a group of, or the class of, servants.

nōkār^{i} नोकरि or **nōkarī नोकरी** نوکري । **सेवा** f. service, attendance (El. *naukarī*), employment, a post, a situation (H. viii, 5; xii, 3). **—cākār^{i} —चाकरि** نوکري چاکري **सेवादिवृत्तिः** f. the condition of one who lives by service, service as a profession.

nākāragī नाकारगी ناکارگي । **निन्द्यता** f. unserviceableness; worthlessness, uselessness, badness; evil actions, wickedness (Gr.M.).

nik^{a}ran निक्रन् । खण्डशो भावः f. (sg. dat. **nik^{a}rün^{ü} निक्रंञू**), the condition of having been reduced to small pieces, dismemberment, the condition of having been chopped up (e.g. of a log of wood or the like).

nikaran निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम् f. (sg. dat. **nikarün^{ü} निकरंञू**), the act of chopping up (e.g. wood), reducing to mincemeat, mincing (e.g. meat).

nik^{a}run निक्रुन् । खण्डशः करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik°r^{u} निक्रु**), to chop up, mince, reduce to small pieces (e.g. a log of wood, meat, etc.). **nik°r^{u}-mot^{u} निक्रु-मंतु । खण्डशः कृतः** perf. part. (f. **nik^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} निक्रू-मंचू**), chopped up, minced.

nik^{a}rāwun निक्रावुन् । क्षयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik^{a}rôw^{u} निक्रोवु**), to attenuate, pare down, cut down, make thin (e.g. a thick stick with a knife or saw) (El.); to chop to pieces (e.g. a log, with a hatchet). **nik^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} निक्रोवु-मंतु । चीर्णीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nik^{a}röv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} निक्रावू-मंचू**), attenuated, pared down, cut down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nikarāwun निकरावुन् । क्षुद्रतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nikarôw^{u} निकरोवु**), to make thin (e.g. a log of wood with a saw); to chop into small pieces. **nikarôw^{u}-mot^{u} निकरोवु-मंतु । क्षयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nikaröv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} निकरावू-मंचू**), thinned, pared down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nōkaröz^{ü} नोकरांज़ । दासवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a servant, service.

nŏksa न्वक्स a corruption of **nŏskha**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

nākis or **nökis** (Gr.M.) ناقص, see **nākhēz.**

naksh नक्श نقش m. painting, in **naksh karun नक्श करुन्** m.inf. to paint (El.). Cf. **nakhca.**

nakshĕ नक्श نقشه m. a delineation, portrait, picture (Gr.M.); a design, plan; a map, chart (El.); cf. **nakhca. —tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to draw a picture (Gr.M.).

nakāsh, see **nakkāsh.**

nakshĕtr नचत्र् m. the Sanskritized spelling of **nĕchatur**, q.v., sometimes used by Paṇḍits (Śiv. 38).

nuksān नुक्सान् نقصان, m. loss, waste; loss, damage (Gr.M., W. 136); injury, harm (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to injure (El.).

nuksāndār नुक्सानदार نقصاندار adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānlad नुक्सान्लद् adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānzad नुक्सान्ज़द् نقصانزد adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nikta-gal^{a}r निक्त-गल्र् । लज्जया मौनम् f. silence from a sense of shame, shamefacedness.

nĕkoṭ^{u} न्यकटु, nik°ṭ^{u} निकटु, or **nikuṭ^{u} निकुटु । क्षुद्रः** adj. (f. **nĕküṭ^{ü} न्यकटू**, sg. dat. **nĕkacĕ न्यकच्य**, and so on), very small, tiny (of a thing or living being, e.g. a child) (K. 106).

nŏkta न्वक्त, see **nŏkhta.**

nakāthi or **nakōt** m. a thread-winder, a woof-preparer (El.).

nakawôr^{u} नकवोरु m. a nostril, see p. 627*a*, l. 38.

nal नल् । शाकादिनालिका, तन्तुः, जङ्घास्थि m. the hollow stalk of any vegetable (cf. **hāka-nal**, p. 326*b*, l. 28; **khār^{i}-nal**, p. 410*b*, l. 46; **kōtar-nal**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 41); a thread; the leg-bone, the leg (anatomically) (El.). **-cōd -चोद् । दुःशीलः** adj. e.g. dissolute, profligate, immoral. **—gindun —गिन्दुन् । व्याघातः** m.inf. to impede, hinder. **-nakh -नख् । अङ्गसमूहः** m.pl. leg and shoulder; hence, the limbs of the body as a whole. **-pūṭh^{u} -पूठु । स्थूलतन्तुकः** adj. (f. **-pūṭh^{ü} -पूठू**, sg. dat. **pōchĕ पोच्य**), coarse-threaded, i.e. (of cloth, etc.) woven with coarse thread, coarse (of cloth). **-sān -सान् । व्यभिचारमाध्यस्थ्यवृत्तिः** m. habitually acting as a go-between in relation to dissolute conduct, the trade of a pimp. **-woṭ^{u} -वटु । वप्राच्छादनम्** m. the little roof put along the top of

a mud wall to protect it from the weather (it is made of wood, straw, etc.). **-vüṭ^{ü} -वंटू । मृदुशिलाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्च**), a kind of soft stone (used for making drinking cups and stools; when powdered it is used as a remedy for bruises or wounds); i.q. **-woṭ^{u}**, ab. (Śiv. 1562). **-waṭh -वठ् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः, लघुमुसलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), a large lump of stone similar to the preceding (K.Pr. 82, *nalavaṭ*); a kind of small stone mortar used for pounding pepper or the like.

nala-dab नल-दब् । जङ्घास्थ्याघातः m. a blow on the leg-bone. **-dor^{u} -दंरू । दृढनालः, दृढतन्तुकः** adj. (f. **-dür^{ü} -दंरू**), possessing a strong stalk; possessing or consisting of strong thread. **-gōmot^{u} -गोमंतु । कार्यानौचित्यमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **-gömüṭs^{ü} -गोमंच़ू**), having reached a condition of uselessness, become worthless. **—gaṭshun —गक़ुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापत्तिः** m.inf. to reach a condition of uselessness, to become worthless. **-hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a kind of vegetable with a hollow stalk. **—karun —करून् । कार्यायोग्यतापादनम्** m.inf. to render useless. **-mŏṭ^{u} -मंटु । पुष्टनालकः** adj. (f. **-mŏṭ^{ü} -मंटू**), having a stout stalk (of a plant). **-nakha -नख । दृढस्थूलावयवः** adj. e.g. having strong legs and shoulders, strong-limbed. **-nakha gaṭshun -नख गक़ुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणापत्तिः** m.inf. strong-limbedness to go, i.e. to become weak or wasted. **-nakha wasun -नख वसुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणतासंभवः** m.inf. strong-limbedness to descend, i.q. the preceding. **-phuṭ^{u} -फुटु । भग्नजङ्घास्थिकः** adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü} -फुटू**), (of a plant) having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-ṭshŏṭ^{u} -क़्वंटु । ह्रस्वनालः** adj. (f. **-ṭshŏṭ^{ü} -क़्वंटू**), having a short stalk. **-ṭsünd^{ü} -च़ंदू । जङ्घया ताडनम्** f. a blow with the leg, a kick. **-ṭsoṭ^{u} -च़ंटु । भिन्नजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭ^{ü} -च़ंटू**), having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-vyoṭh^{u} -व्यंठु । स्थूलजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü} -व्यंठू**), stout-legged. **-zyūṭh^{u} -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घनालः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), having a long stalk, long-stalked.

nāl 1 नाल् । वस्त्रगलः m. the collar of a coat, i.e. the border of the garment called the *kurta*, round the neck and down the breast (cf. **döv^{i}-n°**, p. 262*a*, l. 22; **marda-n°**, p. 589*b*, l. 25) (El.; K.Pr. 51, 123); the neck (of the body) (H. v. 9; vi, 9; viii, 10); the bosom (including the neck) (El., Śiv. 814, K.Pr. 102). **—dāmāna** (or **dāmaṅ^{i}**) **karun —दामान (दामंनि) करून् । वस्त्राधरोत्तरीकरणम्** m.inf. to make the collar into a skirt, to turn (a coat) upside down (a device for giving an old garment a new lease of life). **—phirun —फिरून् । वस्त्रव्यत्ययस्थितिः** m.inf. to turn a (worn) garment back to front (to give it a new lease of life). **—walun —वलुन् । सकोपबलात्कारः, सर्पकर्तृकशरीरावरणम्** m.inf. 'to cover the neck'; hence, angrily to scold or attack (Rām. 553); to be surrounded by the coils of a serpent (of a man, beast, tree, etc.) (lit. or met.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 346, 1073, 1191, 1614).

nāla-düj^{ü} नाल-दंजू । गलभागककर्पटखण्डम् f. a kerchief or piece of cloth fastened to the neck of a garment (before or behind) to strengthen it, or to protect it from dirt. **-dol^{u} -दंलु । आसक्त्या गतागतम्** m. 'the skirt on the neck', urgent coming and going (in order to accomplish some purpose), going urgently backwards and forwards. **-dol^{u} kaḍun -दंलु कडुन् । गतागंतप्रयासाग्निः** m.inf. to experience the worry of coming and going long journeys for some purpose (esp. fruitlessly). **-hoṭ^{u} -हंटु । कण्ठप्रदेशः** m. the neck and the parts near it (of a man or beast, or of a garment) (YZ. 374). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । (वस्त्र-)परित्यागः** m.inf. to draw off from the neck, to put (or take) off a garment (Śiv. 1329). **-khol^{u} -खंलु । विशालगलः** adj. (f. **-khüj^{ü} -खंजू**), (of a garment) wide-necked, too loose in the neck.

nāla-mot^{u} नाल-मंतु । आलिङ्गनम् m. an embrace, embracing (K. 399). **-mot^{u} karun -मंतु करून्** m.inf. to embrace [Śiv. 505, 890, 1615; Rām. 1115, 1481 (pl.), 1733 (pl.); K. 246 (pl.), 461 (pl.), 475 (pl.), 857 (pl.); YZ. 354 (pl.)]. **nālamati raṭun नालमति रटुन् । अत्यालिङ्गनम्** m.inf. to hold in an embrace, to give a long and affectionate embrace (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1468, 1556; K. 265, 292, 750, 1012, 1015, 1025, 1129).

nāla-pakh^{a}sh नाल-पख्श् । कण्ठभागखण्डिका m. (in making a garment) the piece cut out of the cloth to make the orifice for the neck. **—roṭ^{u}-mot^{u} —रंटु-मंतु । बलाद्गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **—rüṭ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} —रंटू-मंच़ू**), seized by the neck, seized so that one cannot proceed, arrested. **—raṭun —रटुन् । बलाद्ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to seize by the neck, arrest, to seize forcibly and retain (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 762); to embrace (Śiv. 275, YZ. 371). **-tr^{a}th -त्र्थ् or -trith -त्रिथ् । कण्ठभागच्छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-tr^{a}tas -त्रतस् or -tritas -त्रितस्**), the slit in a garment for the neck.

nöl^{i} नोंलि adv. on the neck (e.g. with reference to a necklace, garland, or the like) (Śiv. 2, 88, 169, 266, 978, 1106, 1153, 1326; K. 60, 85, 927; YZ. 22); (with reference to garments) (worn) on the person (Śiv. 98, 166, 889, 1037, 1607; Rām. 763, 1448; K.Pr. 152). **—gōmot^{u} —गोमंतु । सकोपं परिभाषमाणः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭs^{ü} —गोमंच़ू**), worn on the neck (YZ. 36); one who angrily scolds or threatens. **—gaṭshun**

—गक्कुन् । सकोपभाषणम् m.inf. angrily to scold, threaten (K.Pr. 152). —**tshun**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —क्कुनु-मंतु । आच्छादनेन परिचितः perf. part. (f. **tshuñ**^{ü}**-müt**^{ü} क्कुञ्-मंचू), put on the neck (e.g. a necklace) (Śiv. 891); put on the neck, (of a garment) worn, donned. —**tshunun** —क्कुनुन् । आच्छादनम् m.inf. to put (a necklace, etc.) on the neck (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 163, 194, 1794; Rām. 489, 512, 715); to put on the neck, to put on, don (a garment) (Śiv. 1709; H. viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; YZ. 374; K.Pr. 26, *nál tsh°*); to throw a rope round the neck, to halter (K.Pr. 102).

nāl 2 नाल् نعل । उपानच्छस्त्रम् m. a horseshoe (El.; H. xi, 17; K.Pr. 73, misprinted *náe*); the horseshoe-like iron 'tips' fastened to the heel or sole of a human being's shoe. **-band -वन्द् بند نعل** । पादुकाशस्त्रसंदापनकारुः m. a shoeing smith (El.); a maker of iron tips for shoes. **-bànd**^{i} **-वंन्दि** (= نعل بندي) । करः f. shoeing (a horse or other beast), giving (a horse) new shoes; a light tribute, horseshoe money (exacted under Musalmān rule, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or in consideration of the horsemen not devastating the country). **-bànd**^{i} **lagüñ**^{ü} **-वंन्दि लगंञ्** । करनियमः f.inf. such a tax to be imposed. **-bànd**^{i} **lāgüñ**^{ü} **-वंन्दि लागंञ्** । करनियमनम् f.inf. to impose such a tax. —**lāgàn**^{i} —लागंनि । अश्वादिशफादौ शस्त्रयोजना, विनयनभर्त्सनम् m. pl. inf. to apply shoes, to shoe (a horse); to scold (a woman to teach her manners), to chide, admonish.

nāla-khünḍ^{ü} नाल-खंडू । उपानच्छस्त्रैकभागः f. a piece of a horseshoe. **-khŏr -खुर्** or **-khōr -खोर्** । उपानच्छस्त्रैकपादिका m. a hoof of a horseshoe, i.e. the shoe of a single hoof, a single horseshoe.

nāl 3 नाल् m. a ring (El.).

nāla 1 नाल । मध्यकुल्या m. an artificial watercourse, a channel, a canal (esp. when forming a boundary between two pieces of land) (Śiv. 1680, Rām. 244).

nāla 2 नाल ناله । आर्तनादः f.pl. complaints, lamentations, moans, groans (Śiv. 165, 1249, 1258); a hubbub, outcry (K. 153); grief (El., who makes the word m.); as adv. with loud lamentations (Rām. 445, 875). —**diñĕ** —दित्र । बहुाक्रन्दनम् f. pl. inf. to lament, complain (esp. with reproaches) (Rām. 278, 1540; H. vii, 22–3; YZ. 41, 102, 475). —**trāwañĕ** —त्रावत्र f. pl. inf. to pour forth lamentations (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 893, 1551).

nālan lagun नालन् लगुन् । आक्रन्दारम्भणम् m.inf. to lament (to a person), to appeal to a person with loud lamentations. —**yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come to lamentations, to begin lamentations (Rām. 279).

nālē नाले postpos. or prep. with, together with (a corruption of Hindī) (H. xi, 4).

nàl^{i} **नंलि** । नालिका f. a pipe, a tube. **-cīr**^{u} **-चीरू** f. a machine for boring or cutting pipes (Śiv. 1018). **nali-wôn**^{u} **नलि-वोञु** । नालिकायन्त्रजलम् m. pipe-water, water conveyed through a pipe.

nila 1 निल m. for **nīla 2** in the following:— —**phirànⁱ** —फिरंनि or —**phirawànⁱ** —फिरवंनि । स्थाणुविशेषावर्तनाभ्यासः m. pl. inf. to whirl an athletic's club.

nila 2 निल for **nīl 2**, in the following:— **-khrüñ**^{ü} **-खंञू** । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, described as a creeper with a long dark-coloured leaf. **-krôsh**^{u} **-क्रोशु** । चाषपक्षी m. (f. **-krösh**^{ü} **-क्रांशू**), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*); cf. **nīla-krôsh**^{u}, s.v. **nīl 2**. **-pūt**^{u} **-पूतु** । पार्वतीयः कपोतः m. a kind of pigeon found in the highest mountains (where no other birds and no trees are observed).

nīl 1 नील् or **nīla-nāg नील-नाग्** । नागराजविशेषः m. N. of a Nāga king or snake-deity (see **nāg 2**) (Śiv. 1169). It was by following his advice that Kashmīr is said to have been freed from Piśācas, and rendered habitable by men all the year round. Before that the country had been occupied by Piśācas for six months in each year. His habitation was close to the famous spring now called Nīla-nāg, near the village of Vērnāg, and is the traditional source of the river Vĕth or Jehlam (RT.Tr. II, 411). There is another small lake called by his name situated in a valley between two spurs descending from the Pīr Pantsāl range (ib. 474).

nīl 2 नील् نيل । रागविशेषः, मूर्छा f. the colour blue, dark blue; lividity; (in Kāshmīrī) convulsions (the disease of children); cf. **nyūl**^{u}. —**gatshüñ**^{ü} —गक्षंञू । मूर्छागमः f.inf. an attack of convulsions to come on.

nīla-gur^{u} **नील-गुरु** । श्वेताश्वः m. a horse white [*sic*] all over, a grey horse. **-har -हर्** । मण्डविक्रतिः m. the turning dark (i.e. going bad) of the cream of milk, top-scum of jam, or the like; cf. **har 2**. **-kh**^{ü}**r**^{ü} **-खंरू** । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain bird, described as small and dark-coloured, with a long tail and a prolonged sweet-sounding call. **-khür**^{ü} **-खंरू** । लताविशेषः f. name of a certain creeping plant, described as not tall, with long slender leaves and small spiny fruit. **-kanṭh -कंठ्** m. (sg. dat. **-kanṭhas -कंठस्**), he who possesses a blue neck, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed blue by his swallowing the deadly *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (Śiv. 169, 192, 235, etc.). **-küñ**^{ü} **-कंञू** । श्यामशिलाविशेषः a kind of

hard dark-coloured stone (used for making mortars and the like) (Rām. 517). **-krôshᵘ** -क्रोशु । **चाषपक्षी** m. (f. **-krösh**ᵘ -क्रांशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*; Śiv. 1693, 1816); cf. **nila-krôshᵘ**, s.v. **nila 2**. **-kray** -क्रय् f. *Crozophora tinctoria, Trichodesma indica* (El., where the word is spelt *-krai*). **-kūṭhⁱ** -कूठि f. an indigo factory (Gr.M.) (borrowed from Hindī *nīl-kōṭhī*). **-pal** -पल् । **महाशिलाविशेषः** m. 'blue rock', a certain kind of stone found in large blocks of a dark colour. **-ras** -रस् । **विकृतजलम्** m. 'blue juice', liquid (such as the water of a lake, or the juice of curds, etc., or of cooked food) which has become corrupt. **-sar** -सर् । **विकृतरसः** m., id. **-sârⁱ gatshun** -सरि गक्षुन् । **अत्याहतिप्राप्निः** m.inf. (of juice, as ab.) to become black and corrupt; (of the whole body when bruised) to become black and blue. **-sârⁱ karun** -सरि करुन् । **अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to make juice (as ab.) become corrupt; to make a person's whole body black and blue (by a beating or the like). **-tōg** -तोंग् । **आघातविस्फोटः** m. a bruise (turned black and blue). **-tōg khārânⁱ** -तोंग् खारनि । **आघातविस्फोटोत्पादनम्** m. pl. inf. to cause a black or blue bruise (by a blow or the like). **-tōg khasânⁱ** -तोंग् खसनि । **आघातोत्थविस्फाटोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. such bruises to rise (i.e. to occur). **-thŏth** -थुथ् । **तुत्थाञ्जनम्** m. (sg. dat. **thŏthas थुथस्**), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. **-warih** -वरिह । **अपाकसंवत्सरः** m. a year in which the crops do not ripen, a famine year. **-waṭh** -वठ् । **श्यामशिलाविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a kind of large dark stone (generally globular) (according to El., s.v. *nīlaṭcaṭ*, this is marble, said to be found in a quarry behind the famous Shālimār Gardens) (Rām. 1582).

nīla 2 नील (for 1, cf. **nīl 1** and 2) । **मल्लाभ्याससृगः** m. a kind of athlete's club; cf. **nila 1**. **-bözⁱ** -बांज़ि । **सृगपरिवर्तक्रीडा** f. the athlete's exercise of whirling one of these clubs.

nīlⁱ नीलि, nīli नीलि, nīlis नीलिस्, etc.; see **nyūlᵘ**.

nílu, see **nilyuwᵘ**.

nolᵘ नंलु । **अखण्डवराटकः** m. a complete, unbroken, cowry (cf. **gᵃsa-nolᵘ**, p. 307*a*, l. 18; **hāra-nolᵘ**, p. 344*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 9); hence, a small lump (of anything) (L.V. 81).

nâlⁱ-baith नंलि-वैथ् । **वराटकाधःपरिवर्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-baitas** -वैतस्), (in gambling) the falling upside down of a cowry (cf. **gᵃsa-nolᵘ baith dyunᵘ**, p. 307*a*, l. 20).

nūl नूल् । नकुलः m. a mongoose, an ichneumon (L. 109, Rām. 97); (according to El.) a rat, a weasel.

nūla-cika नूल-चिक । नकुलारावः f.pl. the cry of the mongoose; a similar cry uttered by a human being or beast. **-har** -हर् । **नकुलयुद्धम्** f. a fight between mongooses, or a fight between a mongoose and a snake; met. a fight between men or animals in which each is regardless of wounds. **-kala** -कल । **नकुलतुल्यशिराः** m. one who has a mongoose's head, i.e. a person possessing a head with a long fine snout. **-wöjᵘ** -वांजू । **नकुलगृहम्** f. the hole of a mongoose (i.e. its den).

nalciband m. a pipe-stalk maker (El.).

nalagī नलगी । दुर्वृत्तिः f. bad, deceitful conduct.

niljᵘ निलुजु or **nīlyujᵘ नीलिजु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, the mallard (*Anas boscas*) (of whose skin *pōstīns* are made for the wealthy. The four curled central feathers of the tail are worn by the Panjābī and Hindōstānī women, and are called **kōndal**) (El. *nilúj*; L. 129, *nilij*). **nīlijⁱ-tāj नीलिजि-ताज् । पक्षिविशेषचूडा** m. the crest of this bird.

nalka नल्क । जलवाहिनालिका m. a water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । **नालिकोत्थजलम्** m. water conveyed through a pipe.

nalam नलम् । अपह्नवः m. false denial (e.g. of the receipt of money entrusted, or that one has done or said something), false disowning, disclaiming, or repudiation (K.Pr. 152). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । **अपह्नवविधानम्** m.inf. to deny falsely as ab., to embezzle.

nīlam नीलम نیلم । **रत्नविशेषः** (**इन्द्रनीलरत्नम्**) m. a sapphire (K. 922). **nīlama-kān नीलम-कान् । इन्द्रनीलाकरः** f. a sapphire-mine.

nilām निलाम् or **lilām लिलाम्** m. an auction (Gr.M.).

nālamotᵘ नालमंतु, see p. 632*b*, l. 23.

nālönⁱ नालांनि । सोपालम्भं समाक्रन्दन् adj. (f. **nālönᵘ 1 नालांञू**; for 2, see s.v.), one who mingles lamentations with reproaches; one who petitions with lamentations.

nālun नालुन् । सोपालम्भसमाक्रन्दः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nālyōv नाल्योव्**), to lament (Śiv. 181; Rām. 207, 675, 1491); to lament reproachfully.

nīlun नीलुन् । श्यामतोद्भवः, हरिद्वर्णापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nīlyōv नील्योव्**), to become blue, dark blue, livid (Rām. 1022, 1210; YZ. 96); to become green (e.g. of the leaf of a plant); (the causal of this verb is **nīlanāwun**, not **nīlᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)). **nīlyō-motᵘ नील्यो-मंतु । आपन्नहरित-(नील-)वर्णः** perf. part. (f. **nīlyē-müṣᵘ नील्ये-मंचू**), become blue; become green.

nīlanāwun नीलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīlanôwᵘ नीलनोवु**), to make blue or green (Gr.Gr. 174; cf. **nīlun**).

nālönᵘ 1 नालांञू । समुपालम्भन्ती f. of **nālönⁱ**, q.v.

nālönũ 2 नालांऊ । **उपानद्विशेषः** f. a kind of leather shoe.

nīlis नीलिस्, see **nyūlu**.

nölish नॉलिश् ناليش f. a complaint or accusation (in a court of law) (El., Gr.M.).

nālawunu नालवुनु । **समाक्रन्दन्** n.ag. (f. **nālavüñũ नालवंऊ**), one who makes lamentations mixed with reproaches.

nalawaṭ, see **nal-waṭh**, p. 632*a*, l. 6.

nīlyujᵘ नीलिजु, see **nilujᵘ**.

nā-lāyĕkh ना-लायख् نالائق adj. e.g. unworthy, unfit (Gr.M., *nā-löikh*).

nilyuwᵘ निलिवु or **nīlyuwᵘ नीलिवु** । **बलाद्दापनम्, बलात्प्रेरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **nilivis निलिविस्** or **nīlivis नीलिविस्**), the act of causing a person to give or award (money, punishment, etc.), or of causing him to do anything, compulsion (K.Pr. 200, *nilu*). **—āsun —आसुन्** । **बलात्कारसंभवः** m.inf. compulsion to exist. **—pyonᵘ —प्यंनु** । **बलात्कारापातः** m.inf. compulsion to be experienced. **—ṭhunun —ठ्नुन्** । **बलात्समर्पणम्** m.inf. to use compulsion, as ab.

nam 1 नम् । **नखः, नौकाग्रम्** m. the nail of finger or toe (cf. **ongᵘji-nam**, p. 33*b*, l. 27 ; **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 5 ; **khōra-n°**, p. 410*b*, l. 1 ; **mŏkhta-n°**, p. 561*a*, l. 12 ; **maīzi-n°**, p. 615*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 93 ; L. 462 ; Rām. 1022 ; H. v, 6 ; YZ. 329, 546 ; K.Pr. 163, 243) ; the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., also the stern) (Śiv. 1841, K.Pr. 76) (cf. **nāvi-nam**, s.v. **nāv 2**). **—dinⁱ —दिनि** । **आशयज्ञापनार्थ-साम्त्वनादिः** m. pl. inf. to coax or wheedle a person to reveal a secret. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **नखविवृतिः** m.inf. to apply the nail ; hence, to open out with the nails compact or tangled wool, cotton, or the like ; to scratch with the nails (oneself or another). **—kāsânⁱ —कासंनि** । **नखछेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to cut or pare the nails. **—lath nāvi lath —लथ् नावि लथ्** । **दोलायितत्वव्ययता** f. 'a kick on the prow and a kick on the boat itself', bewilderment caused by having to be in two places at once or having to do two things at once. **—phirun —फिरुन्** । **नौकायाः परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn the prow, (when a boat is tied by one end to the bank for loading purposes) to turn the boat round with the other end to the shore (for loading at that end also) ; cf. **nama-phyurᵘ**, bel. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **नौकाग्रभागस्य कूले योजना, प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to fasten the prow of a ship (to the shore), to moor a ship in this way ; to back one party in wordy warfare. **—thawânⁱ —थवंनि** । **नखरक्षणम्** m. pl. inf. to keep the nails uncut. **—tal onᵘ-motᵘ —तल् अंनु-मंतु** । **स्वायत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **—tal üñᵘ-müṭsᵘ —तल् अंऊ-मंचू**), brought under one's nail, (a person or thing) completely brought (after difficulty) into one's power or under one's influence. **—tal anun —तल् अनुन्** । **स्वायत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring under one's power or influence. **—tal thowᵘ-motᵘ —तल् थंवु-मंतु** or **—tal thôwᵘ-motᵘ —तल् थोवु-मंतु** । **स्वायत्तस्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **—tal thü(thö)vᵘ-müṭsᵘ —तल् थ(था)वू-मंचू**), brought under a person's power or influence. **—tal thawun —तल् थवुन्** or **—tal thāwun —तल् थावुन्** । **स्वाधीनस्थापनम्** m.inf. to bring (a person or thing, without delay) under one's own power or influence. **—tulânⁱ —तुलंनि** । **अतिखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to lift the nails, to torment another (e.g. by making him do extra hard, difficult, or unpleasant work). **—tal rūdᵘ-motᵘ —तल् रूदु-मंतु** । **वशे स्थितः** perf. part. (f. **—tal rūzᵘ-müṭsᵘ —तल् रूज़ू-मंचू**), staying, or fixed, under another's power or influence. **—tal roṭᵘ-motᵘ —तल् रंटु-मंतु** । **वशे गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **—tal rüṭᵘ-müṭsᵘ —तल रंटू-मंचू**), kept wholly or partly under one's own power or influence. **—tal raṭun —तल् रटुन्** । **वशे ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to seize and put, or keep, a person or thing under one's influence (esp. secretly). **—tal rōzun —तल् रोज़ुन्** । **वशस्थितिः** m.inf. (of a person or thing) to remain or stay under a person's power or influence. **—ta māz —त माज़्** । **समीपसंबन्धी** m. 'nail and flesh', very near relationship, close kinship. **—trakarun —त्रकरुन्** । **नौकाग्रभागप्रोन्नतीभवनम्** m.inf. the bow of a ship to be too high (e.g. from overloading the stern, or from running aground). **—ṭsalânⁱ —त्सलंनि** । **अत्यायासः** m. pl. inf. 'the nails to run away', to be put to excessive expenditure of labour (e.g. in searching for something destroyed or hidden, or in polishing and scouring cooking utensils). **—ṭsaranⁱ —त्सरंनि** । **नखदैर्घ्यापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. the nails to become long (e.g. in keeping a vow). **—ṭsaṭânⁱ —त्सटंनि** । **अतिखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to cut off the nails ; to torture a person (e.g. to acquire information). **—wŏthânⁱ —व्वथंनि** । **अतिखेदाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the nails to rise (K.Pr. 152) ; to be tormented (e.g. to perform some difficult task in very cold weather) (K.Pr. 217).

nama-khünḍᵘ नम-खंडू । **नखखण्डम्** f. a piece of a nail, a chip of a nail. **—phyurᵘ —फिरु** । **नौकाप्रान्तपरिवर्तनम्** m. the turning of the prow, i.e. the changing the end of the boat fastened to the shore (as in **nam phirun**, ab.). **-sār -सार्** । **नौकाग्रभागबन्धनः** f. the post at the prow of a boat uniting the two sides. **-sörᵘ -सारू** । **नखस्पर्शः** f. touching a person with the nails (e.g. to draw his attention). **—wāyun —वायुन्** । **अग्रे स्थित्वा**

नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. to propel a boat (by standing at the prow and wielding an oar, punting-pole, or the like).

nàm^{i} kod̤^{u}-mot^{u} नंमि कंड़ु-मंतु । अनायास-युक्तिसाधितः perf. part. (f. **—küd̤^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} —कंड़ू-मंच़ू**), accomplished gradually and successfully (as in the next). **—kad̤un —कड़ुन् । युक्त्या साधनम्** m.inf. to extract by the nail (as a kernel is extracted by scraping of the rind with the nails); hence (esp. of some work which is not directly under one's own authority) without trouble gradually to accomplish it in accordance with one's own needs. **—kāḍay —काडय् । युक्त्या साधनम्** f. gradual accomplishment of a work properly and without trouble (cf. the preceding). **-t^{a}j -त्ज् । नखतूलिका** f. a nail-pick, a little spike for cleaning the finger-nails from dirt accumulated under them. **—ʦol^{u} —च़ंलु । अरोचकः** adj. (f. **-ʦüj^{ü} -च़ंजू**), (of a child or the like) disgusting or repellent in appearance (owing to thinness, dirtiness, bad condition, or the like) (cf. the next); cf. **nom^{u} 1** for this sense. **—ʦol^{u}-mot^{u} —च़ंलु-मंतु । निरायाससिद्धीभूतः, अरोचकः, क्षीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—ʦüj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} —चंजू-मंच़ू**), accomplished without trouble (cf. the next); thin, wasted away (e.g. as a starveling child) (cf. **nom^{u} 1**); (of a child or the like) disgusting, repellent (owing to thinness, etc.). **—ʦalun —च़लुन् । निरायाससिद्धिः** m.inf. to be accomplished without difficulty (cf. **—kad̤un,** ab.). **-ʦūr -च़ूर् । नखचौरः** m. a thief with the nail; (esp. in gambling 'odd or even' with cowries) one who cheats by concealing with the finger-nail one cowry of those thrown down, so as to make the number counted favourable to the cheater. **-ʦūrī -च़ूरी । नखचौर्यम्** f. cheating, as ab. **-ʦūr^{ü} -च़ूरू । नखाहतिः** f. (usually of a child) persistently scratching a sore or wound on one's own body to allay the irritation, even when forbidden.

namuk^{u} नमुकु । नखसंबन्धी, नौकाग्रभवः adj. (f. **namüc^{ü} नमंचू**), of, or belonging to, a finger- or toe-nail; of, or belonging to, the prow of a boat.

naman kijĕ diñĕ नमन् किज्य दिञ । अतितोदना f. pl. inf. to thrust spikes under the nails; met. to torment, torture. **—mĕʦ^{ü} aʦüñ^{ü} —म्यंच़ू अच़ंञू । अतिखेदाग्निः** f.inf. dirt to get under the nails; met. to be greatly worried (cf. K.Pr. 152).

nam 2 नम् or **nau नौ** card. the word used for 'nine', see **nav 1,** when spoken of as a separate number, as in **akh nau** or **akh nam,** one nine (W. 104).

nām नाम् ﻧﺎﻡ **। नाम** m. a (person's) name (W. 110; L.V. 8; Śiv. 677, 1014, 1113, etc.; Rām. 394, 1655; K. 127, 215; YZ. 256; K.Pr. 260); cf. **nāv 1. —gand̤ān^{i} —गंड़नि । परिवादप्रबन्धः** m. pl. inf. to bind names; hence (of a bard) to recite a poetical narrative (of events, or of heroes), to recite a literary work. **—rōzān^{i} —रोज़नि । चरित्रकथावशेषः** m. pl. inf. (merely) the names to remain, (of some person or occurrence) all to be forgotten except the name. **—thawān^{i} —थवंनि । चरित्रावशेषणम्** m. pl. inf. to leave nothing but the name to remain (as ab.). **-warī -वरी** نام وري **। प्रसिद्धिः** f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nāma-warī,** bel.

nāma-lag नाम-लग् । प्रख्यातः adj. e.g. become famous, well-known. **-log^{u} -लंगु । रूढीभूताभिख्यः** adj. (f. **-lüj^{ü} -लंजू**), famous, well-known (by tradition), conventionally accepted by name as illustrating certain qualities. **—lagun —लगुन् । नामोपन्यासः** m.inf. to be fixed on the name, to be debited or credited against (so-and-so's) name, to be imputed to, to be ascribed to. **-pay -पय् । संकेतः** m. information (regarding some hidden person or thing); a person's address (where he is to be found). **-pay hyon^{u} -पय् ह्यंनु । अन्वेषणम्** m.inf. to search for, to set inquiries in motion for. **-war -वर्** (= نام آور) **। प्रख्याताभिख्यः** adj. e.g. famous, renowned, celebrated. **-warī -वरी** (= نام آوري) **। सत्कीर्तिः** f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nām-warī,** ab.

nāma नाम نامه m. a letter, an epistle (Rām. 832); a document; a book, a history, story (Rām. 1765). **-pögām -पांगाम** پیغام نامه **। संदेशः** m. a message (of news), news sent. **-pögām anun -पांगाम् अनुन् । (संदेशानयनम्) वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः** m.inf. to bring news (of so-and-so). **-pögām phērun -पांगाम् फेरुन् । वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. news to be circulated, to get news (of so-and-so), to hear about (e.g. about some distant friend's condition). **-pögām phirun -पांगाम् फिरुन् । वृत्तान्तनिवेदनम्** m.inf. to circulate news (as ab.). **-pögām yun^{u} -पांगाम् यिनु । संदेशप्राप्तिः** m.inf. news (as ab.) to be received.

nàm^{i} नंमि card. the multiplicative form of **nav 1,** nine, as in **z^{a}h nàm^{i} aradāh,** two nines are eighteen.

nēm नेम । नियमः, धर्माचारः, नैत्यकवृत्तिः, व्रतानुष्ठानम् m. rule, principle, regular practice (of anything), custom, rule (Gr.M.); religious observance (cf. **nĕti-nēma-kin^{i},** s.v. **nĕth 2**) (Śiv. 1111, 1213, 1532); a vow, the keeping of a vow; cf. **nĕyĕm. -darm -दर्म् । नियमधर्मः** m. (among Hindūs) virtuous conduct consisting in (or associated with) all the various religious ceremonies and obligations. **—karun**

—करुन् । नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform the rule, (among Hindūs) to live according to Hindū religious rule; to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote (Gr.M.). —**rachun** —रकुन् । नियमपालनम् m.inf. to adhere to custom. —**thawun** —थवुन् । बलिनियमः, व्रतपालनम् m.inf. to carry out a vow, to perform a promised vow; to carry out a vow (in the sense of carrying out a fast, a religious duty, or the like).

nēma-bodụ^{u} नेम-वंडु । महातपाः, नियमासक्तः adj. (f. **-büd**ụ^{ü} -वंडू), one who has become eminent by the long and strict performance of austerities, fasts, or the like. —**pyōmot**^{u} —प्योमंतु । त्यक्तनियमः perf. part. (f. —**pyēmüts**^{ü} —प्येमंत्रू), fallen from the rule, i.e. one who has given up attending to some rule, performing a fast, regularly performing Hindū religious duties, or the like. —**pyon**^{u} —प्यंनु । आचारपतनम् m.inf. to give up performing duties (as ab.). **-rost**^{u} -रंस्तु । नियमहीनः, अनियतम् adj. and adv. (f. **-rüts**h^{ü} -रंक्रू), one who does not follow the usual and obligatory religious observances; without order, without discipline (Gr.M.); as adv. without rule, irregularly. **-sost**^{u} -संस्तु । सद्धर्मसेवनशीलः f. (**-süts**h^{ü} -संक्रू), one who habitually performs proper religious observances. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । व्रतासक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is particular in carrying out religious observances.

nēmuk^{u} नेमंकु । धर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nēmüc**^{ü} नेमंचू), of, or belonging to, religious observances, etc.

nĕm^{i} न्यंमि, see **nyomb**^{u}.

nēm^{i} नेमि । शिलामयोदूखलिका f. a kind of stone mortar (in which Indian hemp or the like is pounded).

nīm 1 नीम, see **nyun**^{u}.

nīm 2 नीम نیم adj. half, in such Persian phrases as **nīm garm** نیم گرم adj. lukewarm (El.). **nīm khanda** نیم خندہ m. a half-laugh, a smile (El.).

nima निम, see **nyun**^{u}.

nọ̈m^{i} न्वंमि, **nŏmi** न्वमि, see **yih 1**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nöm^{i} **1** नांमि, i.q. **nömī**, in the following:—**nöm**^{i} **tsūr** नांमि च्रूर् । प्रख्यातगुणकः m. a notorious thief; hence, (met.) a famous, or well-known, person (whether a thief or not).

nöm^{i} **2** नांमि in **nöm**^{i} **nāma** नांमि नाम । प्रतिनामधेयम् adv. name by name.

nömī نامی नांमी । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. e.g. named; hence, well-named, famous, celebrated, notorious.

nom^{u} **1** नंमु । अल्पमात्रः, क्षुद्रः m. as much as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very little (of anything) (cf. **hissa-n°**, p. 354*a*, l. 49); as adj. (f. **nüm**^{ü} नंमू), thin, wasted away (e.g. a starveling child); cf. **nam 1**. —**atsun** —अच्चुन् । कार्श्यरूपतापत्तिः m. wasting away (as ab.) to enter (i.e. to become manifest).

nom^{u} **2** नंमु m. a group of nine (Gr.Gr. 84); with the suffix of the indefinite article, **nomwāh khandā**, a group of about nine but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nôm^{u} नोमु । नामयुक्तः adj. (f. **nöm**^{ü} नांमू), having a name; having such-and-such a name, named (so-and-so) (often —°) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 782, 796, 959; Rām. 457; K. 373, 485, 635, 670, 687, 714, 867, 887). Cf. **nôv**^{u}.

nĕmb^{i} न्यंवि, see **nyomb**^{u}.

nambal नंवल् । नड्वलसरः f. a grass-grown lake, a lake choked by vegetation, a shallow lake, a marsh, swamp (it has rich peaty soil, L. 320) (cf. **gör**^{i}**-n°**, p. 298*a*, l. 41; **gāsa-n°**, p. 307*b*, l. 40 (L. 320, 464); **nadár**^{i}**-n°**, p. 623*a*, l. 36); a ferry, a ford (El.).

nambala-syom^{u} नंवल-स्यंमु । आनूपिकमलसंघातः m. the silt of a marsh (washed out in the rainy season, and, when deposited on paddy fields, increasing the fertility).

nambali-boṭh^{u} नंवलि-वंठु । आनूपिकूलम् m. the edge, bank, or margin of a marsh. **-dāj**^{i} **-द्रंजि** or **-dïij**^{ü} **-द्रंजू** । आनूपिकक्षेत्रम् f. a field (usually a rice-field) in a marsh. **-dāñĕ -द्राञ** । आनूपिकधान्यम् m. (a kind of) paddy grown in a marsh. **-gām -गाम** । नड्वलकृषिग्रामः m. a village, the cultivated land of which consists of marsh. **-gāsa -गास** । अनूपतृणम् m. marsh-grass. **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञ्** । नड्वलानूपजलम् m. marsh-water.

nĕmbis न्यंविस्, see **nyomb**^{u}.

namca-bal नम्च-वल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Namuci-bila*, where there is the cave of the demon Namuci, which formed an entrance to Pātāla, or the infernal regions. Cf. RT.Tr. iii, 468.

namda नम्द् نمدہ or **namạda** नमंद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः m. felt or close woollen cloth (formed without weaving) used in coverings for horses or in garments to keep off rain (L. 377). **-gor**^{u} **-गंरु** । आस्तरणविशेषकारुः m. a maker of this felt, a maker of felt rugs (El.). **-gạr**^{i}**-bāy -गंरि-वाय** । आस्तरणविशेषकारुस्त्री f. his wife. —**gatshun** —गच्चुन् । स्थूलरूपतापत्तिः m.inf. to become felt; hence, to become stiff and hard (e.g. woollen cloth from much washing); to become hard and tough (e.g. a stale cake). **-khünḍ**ụ^{ü} **-खंडू** । आस्तरणविशेषखण्डम् f. a piece of this felt. **-mōḍ -मॉंड्** । आस्तरणविशेषसंयोजना f. joining up pieces of felt (done by kneading them

together; cf. **māḍ**). **-palav -पलव्** । **जीर्णलघुप्रायास्तरणपटविशेषः** m. a little ragged bit of a felt quilt.

namūd नमूद نمود adj. c.g. apparent, visible (El.); shown, exhibited; conspicuous.

nā-umēd نا أميد, **nā-umēdī** نا أميدي; see **nā-wumēd, nā-wumīdī.**

namēdānam نميدانم, the Persian for 'I do not know', used to signify 'ignorance' (K.Pr. 153).

nāmdār नामदार نامدار adj. c.g. noted, renowned, illustrious (Śiv. 414).

namūdār नमूदार نمودار adj. c.g. apparent, visible, manifest (Śiv. 1119; Rām. 62, 463, 1085); conspicuous.

namakh नमख् نمک m. (sg. dat. **namakas नमकस्**), salt. **—khyonᵘ —ख्यनु** । **भरणाग्निः** m.inf. to eat (so-and-so's) salt, to get employment or food, etc., from someone.

nāman नामन् । **तर्पणीपात्रविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **nāmüñᵘ नामंञ्**), (among Hindūs) N. of the vessel of wood or copper containing offerings and libations made in place of the *śrāddha*, or full memorial rite, in the name of a deceased child who has died before investment with the sacred thread. The ceremony is performed on the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month of Shrāwun (Skt. *Śrāvaṇa* = July–August) at the bathing place of Kapāla-mōcana. **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **तर्पणविधिविशेषः** f.inf. to make this offering.

namun नमुन् । **नम्रीभवनम्, प्रणामविधिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **namyōv नम्योव्**), to bend, to bow (H. vi, 16; K. 70, 74, 494, 583, 719, 937, 988, 1164); to lean, stoop, be crooked (Gr.M.); to bow oneself, in reverence (Śiv. 94, 156, 315); to bow (YZ. 78, 86); to bend down (K.Pr. 168); to be humble (Śiv. 103, Rām. 11); to nod (El.).

namith rōzun नमिथ् रोज़ुन् । **नम्रीभावः** m.inf. to remain in a bowed condition, to show continual reverence, to be of humble mien.

namyō-motᵘ नम्यो-मंतु । **नम्रीभूतः, कृतप्रणामः** perf. part. (f. **namyē-müṭᵘ नम्ये-मंच्**), bowed, bent; bowed in reverence; bowed, reduced in pride, etc.

namūna नमून نمونه । **परीक्षणनिमित्तमात्रा** m. a sample, specimen, muster (Gr.M.); pattern, model (Gr.M.); type, form; example to be followed (Gr.M., Rām. 777). **-wörᵘ -वॉरु** । **परीक्षणार्थमात्रा** f. a test sample, a sample of a large consignment of grain or the like sent to the consignee by another route (for comparison with the main consignment when the latter arrives).

namnōkī नम्नोकी نمناکي । **आर्द्रतया चञ्चलता** f. moistness, humidity; flaccidity or slackness due to damp.

namnākh नम्नाख् نمناک । **आर्द्रतया चञ्चलतायुक्तः** adj. c.g. moist, damp, dank; dewy; flaccid or slack owing to dampness.

namanamath नमनमथ् or **namānamath नमानमथ्** । **नवनवतिः** card. (pl. dat. **nama(mā)namatan नम(मा)नमतन्**), ninety-nine (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyumᵘ नमनमत्युमु or **namānamatyumᵘ नमानमत्युमु** । **नवनवतितमः** ord. (f. **nama(mā)namatimᵘ नम(मा)नमतिमू**), ninety-ninth (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyunᵘ नमनमत्युनु or **namānamatyunᵘ नमानमत्युनु** । **नवनवतिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **nama(mā)-namatiñᵘ नम(मा)नमतिञ्**), costing, or worth, ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

nā-munāsib ना-मुनासिब् نامناسب adj. c.g. improper, unfit, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

nĕmantran न्यमंचन् । **निमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation (to a feast, etc.).

nĕmantrun न्यमंचुन् । **निमन्त्रणविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕmontrᵘ न्यमंचु**), to invite, issue an invitation (to a feast or the like).

namiñ नमिञ् । **नम्रता** f. modest demeanour, modesty, humility (Gr.Gr. 120). **namiñĕ kramiñĕ नमिञ क्रमिञ** । **अनौद्धत्येन** adv. without haughtiness, modestly.

nâmⁱñār नंमिञार् । **नम्रता** m. bowedness, bentness; modesty, humility.

nōmpun नोंपुन्, nōmpawunᵘ नोंपवुनु, see **nōpun, nōpawunᵘ.**

naměr नम्यर् । **कृशता, अरोचकता** m. leanness, thinness, of a wasted appearance; unpleasing appearance, disgustingness (owing to leanness, dirtiness, etc.). Cf. **nam 1** and **nomᵘ 1.**

namrūd नम्रूद् نمرود m. Nimrod (K.Pr. 153). **namrūdânⁱ dam dinⁱ नम्रूदंनि दम् दिनि** । **स्वीयोत्कर्षभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to give forth the breaths of Nimrod, to boast of one's own great and good qualities, to brag.

nāmard नामर्द् نامرد adj. c.g. unmanly, cowardly, a coward (Rām. 487, 501); impotent.

nā-murād ना-मुराद् نامراد adj. c.g. unsuccessful; (in Kāshmīrī) without hope, without expectation (H. i, 10).

naṃᵃrun नंमरुन् । **नामनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṃᵒrᵘ नंमरु**), to cause to bend, to cause to bow (Gr.M.); to cause another to show reverence by bowing; to bow (the head, etc.) in reverence. **naṃᵒrᵘ-motᵘ नंमरु-मंतु** । **नामितः** perf. part. (f. **naṃᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ नंमरु-मंच्**), caused to bow or bend; caused to show reverence by bowing (e.g. one person caused by another, or one's own head caused to bow by one's self).

nōmᵃran नोम्रन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **nōmᵃrüñᵘ नोम्रंञ्**), abstracting, abridgment, giving the meaning of a long statement in a few words, making a précis.

nǒmᵃrun न्वंम्रुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nǒmᵒrᵘ न्वंम्रु**), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow (Gr.Gr. 7); to humiliate, abase, abash; cf. **nǒmᵃrāwun. nǒmᵒrᵘ-motᵘ न्वंम्रु-मंतु । नम्रीकृतः** perf. part. (**nǒmᵘrᵘ-müʦᵘ न्वंम्रू-मंच़ू**), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōmᵃrun नोम्रुन् । संक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōmᵒrᵘ नोम्रु**), to give the meaning of a long statement in a few words, to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; cf. **nōmᵃrāwun. nōmᵒrᵘ-motᵘ नोम्रु-मंतु । संक्षिप्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nōmᵘrᵘ-müʦᵘ नोम्रू-मंच़ू**), abridged, as ab.

nǒmᵃrāwun न्वंम्रावुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nǒmᵃrôwᵘ न्वंम्रोवु**), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow, to bend (El.); to humiliate, abase, abash; to cause to nod (El.); i.q. **nǒmᵃrun. nǒmᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ न्वंम्रोवु-मंतु । नम्रीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nǒmᵃrövᵘ - müʦᵘ न्वंम्रावू - मंच़ू**), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōmᵃrāwun नोम्रावुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōmᵃrôwᵘ नोम्रोवु**), to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; i.q. **nōmᵃrun. nōmᵃrôwᵘ - motᵘ नोम्रोवु-मंतु । संक्षेपितः** perf. part. (f. **nōmᵃrövᵘ-müʦᵘ नोम्रावू-मंच़ू**), abridged, etc.

nǒmis न्वंमिस्, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 89.

nāmūsdār نامُوسدار adj. e.g. renowned, famous (El.).

nimēsh निमेश् । निमेषः m. the time occupied in closing the eye, the twinkling of the eye, a moment, an infinitesimal period of time (L.V. 26); opp. to **wunmēsh** (the time occupied in opening the eye) (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

namaskār नमस्कार् । नमस्कारः m. respectful or reverential address, adoration, obeisance (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 5, 39, 66, 319, etc.; Rām. 125, 327, 833, etc.; K. 62, 115, 143, 197, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 102); (according to El.) a compliment.

namátⁱ नमंति card. the multiplicative form of **namath,** ninety, as in **kāh namátⁱ nav hath ta namath,** eleven nineties are nine hundred and ninety (Gr.Gr. 86).

nĕmátⁱ न्यमंति । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. because (of), by reason (of); for the benefit (of); for the purpose (of); for the sake (of), for (Rām. 1057, **Nārān nĕᵒ,** for the sake of Nārāyaṇa, for God's sake!); on account (of), with a view (to). Cf. **nĕmath.**

níámat, see **nēmath.**

namath नमथ । नवतिः card. (pl. dat. **namatan नमतन्**), ninety (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 548).

nāmath नामथ् । नामग्रहणम् f. (sg. dat. **nāmüʦᵘ नामंच़**), calling out by name (as in calling out an attendance list); calling by name, taking the name of. **—diñᵘ —दिञ् । संकेतज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to point out the name (of a person, place, or thing).

namith नमिथ् conj. part. of **namun,** q.v., used as adj. to mean 'prone' (El., written *namut* on p. 185 by a misprint).

nĕmath न्यमथ् । संकेतः f. (sg. dat. **nĕmüʦᵘ न्यमंच़ू**), an intimation, indication, direction, trace, clue, hint. **—diñᵘ —दिञ् । संकेताभिज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to give an indication, to hint, direct. **—wanüñᵘ —वनंञ् । निमित्ताभिज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to explain a reason (for). Cf. **nĕmátⁱ.**

nēmath नेमथ् نعمت **। स्वादिष्टभोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **nēmüʦᵘ नेमंच़ू**), comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, favour, boon, blessing (K.Pr. 206, *niámat*); a delicacy, dainty.

namatyumᵘ नमत्युमु । नवतितमः ord. (f. **namatimᵘ नमतिमू**), ninetieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

namatyunᵘ नमत्युनु । नवतिमूल्यः adj. (f. **namatiñᵘ नमतिञ्**), costing, or worth, ninety (rupees, etc.).

nīmüʦᵘ नीमंच़ू, see **nyunᵘ.**

namawunᵘ नमवुनु । नमनस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **namavüñᵘ नमवंञ्**), one who bows or bends; bending down (e.g. the branch of a tree laden with fruit); humble, meek; (of a scalepan) going down (owing to its containing the heavier weight); as adv. (**अधिकपरिमाणेन**) (with verbs of weighing, etc.) in excess, too heavy, on the heavier end of the balance, weighing too much.

nǒmyukᵘ न्वम्युकु, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nimyuzᵘ निमिज़ु نمیز, the Musalmān form of **mimyuzᵘ**, q.v.

nĕmāz न्यमाज़् (= نَماز, Pahlavī *nemāj*) **। उपासनाविशेषः** f. prayer, adoration, worship, divine service (El. *namāz*; K.Pr. 89, 157); esp. the prayers prescribed by Musalmān law, which are said five times a day.

nĕmözⁱ न्यमांज़ि (= نَمازي) **। उपासनाविशेषासेवी** m. a person who prays, one who habitually follows the rules for Musalmān prayer (K.Pr. 204).

nĕmazŏla न्यमज़्वल or **ñĕmazŏla ञमज़्वल** e.g. or **nĕmazǒlᵘ न्यमज़्वंलु** (f. **nĕmazŏjᵘ न्यमज़्वंजू**) **। अतिमन्दः** adj. very indolent, lazy, torpid, sluggish, laggard.

nān नान् । नाभिः f. (sg. dat. **nāni नानि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the navel.

nāna ʦaṭüñᵘ नान च़टंञ् । नाभिनालच्छेदः f.inf. to sever the navel cord (Rām. 636). **-dorᵘ -दंरु । दृढचित्तः दृढौदार्यः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -दंरू**), possessing a stout navel; hence, courageous, stout-hearted.

nāni-kūṭun नानि-कूटुन् । **नाभिनालम्** m. the navel cord.

nānā नाना adj. different, of various kinds (K. 226); used °—, as in **nānā-prakör^{i} नाना-प्रकॉरि** adv. of various kinds, of different kinds, in various ways (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1492; K. 200, 682); **-ranga -रंग**, id. (K. 979); **-rảng^{i} -रंगि**, id. (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

naun̐, see **nav 1.**

nin निन्, **nīn नीन्**, **nina निन**, **nin^{i} निनि**, **ni ni नि नि**, **ninī निनी**, see **nyun^{u}.**

non^{u} नंनु । **नग्नः**, **प्रकाशः**, **निर्मलः**, **प्रत्यक्षम्** adj. (f. **nüñ^{ü} नंञ्यू**), naked, bare (cf. **nětha-non^{u}**, s.v. **nětha**; **nakha-n°**, p. 628*b*, l. 10; **nanga-n°**, s.v. **nanga**) (L.V. 88; Śiv. 1196, 1651; Rām. 918; K. 825; K.Pr. 86, 154, 159); bare (of a sword) (H. viii, 6); manifest, apparent, open, public (El. *nŏn*; Śiv. 330, 347, 523, 666, 941, etc.; Rām. 787, 1766); famous, renowned (El. *nun*; Śiv. 1902; H. vi, 7); clear, bright, cloudless (of the sky) (Śiv. 268, 331); clear, distinct (of a statement) (K. 141); bright, shining (e.g. gold, an ornament); as adv. clearly, manifestly, visibly.

nản^{i} pöṭh^{i} नंनि पॉठि or **nản^{i} pöṭhin नंनि पॉठिन्** । **प्रत्यक्षम्** adv. clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly.

nonuy नंनुय् । **निर्लज्जम्** adj. (**non^{u}** + emphatic **y**), absolutely naked, stark naked (L.V. 46); as adv. shamelessly (u.w. vbs. of abusing and the like).

nañi rāgi नञि रागि । **नग्नपृष्ठ** adv. on the bare back (e.g. of a horse, or of a man being whipped, etc.).

nön^{i} नॉनि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, **nān** نان, bread; hence, **nön^{i}-yār नॉनि-यार्** । **कृत्रिममित्रम्** m. a bread-friend, a sham friend, a false friend, one outwardly friendly (but not heart to heart), a superficial friend (K.Pr. 5). **nön^{i}-yār^{a}z नॉनि-यार्ज़्** । **कृत्रिममैत्री** f. superficial friendship.

nūn नून् or sometimes spelt **nun नुन्** (which is also written for **nun^{u}**) । **लवणम्** m. salt (cf. **basi-n°**, p. 131*a*, l. 48; **ḍāka-n°**, p. 205*b*, l. 31; **krēka-n°**, p. 470*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; L. 463; W. 136; Rām. 187, 842; H. v, 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 36, 66, 71, 109, 153, 159, 218, 245). According to El. (s.v. *nun*) two varieties of salt are found in the bāzārs of Kashmīr, viz. rock salt, from the Panjāb, and powder salt, called **Bŏṭa nūn**, from Ladak. The former is about twice as dear as the latter. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **पशवे लवणभोजनम्** m.inf. to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with salt (K.Pr. 149); to put salt (into something, e.g. to sow salt in earth; cf. **mĕtsi nūn d°**, p. 609*a*, l. 6). **—nābad gatshun —नाबद् गछुन्** । **अतिसुलभस्यापि दुर्लभः** m.inf. salt to become (as scarce as) sugar-candy; something usually easily obtainable to become unobtainable (e.g. owing to poverty or the like even some cheap necessary to be unobtainable). **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** । **अतिखेदचिन्तापत्तिः** m.inf. salt to fall (instead of rain), i.e. something to be greatly missed (e.g. the regret felt for some person or thing lost, until it is restored). **—tsēṭani bĕhun —च़ेटनि व्यङ्गन्** । **हीनाङ्गीभूय कार्याशक्तता** m.inf. to sit at salt pounding (i.e. to be reduced to this employment); hence, owing to becoming blind or maimed, to be unable to work.

nūna-atha नून-अथ । **निष्फलतापत्तिः** m. a hand of salt; the becoming fruitless (of some work begun under favourable auspices). **-bāṭh -बाठ्** । **लवणवाहकः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**; his wife is **-bāṭhĕñ -बाठ्यञ्** or **-böṭhiñ -बॉठिञ्**), a salt carrier, a man who conveys salt (on camels, bullocks, etc.) from the mine, etc., to the market. **-böṭh^{ü} -बॉठू** । **लवणभारविशेषः** f. a load of salt (carried on a camel or the like. It weighs 160 seers); cf. **-guna**, bel. **-böṭhil -बॉठिल्** । **लवणवाहिवृत्तिः** f. the trade of salt-carrying. **-d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü} -द्हूरू** । **लवणत्रिसेटकी** f. three seers weight of salt (cf. **d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü}** 2). **-ḍünḍ^{ü} -डुंडू** । **लवणतुलादण्डः** f. the beam of the scales used for weighing salt. **-drāg -द्राग्** । **लवणदुर्मूल्यता** m. a salt famine, scarcity of salt, extreme high price of salt. **-guna -गुन** । **लवणमानभारविशेषः** f. a pack-saddle load of salt, 160 seers of salt; cf. **-böṭh^{ü}**, ab. **-gur^{i} -गुरि** । **असत्साम** m.pl. horses of salt (which quickly melt away); hence, false conciliation, swindling negotiation, inducing by false promises. **-gur^{i} hāwản^{i} -गुरि हावंनि** । **व्याजसान्त्वनम्** m. pl. inf. to display salt horses, to induce by false promises, as ab. **-khan -खन्** । **लवणाकरः** f. (sg. dat. **-khüñ^{ü} -खंञ्**), a salt mine; cf. **khān 3.** **-khĕtsür^{ü} -ख्यच़ूरू** । **लावणमुद्गिका** f. too salt pottage (see **khĕtsür^{ü} 2**). **-kamöy^{i} -कमॉयि** । **लवणसंग्रहः** f. labour at salt, labour in the salt mines. **-kamyul^{u} -कमिलु** । **लवणोपार्जकभृत्यः** m. a worker in salt mines (whose hair, features, and body generally are white with salt powder). **-kān -कान्** । **लवणाकरः** f. (sg. dat. **-kön^{ü} -कॉञ्यू**), a salt mine; cf. **kān 2.** **-küñ^{ü} -कंञ्यू** । **लवणशिला** f. a lump of rock-salt. **-krēkh -क्रेंख्** । **लवणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas -क्रेंकस्**), a crystal of salt (clear and transparent. It is used as a stone in signet rings, see **krēkh**). **-kara-wôñ^{u} -कर-वोञ्नु** । **लवणयुक्तपङ्कजलम्** m. salt water boiled down, brine. **-maza -मज़** । **लवणास्वादः** m. a salt taste, saltishness, the taste of salt (even though no salt be present). **-nār hyuh^{u} -नार् हिहु** । **अतिकोपनः** adj. (f. **-nār hish^{ü} -नार् हिशू**), like a fire of salt; hence, furiously angry (esp. of a master

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